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LUNACY.

COPY

OF THE

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons. *to be Printed,*
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THE FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

JUNE 1890.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

NEW LEGISLATION.

THE changes in the law relating to Lunacy effected by "The Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1889" (52 & 53 Vict. c. 41), have been so many and important that we think it desirable, departing somewhat from our usual arrangement, to begin our Report for the past year by a reference to them.

The reference need not be lengthy, as we print in Appendix (N.) a Circular which we have recently issued to the Managers of Institutions for Lunatics, in which we point out in some detail most of the alterations which the Act made in the pre-existing law.

We should have issued this Circular last year, soon after the passing of the Act, but that we understood it was your Lordship's intention to introduce into Parliament, early in the Session of the present year, a Bill consolidating the chief of the existing Acts on the subject of Lunacy; and that it was probable such a Bill would speedily become law. We thought it better, in these circumstances, to postpone the issuing of a Circular until the consolidation was complete, so as to avoid the inconvenience of reference to a statute which would so soon be replaced by another.

The Consolidation Bill introduced by your Lordship passed quickly through the various stages, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th March last, under the title of "The Lunacy Act, 1890" (53 Vict. c. 5), and we were thus enabled, in our Circular, to refer to a permanent instead of a temporary statute. The consolidation of so many and various enactments into a single Act cannot fail to be of the greatest value to all who have occasion to acquaint themselves with the law relating to Lunacy.

Among the alterations which have been enacted, two stand out prominently as the most important of all, namely, (1) the change in the mode of placing an insane person under legal detention for care and treatment as a private patient; and (2) the provision that the authority for the detention of all insane patients, pauper as well as private, shall in future be

terminable at various periods during the detention, unless renewed by a certain prescribed process.

The first of these changes consists, essentially, in the introduction of a public functionary as the source of the authority for the reception and detention of a private patient, and who is to make an "order" for this purpose. The functionary is in the Act styled the "Judicial Authority," which term is defined to mean and include a County Court Judge, Stipendiary, or Metropolitan Police Magistrate, and a Justice of the Peace specially appointed as provided by the Act, those persons having respectively jurisdiction in the place where the lunatic is.

The views of our Board, and those of our late Chairman, the Earl of Shaftesbury, as to the inexpediency of this change, notwithstanding that it had been recommended by a Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1878, were made known to your Lordship, and to your Lordship's predecessors in office, when it was proposed to include it in an Amendment Bill. We hope, however, that the change (in which also is involved a more complicated and difficult procedure for obtaining the order) may not lead to the results we fear, namely, the placing an impediment in the way of early treatment, so important for the cure of insanity, and the withdrawal from official cognizance and supervision of many insane persons.

By the second of the changes referred to, the "reception order," or authority for the reception and detention of an insane person in an institution for lunatics, or as a "single patient," which, under the superseded law, endured during the whole period of detention, will expire at the end of a year from its date (or from the commencement of the Act), unless continued by a special report and certificate of continuing insanity, furnished to us by the manager of the institution, or the medical attendant in the case of a "single patient;" the report being such as, in our opinion, justifies the certificate.

At the end of the second year, and then at the end of two, three, and successive periods of five years, the same process must be adopted, in order to keep the reception order in force.

This provision may, in large pauper Asylums, insure a more careful consideration, at fixed intervals, of the mental condition of patients who possibly might otherwise, amid the crowd, escape such critical examination, but it is not within our actual experience that such cases occur.

The provision will add much to the work of the managers, and very greatly indeed to that of our department, as will be obvious from the fact that special reports and certificates as to some 60,000 lunatic patients will be returned to this office in 1891 and the following year, and must be considered and dealt with by us. In subsequent years, as the periods of duration of the continued orders will be longer, the returns will be somewhat less numerous.

Further,

Further, as one of our duties, and that not the least important, is to see that the detention of patients is *legal*, these reports and certificates must be watched for in our office; and, if not sent at the proper times, inquiries must be made and the necessary steps, consequent on the absence of the reports, taken, to have the patients as to whom default is made discharged, or again placed legally under detention by a fresh authority.

We may briefly notice some other alterations of the law. In addition to the "statement" of the mental and bodily condition of a private patient, sent to our office at the end of seven days after admission, a report upon the same subject must be made at the end of a month (Section 39). The receipt of the report is to be followed by a visit to the patient; if in a Licensed House within our immediate jurisdiction, by one or more of the Commissioners; if in a Provincial Licensed House, by the medical visitor of the House, alone, or with another visitor; if in a Hospital or Asylum, by one or more of the Commissioners, or by members of the Managing or Visiting Committee; and if a "single patient," by a Commissioner, or a medical visitor, or other competent person. In every case the visit is to be made as soon as conveniently may be; the object being to determine whether the detention of the patient is, or is not, proper.

As the annual admissions of private patients exceed 2,000, it is evident that the clerical work of our office, and our personal labour and responsibility, will be largely increased by this enactment.

Again, quarterly returns relative to mechanical restraint are to be made to us (Sect. 40); statements of the reasons of "Judicial authorities" for dismissing petitions for reception orders; and reports by "Judicial authorities" visiting patients *after* reception (Sect. 8) are to be furnished, and all these will call for careful examination. The provisions, too, of Section 206 relative to lunatics in private families and charitable institutions may give rise to correspondence and inquiry, and possibly to visitation; and it is certain that the need in future of a Justice's order, founded on two medical certificates, for the detention of a lunatic in a workhouse (Sect. 24) will lengthen our visits to these establishments, as it becomes our duty (Sect. 203), to "inquire whether the provisions of the law have been carried out," and we must therefore require the production of all orders and certificates for the detention of the lunatics whom we may find in the house.

The Act of last Session (now included in the Consolidation Act of this year) prohibited any addition to the number of Licensed Houses, and contained provisions enabling local authorities to provide separate Asylum accommodation for private patients. This power we may hope in time to see exercised; but we think it will be inexpedient to add private departments, under the same management, to the larger of the County and Borough Asylums, so many of which have already attained to unwieldy proportions. To moderate-sized

Asylums, a private department, in a separate building, might usefully be attached.

The Act effected many other changes besides those we have specially noticed, but for the chief of them it will be sufficient if we refer to the Circular in Appendix (N.), which, however, does not profess to be exhaustive of the subject.

Power is given to the Commissioners in Lunacy, with the consent of the Lord Chancellor, to make rules on several subjects, and in exercise of this power we have, with your Lordship's concurrence, issued rules, which deal more especially with the books and records to be kept in institutions for lunatics, and the notices, returns, and information to be given, made and supplied to us and others; and with the forms for these purposes. A copy of the rules is printed in Appendix (L.). They comprise many matters which were formerly provided for in the Lunacy Acts themselves. In framing the rules your Lordship was good enough to afford us the valuable assistance of Mr. Henry Studdy Theobald, the draughtsman of the Consolidation Act, as well as of the Act of last Session.

Statistics.

The Returns made to our Board show that the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, *under official cognizance* in England and Wales, on the 1st of January last, was 86,067, being an increase of 1,727, as compared with the 1st January 1889.

The classification and distribution of these persons are shown in the following Summary :—

Summary of reported Insane Patients, 1st January 1890.

Where Maintained on 1st January 1890	Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums	428	508	936	23,267	28,643	51,910	73	18	91	23,768	29,169	52,937
In Registered Hospitals	1,768	1,640	3,408	119	83	202	1	–	1	1,888	1,723	3,611
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan	823	818	1,641	400	527	927	–	–	–	1,223	1,345	2 568
Provincial	587	807	1,394	294	288	582	3	–	3	884	1,095	1,979
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum	250	20	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	250	20	270
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor)	–	–	–	–	–	–	468	152	620	468	152	620
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	–	–	–	5,292	6,834	12,126	–	–	–	5,292	6,834	12,126
Metropolitan District Asylums	–	–	–	2,696	3,003	5,699	–	–	–	2,696	3,003	5 699
Private Single Patients	184	262	446	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	262	446
Out-door Paupers	–	–	–	2,306	3,505	5,811	–	–	–	2,306	3,505	5,811
Total	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067

It

It is right that it should be stated here that the law does not require any return to be made to us of insane persons residing with relatives and others as to whom no one derives profit from the charge, and who are not officially visited by any poor law medical officer as persons of unsound mind. Such persons are only enumerated once in ten years, when they are included in the householders' schedules of the Census returns.

In 1881, the total number of the insane in England and Wales, according to the Registrar General's Report, amounted to 84,503, whereas the number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, returned to us on the 1st of January in that year, was 73,113, showing an excess over the number reported to our Board of 11,390 persons.

It is probable that a small proportion of these persons were kept for profit, and were in illegal charge; but the excess referred to over the numbers returned to us no doubt approximately represents the insane residing in circumstances where no return to our Board was required by law.

Next year's Census will afford the opportunity of ascertaining whether this excess of the insane *not* included in our Tables has increased or diminished during the preceding decennial period.

In the present as in all foregoing reports our figures have reference only to the registered or reported insane within our jurisdiction, and not to the total number, however and wherever placed, of insane persons in England and Wales.

As regards classification, the statutory definition of "pauper" is adhered to as meaning "a person wholly or partly chargeable to a union, county, or borough," whilst a "private patient" is held to mean "a patient who is not a pauper." In the foregoing Summary, however, and in some of the Tables, separate columns are given for the criminals, but in the Appendices (B^1 and B^3) they are included in the private class. In Appendix (B^4) they are again separated.

In the private class are also included 485 patients maintained by the State in Naval and Military Hospitals, the Royal India Asylum, and Grove Hall, Bow.

The total number (86,067) of reported lunatics on the 1st of January last is made up as follows: 8,095 (4,040 male and 4,055 female) *private* patients, excluding criminals; 77,257 (34,374 male and 42,883 female) *pauper* patients; and 715 (545 male and 170 female) *criminal* patients.

These figures show, as compared with the 1st of January 1889, a decrease of 12 male and an increase of 137 female *private* patients; an increase of 538 male and 1,087 female *pauper* patients, and a decrease of 22 male and 1 female of the criminal class. The total increase of the year is 30 higher than it was in 1889, but is 25 lower than in 1888.

Several tables in this year's Report have been somewhat shortened, and others have been amplified.

Table I. now shows the classification and distribution of all reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and annually on the same day during the last 10 years, from 1881 to 1890 inclusive.

Table II. gives the ratio per 10,000 of reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind to the population on the 1st of January of the years referred to in Table I., from 1859 to 1890. The increase during the past year has been from 29·07 to 29·26, or ·19 per 10,000 of the population. This increase has been entirely among the pauper class.

Table III. refers to the years 1869, 1879, and to every year from 1880 to 1889 inclusive. For these years the ratio is shown per 10,000 of the number of patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into single charge, to the number of the whole population in England and Wales (excluding patients "transferred," and patients admitted into Idiot Establishments).

No returns are made to us (and we have no authority to call for them) of the insane admitted into workhouses. A large proportion of the annual admissions into workhouses remain there only temporarily on their way to special institutions for the insane, where, as certified patients, they become included in our returns. The figures of Table III., therefore, afford the best available means at our command for determining whether fresh cases of insanity are or are not increasing in undue proportion to the increase of population. It will be seen by reference to the figures that the ratio per 10,000 of the population of admissions into Establishments for the insane and into single care (excluding "transfers," and patients admitted into Idiot Institutions), though there have been fluctuations, is not higher now than it was in 1881.

This Table in fact continues to support the opinion expressed by us in the thirty-sixth and other subsequent Reports, that the increased number of the insane *under treatment* is due almost entirely to the accumulation of pauper patients in Asylums, and is not owing to any material production of fresh insanity disproportionate to the yearly increase of the population.

Table IV. refers to the 1st January 1859, 1869, 1879, and for every year of the decennial period 1881 to 1890, inclusive. It shows at the various dates the ratio of pauper lunatics to paupers.

Table V. contains the usual information with regard to the Admissions, Transfers, Discharges, Deaths, the average daily number resident, &c., and Tables VI., VII., and VIII., give the recovery and mortality rates. These four Tables refer to the 10 years 1880 to 1889, inclusive. The general rate of recovery (excluding "transfers" and Idiot Establishments) as compared with the admissions, was, for 1889, 38·81 per cent. as compared with 38·71 per cent. for 1888, and the mortality on the average daily number resident was, for the two years, almost identical, namely, 9·81 per cent. for 1889, and 9·82 per cent. for 1888.

Table IX. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and where maintained. As compared with previous

previous years a great reduction will be observed in the numbers belonging to Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, owing to the formation from within their limits of the new County of London, constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. This new county, exclusive of the City of London, had, on the 1st of January last, chargeable to it and its unions, 16,334 lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind.

Table X. shows the distribution throughout England and Wales of all pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and for the same date in each year from 1881 to 1890, inclusive. It continues to show a steady increase in the proportion maintained in Asylums, and a decrease in those kept in Workhouses and residing as out-door paupers. On the 1st of January last the proportions were in Asylums 69·41 per cent., in Workhouses (including Metropolitan District Asylums) 23·07 per cent., and residing with relatives and others 7·52 per cent.

Table XI. gives similar information to Table X., with regard to each union-county separately on the 1st of January last.

Table XII. shows the number of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in the several union-counties of England and Wales on the 1st of January last, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the 1st of January 1889. There was an increase in 43 counties, a decrease in 12, and in one county the number was unchanged.

Table XIII. is similar to the preceding, but covers more ground, extending back to 1871. Columns are given to show the average annual increase or decrease for the last 19 years.

The series of Tables which were first published in our Thirty-third Report, and hitherto numbered XIV. to XXXIII., have this year been reduced in number, by the combination of seven Tables into three, and by the omission of three other Tables, but the value and interest of the series have been enhanced by printing in columns parallel with those of the year last collated (1888), the summarised results of previous years, varying in number from ten to five years.

In the present Report these Tables are numbered XIV. to XXVI. inclusive. They give information as regards the admissions of 1888, and of certain previous years as to the occupations, age, social position, condition as to marriage, forms of mental disorder, cases of first attack, of senile and congenital insanity, the number and proportion affected with general paralysis, and subject to epilepsy. The causes of insanity in the admissions of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, so far as they could be ascertained by the medical officers of Asylums, are also set forth distinguishing the private from the pauper patients.

We do not propose to comment upon these Tables, but they will repay careful consideration by those who feel an interest in the matters to which they refer.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	Private - -	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
	Pauper - -	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	–	–	–
	Criminal - -	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	–	-	–
	Total - -	**7,251**	**8,593**	**15,844**	**974**	**881**	**1,855**	**1,128**	**1,423**	**2,551**	**1,306**	**1,159**	**2,465**	**164**	**-**	**164**
1869 -	Private - -	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
	Pauper - -	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	–	–	–
	Criminal - -	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	–	2	42	11	53	–	–	–
	Total - -	**12,334**	**14,533**	**26,867**	**1,202**	**1,150**	**2,352**	**1,242**	**1,440**	**2,682**	**1,057**	**1,057**	**2,114**	**209**	**-**	**209**
1879 -	Private - -	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
	Pauper - -	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	–	–	–
	Criminal - -	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	–	-	–
	Total - -	**17,678**	**21,193**	**38,871**	**1,491**	**1,346**	**2,837**	**1,232**	**1,244**	**2,476**	**1,028**	**1,141**	**2,169**	**325**	**17**	**342**
1881 -	Private - -	230	309	539	1,453	1,346	2,799	1,026	836	1,862	735	816	1,551	288	19	307
	Pauper - -	18,305	22,338	40,643	92	56	148	198	447	645	222	289	511	–	–	–
	Criminal - -	122	51	173	1	–	1	4	–	4	38	15	53	-	–	-
	Total - -	**18,657**	**22,698**	**41,355**	**1,546**	**1,402**	**2,948**	**1,228**	**1,283**	**2,511**	**995**	**1,120**	**2,115**	**288**	**19**	**307**
1882 -	Private - -	266	318	584	1,458	1,311	2,769	1,009	846	1,855	717	839	1,556	285	20	305
	Pauper - -	18,901	23,040	41,941	95	56	151	262	480	742	288	395	683	-	-	–
	Criminal - -	125	41	166	1	–	1	2	–	2	34	11	45	–	–	–
	Total - -	**19,292**	**23,399**	**42,691**	**1,554**	**1,367**	**2,921**	**1,273**	**1,326**	**2,599**	**1,039**	**1,245**	**2,284**	**285**	**20**	**305**
1883 -	Private - -	298	356	654	1,496	1,374	2,870	989	861	1,850	698	852	1,550	307	19	326
	Pauper - -	19,471	23,771	43,242	96	61	157	215	463	678	246	431	677	–	–	–
	Criminal - -	129	40	169	1	–	1	2	-	2	31	10	41	–	–	–
	Total - -	**19,898**	**24,167**	**44,065**	**1,593**	**1,435**	**3,028**	**1,206**	**1,324**	**2,530**	**975**	**1,293**	**2,268**	**307**	**19**	**326**

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1881—1890,** inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with o thers.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Increase.			On 1st January
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).												
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	–	–	–	Private
–	–	–	3,435	4,528	7,963	–	–	–	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	–	–	–	Pauper
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	532	150	682	–	–	–	Criminal 1859
–	–	–	**3,435**	**4,528**	**7,963**	–	–	–	**2,498**	**3,422**	**5,920**	**16,756**	**20,006**	**36,762**	–	–	–	**Total**
															Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	Private
–	–	–	4,899	6,282	11,181	–	–	–	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	Pauper
375	86	461	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	501	133	634	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Criminal 1869
375	**86**	**461**	**4,899**	**6,282**	**11,181**	–	–	–	**3,046**	**4,265**	**7,311**	**24,364**	**28,813**	**53,177**	**761**	**880**	**1,641**	**Total**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	192	289	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private
–	–	–	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	Pauper
374	109	483	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	541	178	719	4	5	9	Criminal 1879
374	**109**	**483**	**5,014**	**6,683**	**11,697**	**1,971**	**2,337**	**4,308**	**2,570**	**4,132**	**6,702**	**31,683**	**38,202**	**69,885**	**7 32**	**939**	**1,671**	**Total**
															Annual Increase.			
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	273	448	3,907	3,599	7,506	26	95	121	Private
–	–	–	5,211	6,882	12,093	2,144	2,574	4,718	2,358	3,769	6,127	28,530	36,355	64,885	781	1,014	1,795	Pauper
371	120	491	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	536	186	722	2	4	6	Criminal 1881
371	**120**	**491**	**5,211**	**6,882**	**12,093**	**2,144**	**2,574**	**4,718**	**2,533**	**4,042**	**6,575**	**32,973**	**40,140**	**73,113**	**809**	**1,113**	**1,922**	**Total**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	272	451	3,914	3,606	7,520	7	7	14	Private
–	–	–	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,292	37,314	66,606	762	959	1,721	Pauper
379	123	502	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	541	175	716	5	(*d*)	(*e*)	Criminal 1882
379	**123**	**502**	**5,239**	**6,994**	**12,233**	**2,183**	**2,560**	**4,743**	**2,503**	**4,061**	**6,564**	**33,747**	**41,095**	**74,842**	**774**	**955**	**1,729**	**Total**
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	175	275	450	3,963	3,737	7,700	49	131	180	Private
–	–	–	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	29,975	38,364	68,339	683	1,050	1,733	Pauper
381	132	513	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	544	182	726	3	7	10	Criminal 1883
381	**132**	**513**	**5,206**	**7,018**	**12,224**	**2,356**	**2,750**	**5,106**	**2,560**	**4,145**	**6,705**	**34,482**	**42,283**	**76,765**	**735**	**1,188**	**1,923**	**Total**

(*a*) Decrease, 3. (*b*) Decrease, 2. (*c*) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (*d*) Decrease, 11. (*e*) Decrease 6.

TABLE I.—*continued.*—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1884	Private	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
	Pauper	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	–	–	–
	Criminal	130	44	174	1	–	1	1	–	1	25	8	33	–	–	–
	Total	**20,618**	**25,232**	**45,850**	**1,643**	**1,503**	**3,146**	**1,202**	**1,320**	**2,522**	**959**	**1,298**	**2,257**	**295**	**19**	**314**
1885	Private	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
	Pauper	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	–	–	–
	Criminal	139	38	177	2	–	2	3	–	3	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Total	**21,539**	**26,210**	**47,749**	**1,631**	**1,487**	**3,118**	**1,110**	**1,214**	**2,324**	**900**	**1,152**	**2,052**	**270**	**19**	**289**
1886	Private	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
	Pauper	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	–	–	–
	Criminal	125	31	156	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	7	–	–	–
	Total	**21,691**	**26,448**	**48,139**	**1,693**	**1,526**	**3,219**	**1,133**	**1,293**	**2,426**	**875**	**1,138**	**2,013**	**289**	**20**	**309**
1887	Private	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
	Pauper	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	–	–	–
	Criminal	84	21	105	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	**22,039**	**26,803**	**48,842**	**1,711**	**1,549**	**3,260**	**1,148**	**1,294**	**2,442**	**848**	**1,047**	**1,895**	**259**	**20**	**279**
1888	Private	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
	Pauper	22,236	27,622	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	–	–	–
	Criminal	98	21	119	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–
	Total	**22,697**	**27,483**	**50,180**	**1,815**	**1,611**	**3,426**	**1,195**	**1,272**	**2,467**	**828**	**1,008**	**1,836**	**262**	**21**	**283**
1889	Private	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
	Pauper	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	–	–	–
	Criminal	92	24	116	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,351**	**28,343**	**51,694**	**1,863**	**1,648**	**3,511**	**1,212**	**1,290**	**2,502**	**833**	**1,012**	**1,845**	**268**	**21**	**289**
1890	Private	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
	Pauper	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	–	–	–
	Criminal	73	18	91	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
	Total	**23,768**	**29,169**	**52,937**	**1,888**	**1,728**	**3,611**	**1,223**	**1,345**	**2,568**	**884**	**1,095**	**1,979**	**250**	**20**	**270**

		Males.	Females.	Total.
The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years 1880–1890 was	Private	16	55	71
	Pauper	662	754	1,416
	Criminal	1	(*a*)	–
	Total	**679**	**808**	**1,487**

(*a*) Decrease, 1.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1881—1890, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January	
			In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).													
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125	Private	
–	–	–	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620	Pauper	1884
392	143	535	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	549	195	744	5	13	18	Criminal	
392	**143**	**535**	**5,107**	**6,949**	**12,056**	**2,461**	**2,860**	**5,321**	**2,513**	**4,014**	**6,527**	**35,190**	**43,338**	**78,528**	**708**	**1,055**	**1,763**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	Private	
–	–	–	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	Pauper	1885
406	143	549	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	556	182	738	7	(*d*)	(*e*)	Criminal	
406	**143**	**549**	**5,050**	**6,828**	**11,878**	**2,489**	**2,915**	**5,404**	**2,444**	**3,897**	**6,341**	**35,839**	**43,865**	**79,704**	**649**	**527**	**1,176**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private	
–	–	–	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	Pauper	1886
401	136	537	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	533	168	701	(*f*)	(*g*)	(*h*)	Criminal	
401	**136**	**537**	**5,060**	**6,808**	**11,868**	**2,464**	**2,868**	**5,332**	**2,481**	**3,832**	**6,313**	**36,087**	**44,069**	**80,156**	**248**	**204**	**452**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private	
–	–	–	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	Pauper	1887
392	139	531	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	481	160	641	(*i*)	(*k*)	(*l*)	Criminal	
392	**139**	**531**	**5,217**	**6,765**	**11,982**	**2,501**	**2,898**	**5,399**	**2,494**	**3,767**	**6,261**	**36,609**	**44,282**	**80,891**	**522**	**213**	**735**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(*m*)	(*n*)	Private	
–	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	Pauper	1888
406	146	552	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	510	167	677	29	7	36	Criminal	
406	**147**	**553**	**5,270**	**6,831**	**12,101**	**2,601**	**2,900**	**5,501**	**2,527**	**3,769**	**6,296**	**37,601**	**45,042**	**82,643**	**992**	**760**	**1,752**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private	
–	–	–	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	Pauper	1889
471	147	618	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	567	171	738	57	4	(*o*) 61	Criminal	
471	**147**	**618**	**5,266**	**6,746**	**12,012**	**2,578**	**2,919**	**5,497**	**2,613**	**3,759**	**6,372**	**38,455**	**45,885**	**84,340**	**854**	**843**	**1,697**	**Total -**	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(*p*)	137	125	Private	
–	–	–	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	Pauper	1890
468	152	620	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	545	170	715	(*q*)	(*r*)	(*s*)	Criminal	
468	**152**	**620**	**5,292**	**6,834**	**12,126**	**2,696**	**3,003**	**5,699**	**2,490**	**3,767**	**6,257**	**38,959**	**47,108**	**86,067**	**504**	**1,223**	**1,727**	**Total -**	

(*a*) Decrease, 69. (*b*) Decrease, 5. (*c*) Decrease, 74. (*d*) Decrease, 13. (*e*) Decrease, 6. (*f*) Decrease, 23. (*g*) Decrease, 14.
(*h*) Decrease, 37. (*i*) Decrease, 52. (*k*) Decrease, 8. (*l*) Decrease, 60. (*m*) Decrease, 13. (*n*) Decrease, 12.
(*o*) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.
(*p*) Decrease, 12. (*q*) Decrease, 22. (*r*) Decrease, 1. (*s*) Decrease, 23.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note. –Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,491	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821.775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (*a*)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1881 -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406	3,907	3,599	7,506	28,530	36,355	64,885	536	186	722	32,973	40,140	73,113
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	3,914	3,606	7,520	29,292	37,314	66,606	541	175	716	33,747	41,095	74,842
1883 -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	3,963	3,737	7,700	29,975	38,364	68,339	544	182	726	34,482	42,283	76,765
1884 -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43.865	79,704
1886 -	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,931,592	14,697,212	28,628,804	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	14,119,824	14.895.789	29,015,613	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (*b*)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	14.310,6 0	15,097,049	29,407,649	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067

(*a*) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(*b*) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1889, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1881—1890,** inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(*a*)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869
3·24	2·72	2·97	21·99	26·47	24·30	·44	·14	·28	25·67	29·33	27·55	1879
3·08	2·69	2·88	22·51	27·17	24·90	·42	·14	·28	26·01	30·00	28·06	1881
3·05	2·66	2·85	22·82	27·50	25·22	·42	·13	·27	26·29	30·29	28·34	1882
3·04	2·72	2·88	23·02	27·92	25·53	·42	·13	·27	26·48	30·77	28·68	1883
3·04	2·73	2·88	23·19	28·24	25·79	·42	·14	·27	26·65	31·11	28·94	1884
2·95	2·69	2·82	23·41	28·25	25·89	·42	·13	·27	26·78	31·07	28·98	1885
2·93	2·67	2·80	23·29	28·01	25·71	·39	·12	·25	26·61	30·80	28·76	1886
2·89	2·64	2·76	23·39	27·78	25·65	·35	·11	·23	26·63	30·53	28·64	1887
2·85	2·60	2·72	23·77	27·93	25·91	·37	·11	·24	26·99	30·64	28·87	1888
2·87	2·63	2.75	23·96	28·06	26·07	·40	·11	·25	27·23	30·80	29 07	1889
2·82	2·69	2·75	24·02	28·40	26·27	·38	·11	·24	27·22	31·20	29·26	1890

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, cluding Patients transferred and Patients admitted into

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the Middle of each Year).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1879 - -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544
1880 - -	12,507,582	13,201,084	25,708,666
1881 - -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406
1882 - -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820
1883 - -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974
1884 - -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449
1885 -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041
1886 - -	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586
1887 - -	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151
1888 - -	13,931,592	14,697,212	28,628,804
1889 - -	14,119,824	14,895,789	29,015,613

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869,** and **1879—1889,** inclusive. (Ex-Idiot Establishments.)

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4·88	4·55	4·71
6,342	6,759	13,101	5·13	5·18	5·16
6,364	6,876	13,240	5·08	5·20	5·15
6,653	6,851	13,504	5·24	5·12	5·18
6,665	6,956	13,621	5·19	5·12	5·15
7,013	7,454	14,467	5·38	5·43	5·41
7,044	7,268	14,312	5·33	5·21	5·27
6,426	6,928	13,354	4·80	4·91	4·85
6,651	6,912	13,563	4·90	4·83	4·87
7,032	7,263	14,295	5·11	5·01	5·06
7,157	7,617	14,774	5·14	5·18	5·16
7,182	7,865	15,047	5·09	5·28	5·18

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1881 -	186,545	343,644	273,114	809,341	28,222	35,962	1,188	65,372
1882	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,089
1883 -	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a) 71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,465	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257

(*a*) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales, **1859, 1869, 1879,** and **1881—1890,** inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
22,223,299	11·7	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
25,366,544	14·56	9·95	·41	7·71	3·17	1879
26,055,406	15·12	10·46	·43	8·07	3·10	1881
26,406,820	15·63	10·76	·49	8·35	3·04	1882
26,762,974	15·84	11·03	·49	8·56	3·00	1883
27,132,449	16·65	11·61	·54	9·05	2·87	1884
27,499,041	17·26	11·67	·54	(*a*) 9·03	2·87	1885
27,870,586	15·78	11·53	·54	8·81	2·92	1886
28,247,151	15·63	11·47	·53	8·81	2·91	1887
28,628,804	15·67	11·56	·53	8·92	2·90	1888
29,015,613	16·27	11·81	·55	9·25	2·82	1889
29,407,619	16·73	12·23	·63	9·73	2·69	1890

Table V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

Under Detention on the 1st of January in each Year.

Year.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 -	18,114	21,974	40,088	827	1,027	1,854	1,125	1,217	2,342	861	1,014	1,875	309	19	328
1881 -	18,656	22,698	41,354	855	1,074	1,929	1,146	1,245	2,391	858	1,036	1,894	288	19	307
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289

Admitted each Year (excluding those Transferred).

1880 -	5,118	5,487	10,605	303	416	719	379	527	906	266	355	621	203	–	203
1881 -	5,280	5,478	10,758	296	370	666	418	468	886	339	454	793	225	1	226
1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	–	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	–	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	–	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	–	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	–	173

(*a*) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), as a

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
368	115	483	186	282	468	21,790	25,648	47,438	875	434	1,309	22,665	26,082	48,747	1880
371	120	491	175	273	448	22,349	26,465	48,814	911	448	1,359	23,260	26,913	50,173	1881
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,187	32,713	60,900	1889

- - - - - - - - ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

45	16	61	50	75	125	6,364	6,876	13,240	139	72	211	6,503	6,948	13,451	1880
49	12	61	46	68	114	6,653	6,851	13,504	118	71	189	6,771	6,922	13,693	1881
46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	115	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889

Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with Naval and Military Hospitals.

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 -	698	781	1,479	36	44	80	49	52	101	50	38	88	-	-	-
1881 -	417	292	709	37	37	74	25	41	66	34	31	65	3	1	4
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	-	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	-	-	-
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	-	1

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year. - - - -

1880 -	23,930	28,242	52,172	1,166	1,487	2,653	1,553	1,796	3,349	1,177	1,407	2,584	512	19	531
1881 -	24,353	28,468	52,821	1,188	1,481	2,669	1,589	1,754	3,343	1,231	1,521	2,752	516	21	537
1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

- - - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	–	1	10	19	29	844	934	1,778	8	3	11	852	937	1,789	1880
2	1	3	26	28	54	544	431	975	1	–	1	545	431	976	1881
–	–	–	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	–	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	–	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	–	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	–	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	–	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	–	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	–	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	–	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	–	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	–	–	–	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	–	–	–	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889

- - - - TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

414	131	545	246	376	622	28,998	33,458	62,456	1,022	509	1,531	30,020	33,967	63,987	1880
422	133	555	247	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881
425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 -	1,932	2,404	4,336	108	226	334	120	187	307	93	133	226	99	-	99
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119	211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118	-	118
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	-	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	-	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	-	112

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

1880 -	1,209	1,399	2,608	140	127	267	170	271	441	145	161	306	95	-	95
1881 -	886	861	1,747	145	170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97
1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	-	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	-	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	-	70

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

- - - - - - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	5	7	5	21	26	2,359	2,976	5,335	3	-	3	2,362	2,976	5,338	1880
4	5	9	9	9	18	2,319	3,046	5,365	1	-	1	2,320	3,046	5,366	1881
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	-	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	-	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	-	-	-	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	-	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	-	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	-	-	-	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889

- - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

25	2	27	51	68	119	1,835	2,028	3,863	79	37	116	1,914	2,065	3,979	1880
31	2	33	51	68	119	1,503	1,387	2,890	72	46	118	1,575	1,433	3,008	1881
25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889

TABLE V.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - - - - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 -	2,132	1,741	3,873	64	59	123	117	93	210	84	76	160	30	–	30
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64	53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	–	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	–	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	–	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	–	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	–	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - - - -

1880 -	18,420	22,317	40,737	849	1,056	1,905	1,160	1,242	2,402	860	1,033	1,893	293	19	312
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837	1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,099	1,979	285	20	305
1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16	4	20	15	14	29	2,458	1,987	4,445	29	24	53	2,487	2,011	4,498	1880
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23	61	2,680	2,035	4,715	1881
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	4	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

368	119	487	182	292	474	22,132	26,078	48,210	883	439	1,322	23,015	26,517	49,532	1880
373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448	1,359	23,652	27,375	51,027	1881
380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1888
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 - -	37·74	43·81	40·88	35·64	54·32	46·45	31·66	35·48	33·88	34·96	37·46	36·39
1881 - -	35·24	44·85	40·13	40·20	57·02	49·54	28·94	42·94	36·34	25·66	35·90	31·52
1882 - -	36·18	44·53	40·41	41·34	46·85	44·66	25·11	37·17	31·21	27·94	36·56	33·37
1883 - -	35·28	42·20	38·88	38·56	45·70	42·56	27·75	38·60	33·25	28·42	43·89	37·31
1884 - -	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	58·20	47·81
1885 - -	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·19	36·48
1886 - -	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	31·41	44·66	38·95
1887 - -	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·60	30·51	30·07
1888 - -	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	37·44	42·32	40·04
1889 - -	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·96	26·44	34·32	30·56
Averages -	35·62	44·08	39·97	39·15	52·59	46·69	29·82	40·30	35·37	30·77	40·30	36·25

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

- - - - - - Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
48·76	–	48·76	4·44	31·25	11·47	10·00	28·00	20·80	37·06	43·28	40·29	1880
52·44	–	52·21	8·16	41·66	14·75	19·56	13·23	15·78	34·85	44·46	39·72	1881
48·66		49·10	4·34	18·75	8·06	19·44	15·71	16·98	35·39	43·27	39·41	1882
48·76	–	48·76	10·20	5·88	9·09	6·25	20·31	14·28	34·79	42·00	38·50	1883
65·07	–	64·73	2·32	8·33	3·63	10·25	20·37	16·12	35·34	45·17	40·33	1884
59·24	-	58·96	10·34	50·00	23·25	15·55	8·00	10·83	38·14	45·56	41·99	1885
67·33	–	67·33	22·72	28·57	25·00	5·00	17·30	11·95	35·55	46·55	41·16	1886
63·15	–	62·68	11·11	–	7·31	8·88	15·21	12·08	33·93	43·05	38·56	1887
61·39	–	61·39	2·02	16·66	3·60	6·66	12·73	10·00	34·10	43·04	38·71	1888
64·73	-	64·73	7·50	–	5·88	15·00	18·18	16·84	35·57	41·78	38·81	1889
57·95	-	57·86	8·31	20·11	11·20	11·65	16·90	14·56	35·47	43·81	39·74	Averages.

(*a*) *See* Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (*a*)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1880 -	11·57	7·80	9·50	7·53	5·58	6·45	10·08	7·48	8·74	9·76	7·35	8·45	10·23	–	9·61
1881 -	12·16	7·57	9·64	7·64	5·06	6·21	12·02	8·38	10·14	10·34	7·18	8·59	5·61	5·00	5·57
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	–	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	–	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	–	5·94
1887 -	11·73	8·35	9·87	9·09	5·84	7·28	14·87	10·59	12·59	8·16	7·75	7·93	6·27	–	5·79
1888 -	12·17	8·28	10·04	10·02	4·02	6·67	15·12	8·81	11·78	10·85	6·69	8·50	8·36	–	7·72
1889 -	12·07	8·30	10·00	10·59	4·19	6·99	14·38	10·12	12·12	13·06	6·08	9·14	4·00	5·00	4·07
Averages	12·00	8·11	9·87	8·87	4·64	6·51	13·29	8·54	10·76	9·89	7·35	8·45	6·39	2·08	6·09

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.														
1880 -	8·90	6·16	7·42	5·48	3·96	4·63	7·53	5·17	6·27	7·13	5·40	6·19	5·85	–	5·64
1881 -	9·50	6·15	7·69	5·38	3·57	4·38	8·87	5·98	7·35	7·39	5·19	6·17	3·16	4·76	3·16
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	–	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	3·09	5·00	3·16
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	–	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	–	3·67
1887 -	9·25	6·79	7·92	6·70	4·31	5·37	10·31	7·32	8·71	6·05	5·61	5·80	4·07	–	3·86
1888 -	9·46	6·64	7·93	7·31	3·01	4·95	10·61	6·13	8·22	8·15	5·14	6·47	5·00	–	4·76
1889 -	9·44	6·63	7·91	7·69	3·12	5·14	10·61	7·17	8·75	9·45	4·59	6·77	2·26	4·76	2·37
Averages	9·35	6·51	7·81	6·47	3·38	4·75	9·44	5·98	7·59	7·31	5·44	6·25	3·67	1·95	3·59

(*a*) *See* Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
4·34	3·36	4·10	8·24	4·79	6·11	11·10	7·61	9·22	3·28	5·46	4·00	10·80	7·58	9·08	1880
2·14	2·45	2·22	4·57	7·38	6·27	11·61	7·47	9·37	4·17	5·13	4·48	11·33	7·43	9·24	1881
4·47	·78	3·55	2·87	5·90	4·72	11·41	7·45	9·26	3·64	3·05	3·44	11·11	7·37	9·11	1882
5·21	1·45	4·21	7·47	7·77	7·66	11·99	7·64	9·62	3·56	5·62	4·25	11·67	7·60	9·47	1883
2·95	4·89	3·46	7·51	4·83	5·88	11·79	7·94	9·69	2·84	3·20	2·96	11·45	7·86	9·51	1884
2·45	2·85	2·55	8·52	6·36	7·22	10·98	8·32	9·53	3·62	3·51	3·58	10·70	8·24	9·37	1885
3·55	2·17	3·19	5·14	4·79	4·93	12·20	8·43	10·15	4·50	8·28	5·77	11·90	8·43	10·03	1886
2·77	2·09	2·59	7·51	5·20	6·10	11·45	8·27	9·72	3·49	4·43	3·81	11·14	8·20	9·56	1887
3·34	3·37	3·35	4·25	6·15	5·35	11·95	8·05	9·82	3·72	6·73	4·68	11·62	8·03	9·69	1888
4·34	·67	3·45	4·86	3·84	4·26	11·89	8·08	9·81	4·34	3·68	4·12	11·59	8·00	9·65	1889
3·55	2·40	3·26	6·09	5·70	5·85	11·63	7·93	9·61	3·71	4·90	4·10	11·33	7·87	9·47	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1880 to 1889, inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
3·86	3·05	3·67	6·09	3·72	4·66	8·47	5·93	7·11	2·83	4·71	3·46	8·28	5·92	7·02	1880
1·89	2·25	1·98	3·23	5·42	4·54	8·94	5·96	7·35	3·68	4·43	3·93	8·76	5·93	7·27	1881
4·00	·72	3·19	2·18	4·28	3·48	8·71	5·87	7·19	3·24	2·64	3·04	8·53	5·82	7·09	1882
4·55	1·34	3·74	5·39	5·75	5·61	9·20	6·05	7·51	3·14	4·72	3·69	9·00	6·03	7·42	1883
2·75	4·51	3·21	5·34	3·76	4·42	8·95	6·15	7·44	2·53	2·81	2·62	8·74	6·10	7·33	1884
2·29	2·54	2·36	6·22	4·73	5·33	8·61	6·66	7·56	3·17	3·09	3·14	8·43	6·61	7·45	1885
3·27	2·00	2·94	3·84	3·80	3·81	9·51	6·75	8·02	3·89	6·86	4·92	9·31	6·75	7·94	1886
2·61	1·96	2·44	5·26	4·24	4·68	8·93	6·63	7·70	3·16	3·94	3·43	8·74	6·59	7·59	1887
2·76	3·14	2·85	3·34	4·74	4·16	9·19	6·39	7·69	3·33	5·61	4·10	8·99	6·38	7·61	1888
3·89	·62	3·12	3·76	2·97	3·30	9·21	6·40	7·69	3·81	3·17	3·59	9·02	6·35	7·59	1889
3·18	2·21	2·95	4·46	4·34	4·39	8·97	6·27	7·52	3·27	4·19	3·59	8·78	6·24	7·43	Averages

Table IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

Note 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

Note 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	27	22	49	–	–	–	4	8	12
Beds	177	197	374	–	–	–	22	30	52
Berks	251	354	605	3	2	5	60	75	135
Brecon	71	81	152	–	–	–	5	6	11
Bucks	111	178	289	–	–	–	33	34	67
Cambridge	197	247	444	–	1	1	22	41	63
Cardigan (*b*)	72	69	141	–	–	–	16	28	44
Carmarthen (*b*)	88	98	186	–	–	–	15	16	31
Carnarvon	65	75	140	–	–	–	20	28	48
Chester (*b*)	502	576	1,078	2	1	3	145	175	320
Cornwall	277	348	625	–	1	1	39	67	106
Cumberland	221	193	414	–	–	–	63	51	114
Denbigh (*b*)	73	73	146	–	–	–	34	34	68
Derby	287	243	530	2	–	2	98	87	185
Devon	470	648	1,118	75	71	146	160	176	336
Dorset	201	218	419	8	1	9	36	63	99
Durham	675	593	1,268	3	6	9	109	145	254
Essex	438	694	1,132	1	1	2	107	153	260
Flint (*b*)	37	29	66	–	–	–	1	20	21
Glamorgan	429	452	881	6	2	8	58	58	116
Gloucester	510	649	1,159	5	4	9	210	356	566
Hereford	159	195	354	1	1	2	26	39	65
Herts (*b*)	204	270	474	2	–	2	29	47	76
Hunts	57	57	114	–	–	–	6	10	16
Kent	654	923	1,577	5	4	9	148	184	332
Lancaster (*b*)	2,881	3,535	6,416	46	22	68	1,072	1,237	2,309
Leicester	340	430	770	1	–	1	79	87	166
Lincoln	309	394	703	–	–	–	76	95	171

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(*a*) of England 1st of January 1890.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B[1] and B[3]. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			COUNTIES.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
16	27	43	47	57	104	–	–	–	47	57	104	Anglesey.
24	39	63	223	266	489	3	1	4	226	267	493	Beds.
40	37	77	354	468	822	4	1	5	358	469	827	Berks.
7	23	30	83	110	193	1	–	1	84	110	194	Brecon.
8	29	37	152	241	393	2	1	3	154	242	396	Bucks.
34	58	92	253	347	600	4	–	4	257	347	604	Cambridge.
44	94	138	132	191	323	5	–	5	137	191	328	Cardigan.
52	80	132	155	194	349	3	2	5	158	196	354	Carmarthen.
47	83	130	132	186	318	–	–	–	132	186	318	Carnarvon.
61	70	131	710	822	1,532	16	9	25	726	831	1,557	Chester.
26	41	67	342	457	799	2	1	3	344	458	802	Cornwall.
9	27	36	293	271	564	19	5	24	312	276	588	Cumberland.
19	36	55	126	143	269	3	1	4	129	144	273	Denbigh.
20	30	50	407	360	767	1	–	1	408	360	768	Derby.
114	119	233	819	1,014	1,833	3	7	10	822	1,021	1,843	Devon.
18	45	63	263	327	590	4	1	5	267	328	595	Dorset.
28	53	81	815	797	1,612	20	10	30	835	807	1,642	Durham.
32	104	136	578	952	1,530	28	12	40	606	964	1,570	Essex.
12	16	28	50	65	115	1	2	3	51	67	118	Flint.
71	140	211	564	652	1,216	23	6	29	587	658	1,245	Glamorgan.
83	136	219	808	1,145	1,953	13	8	21	821	1,153	1,974	Gloucester.
38	69	107	224	304	528	1	–	1	225	304	529	Hereford.
22	35	57	257	352	609	4	1	5	261	353	614	Herts.
2	4	6	65	71	136	–	–	–	65	71	136	Hunts.
50	55	105	857	1,166	2,023	15	11	26	872	1,177	2,049	Kent.
80	85	165	4,079	4,879	8,958	281	222	503	4,360	5,101	9,461	Lancaster.
31	52	83	451	569	1,020	3	1	4	454	570	1,024	Leicester.
61	97	158	446	586	1,032	10	–	10	456	586	1,042	Lincoln.

Table IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	3,396	5,023	8,419	497	620	1,117	2,789	3,180	5,969
London, City of - -	162	207	369	4	4	8	66	90	156
Merioneth - - -	34	37	71	–	–	–	18	24	42
Middlesex (*b*) - - -	332	531	863	14	5	19	47	53	100
Monmouth - - -	301	297	598	1	1	2	39	51	90
Montgomery - - -	72	80	152	–	–	–	22	28	50
Norfolk - - - -	401	512	913	1	2	3	120	181	301
Northampton - - -	258	282	540	–	–	–	47	87	134
Northumberland - -	418	442	860	2	3	5	77	91	168
Nottingham - - -	341	378	719	3	–	3	109	129	238
Oxford - - - -	181	259	440	–	1	1	40	73	113
Pembroke - - -	79	83	162	–	–	–	9	19	28
Radnor - - - -	23	24	47	1	–	1	4	11	15
Rutland - - - -	29	20	49	–	–	–	3	6	9
Salop - - - -	259	323	582	1	–	1	52	99	151
Somerset - - - -	402	559	961	21	16	37	148	190	338
Southampton - - -	549	682	1,231	2	5	7	209	272	481
Stafford (*b*) - - -	785	733	1,518	3	–	3	264	340	604
Suffolk - - -	284	360	644	1	2	3	76	80	156
Surrey - - - -	346	529	875	3	3	6	61	100	161
Sussex - - - -	385	531	916	–	46	46	157	210	367
Warwick (*b*) - - -	828	895	1,723	1	–	1	237	274	511
Westmorland - - -	51	51	102	–	–	–	15	17	32
Wilts - - - -	286	353	639	2	–	2	72	99	171
Worcester (*b*) - - -	377	436	813	–	–	–	56	101	157
York (East Riding) - -	267	313	580	–	–	–	54	124	178
„ (North Riding)	278	294	572	1	1	2	32	42	74
„ (West Riding) (*b*) -	1,509	1,750	3,259	18	6	24	472	516	988
Totals - - -	22,416	27,825	50,241	736	832	1,568	7,988	9,837	17,825

(*a*) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(*b*) *See* Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Residing with Relatives or Others.			Total.			Chargeable to County and Borough Rates. In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			Grand Total.			COUNTIES.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
121	170	291	6,803	8,993	15,796	225	313	538	7,028	9,306	16,334	London (ex. C. of London).
–	4	4	232	305	537	25	16	41	257	321	578	London, City of.
11	19	30	63	80	143	1	1	2	64	81	145	Merioneth.
23	25	48	416	614	1,030	1	2	3	417	616	1,033	Middlesex.
21	61	82	362	410	772	6	3	9	368	413	781	Monmouth.
16	34	50	110	142	252	5	–	5	115	142	257	Montgomery.
66	141	207	508	836	1,424	4	–	4	592	836	1,428	Norfolk.
22	49	71	327	418	745	3	–	3	330	418	748	Northampton.
46	45	91	543	581	1,124	14	3	17	557	584	1,141	Northumberland.
108	149	257	561	656	1,217	2	–	2	563	656	1,219	Nottingham.
47	65	112	268	398	666	1	1	2	269	399	668	Oxford.
26	45	71	114	147	261	2	–	2	116	147	263	Pembroke.
5	6	11	33	41	74	–	–	–	33	41	74	Radnor.
3	4	7	35	30	65	–	–	–	35	30	65	Rutland.
35	28	63	347	450	797	4	2	6	351	452	803	Salop.
82	114	196	653	879	1,532	–	2	2	653	881	1,534	Somerset.
96	120	216	856	1,079	1,935	16	5	21	872	1,084	1,956	Southampton.
122	151	273	1,174	1,224	2,398	11	5	16	1,185	1,229	2,414	Stafford.
65	99	164	426	541	967	1	–	1	427	541	968	Suffolk.
36	45	81	446	677	1,123	11	11	22	457	688	1,145	Surrey.
58	82	140	600	869	1,469	7	1	8	607	870	1,477	Sussex.
31	65	96	1,097	1,234	2,331	4	7	11	1,101	1,241	2,342	Warwick.
9	5	14	75	73	148	3		3	78	73	151	Westmorland.
46	72	118	406	524	930	3	2	5	409	526	935	Wilts.
32	43	75	465	580	1,045	3	–	3	468	580	1,048	Worcester.
16	17	33	337	454	791	11	6	17	348	460	808	York, E. Rid.
27	31	58	338	368	706	8	3	11	346	371	717	„ N. Rid.
87	132	219	2,086	2,404	4,490	33	23	56	2,119	2,427	4,546	„ W. Rid.
2,306	3,505	5,811	33,446	41,999	75,445	873	708	1,581	34,319	42,707	77,026	Totals.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879,** and **1881—1890,** inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1st January	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work-houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·3	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1881	64,885	41,947	16,811	6,127	64·65	25·91	9·44
1882	66,606	43,517	16,976	6,113	65·33	25·49	9·18
1883	68,339	44,754	17,330	6,255	65·49	25·36	9·15
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1890.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1890.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey	104	49	12	43	47·1	11·5	41·4
Beds	493	378	52	63	76·7	10·5	12·8
Berks	827	615	135	77	74·4	16·3	9·3
Brecon	194	153	11	30	78·9	5·7	15·4
Bucks	396	292	67	37	73·7	16·9	9·4
Cambridge	604	449	63	92	74·4	10·4	15·2
Cardigan (*b*)	328	146	44	138	44·5	13·4	42·1
Carmarthen (*b*)	354	191	31	132	53·9	8·8	37·3
Carnarvon	318	140	48	130	44·0	15·1	40·9
Chester (*b*)	1,557	1,106	320	131	71·0	20·6	8·4
Cornwall	802	629	106	67	78·4	13·2	8·4
Cumberland	588	438	114	36	74·5	19·4	6·1
Denbigh (*b*)	273	150	68	55	54·9	24·9	20·2
Derby	768	533	185	50	69·4	24·1	6·5
Devon	1,843	1,274	336	233	69·1	18 2	12·7
Dorset	595	433	99	63	72·8	16 6	10·6
Durham	1,642	1,307	254	81	79·6	15 5	4·9
Essex	1,570	1,174	260	136	74·8	16 5	8·7
Flint (*b*)	118	69	21	28	58·5	17·8	23·7
Glamorgan	1,245	918	116	211	73·7	9·3	17·0
Gloucester	1,974	1,189	566	219	60·2	28·7	11·1
Hereford	529	357	65	107	67·5	12·3	20·2
Herts (*b*)	614	481	76	57	78·3	12·4	9·3
Hunts	136	114	16	6	83·8	11·8	4·4
Kent	2,049	1,612	332	105	78·7	16·2	5·1
Lancaster (*b*)	9,461	6,987	2,309	165	73·9	24·4	1·7
Leicester	1,024	775	166	83	75·7	16·2	8·1
Lincoln	1,042	713	171	158	68·4	16·4	15·2
London (excluding City of London).	16,334	10,074	5,969	291	61·7	36·5	1·8
City of London	578	418	156	4	72·3	27·0	·7
Merioneth	145	73	42	30	50·3	29·0	20·7
Middlesex (*b*)	1,033	885	100	48	85·7	9·7	4·6
Monmouth	781	609	90	82	78·0	11·5	10·5
Montgomery	257	157	50	50	61·1	19·5	19·4
Norfolk	1,428	920	301	207	64·4	21·1	14·5
Northampton	748	543	134	71	72·6	17·9	9·5
Northumberland	1,141	882	168	91	77·3	14·7	8·0
Notts	1,219	724	238	257	59·4	19·5	21·1
Oxford	668	443	113	112	66·3	16·9	16·8
Pembroke	263	164	28	71	62·4	10·6	27·0
Radnor	74	48	15	11	64·9	20·3	14·8
Rutland	65	49	9	7	75·4	13·8	10·8
Salop	803	589	151	63	73·4	18·8	7·8
Somerset	1,534	1,000	338	196	65·2	22·0	12·8
Southampton	1,956	1,259	481	216	64·4	24·6	11·0
Stafford (*b*)	2,414	1,537	604	273	63·7	25·0	11·3
Suffolk	968	648	156	164	67·0	16·1	16·9
Surrey	1,145	903	161	81	7·89	14·0	7·1
Sussex	1,477	970	367	140	65·7	24·8	9·5
Warwick (*b*)	2,342	1,735	511	96	74·1	21·8	4·1
Westmorland	151	105	32	14	69·5	21·2	9·3
Wilts	935	646	171	118	69·1	18·3	12·6
Worcester (*b*)	1,048	816	157	75	77·9	15·0	7·1
York (East Riding)	808	597	178	33	73·9	22·0	4·1
,, (North Riding)	717	585	74	58	81·6	10·3	8·1
,, (West Riding) (*b*)	4,546	3,339	988	219	73·5	21·7	4·8

(*a*) "Union-Counties," *see* Note in Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1889 and 1st January 1890; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1889.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey	51	57	108	47	57	104	–	–	4	–	–	4
Beds	240	246	486	226	267	493	–	21	14	–	7	–
Berks	335	469	804	358	469	827	23	–	–	–	23	–
Brecon	71	108	179	84	110	194	13	2	–	–	15	–
Bucks	192	298	490	154	242	396	–	–	38	56	–	94
Cambridge	263	338	601	257	347	604	–	9	6	–	3	–
Cardigan (*b*)	135	183	318	137	191	328	2	8	–	–	10	–
Carmarthen (*b*)	170	198	368	158	196	354	–	–	12	2	–	14
Carnarvon	136	193	329	132	186	318	–	–	4	7	–	11
Chester (*b*)	690	805	1,495	726	831	1,557	36	26	–	–	62	–
Cornwall	345	456	801	344	458	802	–	2	1	–	1	–
Cumberland	306	263	569	312	276	588	6	13	–	–	19	–
Denbigh (*b*)	137	150	287	129	144	273	–	–	8	6	–	14
Derby	399	368	767	408	360	768	9	–	–	8	1	–
Devon	821	1,028	1,849	822	1,021	1,843	1	–	–	7	–	6
Dorset	259	319	578	267	328	595	8	9	–	–	17	–
Durham	816	791	1,607	835	807	1,642	19	16	–	–	35	–
Essex	618	926	1,544	606	964	1,570	–	38	12	–	26	–
Flint (*b*)	56	61	117	51	67	118	–	6	5	–	1	–
Glamorgan	571	634	1,205	587	658	1,245	16	24	–	–	40	–
Gloucester	824	1,126	1,950	821	1,153	1,974	–	27	3	–	24	–
Hereford	228	297	525	225	304	529	–	7	3	–	4	–
Herts (*b*)	263	343	606	261	353	614	–	10	2	–	8	–
Hunts	72	74	146	65	71	136	–	–	7	3	–	10
Kent	844	1,147	1,991	872	1,177	2,049	28	30	–	–	58	–
Lancaster (*b*)	4,236	4,905	9,141	4,360	5,101	9,461	124	196	–	–	320	–
Leicester	444	535	979	454	570	1,024	10	35	–	–	45	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note to Table IX.

(*b*) *See* Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties(*a*) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1890, as compared with 1st January 1889.

UNION-COUNTIES. (*a*)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1889.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	430	539	969	456	586	1,042	26	47	–	–	73	–
London (excluding City of London) (*c*)	6,905	9,221	16,126	7,028	9,306	16,334	123	85	–	–	208	–
London, City of -	275	330	605	257	321	578	-	–	18	9	–	27
Merioneth - -	61	81	142	64	81	145	3	–	–	–	3	–
Middlesex (*b*) - -	347	559	906	417	616	1,033	70	57	–	–	127	–
Monmouth - -	356	403	759	368	413	781	12	10		–	22	–
Montgomery - -	113	141	254	115	142	257	2	1	–	–	3	–
Norfolk - - -	592	793	1,385	592	836	1,428	–	43	–	–	43	–
Northampton - -	326	423	749	330	418	748	4	–	–	5	–	1
Northumberland -	543	560	1,103	557	584	1,141	14	24	–	–	38	–
Notts - - -	567	673	1,240	563	656	1,219	–	–	4	17	–	21
Oxford - - -	267	397	664	269	399	668	2	2	–	–	4	–
Pembroke - -	115	148	263	116	147	263	1	–		1	–	–
Radnor - - -	29	37	66	33	41	74	4	4	–	–	8	–
Rutland - - -	38	26	64	35	30	65	-	4	3	-	1	–
Salop - - -	344	447	791	351	452	803	7	5	–	-	12	–
Somerset - - -	630	834	1,464	653	881	1,534	23	47	–	–	70	–
Southampton - -	883	1,039	1,922	872	1,084	1,956	-	45	11	–	34	–
Stafford (*b*) - -	1,167	1,202	2,369	1,185	1,229	2,414	18	27	–	–	45	–
Suffolk - - -	435	534	969	427	541	968	–	7	8	–	–	1
Surrey - - -	465	635	1,100	457	688	1,145	–	53	8	–	45	–
Sussex - - -	605	836	1,441	607	870	1,477	2	34	–	–	36	–
Warwick (*b*) - -	1,125	1,289	2,409	1,101	1,241	2,342	-	–	19	48	–	67
Westmorland - -	73	77	150	78	73	151	5	–	–	4	1	–
Wilts - - -	394	520	914	409	526	935	15	6	–	–	21	–
Worcester (*b*) - -	441	565	1,006	468	580	1,048	27	15	–	–	42	–
York (East Riding) -	349	432	781	348	460	808	-	28	1	-	27	–
„ (North Riding)	334	360	694	346	371	717	12	11	–	–	23	–
„ (West Riding) (*b*)	2,097	2,339	4,436	2,119	2,427	4,546	22	88	–	–	110	–

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note to Table IX.
(*b*) *See* Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.
(*c*) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1889, are for the area which during 1889 became the "County of London."

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1890; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Nineteen Years.

COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Increase in the Nineteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Nineteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey	36	55	91	47	57	104	11	2	13	1	–	1
Beds	168	209	377	226	267	493	58	58	116	3	3	6
Berks	330	383	713	358	469	827	28	86	114	1	5	6
Brecon	65	82	147	84	110	194	19	28	47	1	1	2
Bucks	187	254	441	154	242	396	(*d*)	(*e*)	(*f*)	–	–	–
Cambridge	202	244	446	257	347	604	55	103	158	3	5	8
Cardigan (*b*)	93	115	208	137	191	328	44	76	120	2	4	6
Carmarthen (*b*)	107	152	259	158	196	354	51	44	95	3	2	5
Carnarvon	113	148	261	132	186	318	19	38	57	1	2	3
Chester (*b*)	454	532	986	726	831	1,557	272	299	571	14	16	30
Cornwall	243	324	567	344	458	802	101	134	235	5	7	12
Cumberland	245	218	463	312	276	588	67	58	125	4	3	7
Denbigh (*b*)	108	125	233	129	144	273	21	19	40	1	1	2
Derby	304	293	597	408	360	768	104	67	171	5	4	9
Devon	607	831	1,438	822	1,021	1,843	215	190	405	11	10	21
Dorset	235	254	489	267	328	595	32	74	106	2	4	6
Durham	465	428	893	835	807	1,642	370	379	749	19	20	39
Essex	436	581	1,017	606	964	1,570	170	383	553	9	20	29
Flint (*b*)	39	50	89	51	67	118	12	17	29	1	1	2
Glamorgan	333	352	685	587	658	1,245	254	306	560	13	16	29
Gloucester	651	841	1,492	821	1,153	1,974	170	312	482	9	16	25
Hereford	175	239	414	225	304	529	50	65	115	3	3	6
Herts (*b*)	231	241	472	261	353	614	30	112	142	2	6	7
Hunts	60	74	134	65	71	136	5	(*g*)	2	–	–	–
Kent	585	791	1,376	872	1,177	2,049	287	386	673	15	20	35
Lancaster (*b*)	2,577	2,924	5,501	4,360	5,101	9,461	1,783	2,177	3,960	94	115	208
Leicester	388	417	805	454	570	1,024	66	153	219	3	8	11
Lincoln	388	479	867	456	586	1,042	68	107	175	4	6	9
London (excluding City of London) (*c*)	3,628	5,199	8,827	7,028	9,306	16,334	3,400	4,107	7,507	179	216	395
London, City of	197	309	506	257	321	578	60	12	72	3	1	4
Merioneth	52	56	108	64	81	145	12	25	37	1	1	2
Middlesex (*b*)	159	253	412	417	616	1,033	258	363	621	14	19	33
Monmouth	240	307	547	368	413	781	128	106	234	7	6	12
Montgomery	94	103	197	115	142	257	21	39	60	1	2	3
Norfolk	476	659	1,135	592	836	1,428	116	177	293	6	9	15

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (*a*) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1890, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

COUNTIES (*a*).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Increase in the Nineteen Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Nineteen Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton - -	290	332	622	330	418	748	40	86	126	2	5	7
Northumberland -	391	382	773	557	584	1,141	166	202	368	9	11	19
Notts - - -	361	425	786	563	656	1,219	202	231	433	11	12	23
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	269	399	668	8	104	112	–	5	6
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	116	147	263	9	(*h*)	7	–	–	–
Radnor - -	22	23	45	33	41	74	11	18	29	1	1	2
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	35	30	65	5	9	14	–	–	1
Salop - - -	280	415	695	351	452	803	71	37	108	4	2	6
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	653	881	1,534	107	155	262	6	8	14
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	872	1,084	1,956	273	371	644	14	20	34
Stafford (*b*) - -	736	808	1,544	1,185	1,229	2,414	449	421	870	24	22	46
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	427	541	968	52	63	115	3	3	6
Surrey - - -	255	434	689	457	688	1,145	202	254	456	11	13	24
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	607	870	1,477	131	286	417	7	15	22
Warwick (*b*) - -	699	847	1,546	1,101	1,241	2,342	402	394	796	21	21	42
Westmorland - -	68	63	131	78	73	151	10	10	20	1	1	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	409	526	935	64	65	129	3	3	7
Worcester (*b*) - -	331	417	748	468	580	1,048	137	163	300	7	9	16
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	348	460	808	67	156	223	4	8	12
„ (North Riding)	204	232	436	346	371	717	142	139	281	7	7	15
„ (West Riding)(*b*)	1,277	1,401	2,678	2,119	2,427	4,546	842	1,026	1,868	44	54	98

(*a*) "Union-Counties." *See* Note to Table IX.

(*b*) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.

The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1890 in the above Table.

COUNTIES.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	- - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	—
Flint - - - - - -	- - - - -	Hawarden. St. Asaph.
Herts - - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Lancaster - - - -	- - - - -	Todmorden.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - -	—
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - -	—
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - -	—
Worcester - - - - -	- - - - -	Dudley. Shipston-on-Stour.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - - -	—

(*c*) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1871 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London."

(*d*) Decrease, 33. (*e*) Decrease, 12. (*f*) Decrease, 45. (*g*) Decrease, 3. (*h*) Decrease, 2.

TABLE XIV., showing,—
The whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census
The Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during **1888**.
The ANNUAL AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during
The RATIO [per 10,000] of the Average Number Admitted during the
Arranged according to their

NOTE.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the year 1880, and since continued, were portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1881, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. x., published in 1883)

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	T.
	PROFESSIONAL. (*a*) *Not including Army and Navy:*			
1	Clergymen (Established Church)	21,663	- -	21,663
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries, and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	14,788	5,455	20,243
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practitioners	15,091	25	15,116
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists, and midwives.	9,575	2,710	12,285
5	Barristers	} 17,386	- -	17,386
6	Solicitors and attorneys			
7	Law clerks and law students	26,155	100	26,255
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding Telegraph Service).	22,592	3,216	25,808
9	Civil Engineers	7,124	- -	7,124
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders	*	*	*
11	Artists in painting and sculptors	6,898	1,896	8,794
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	47,836	123,995	171,831
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, interpretors, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music	14,170	11,376	25,546
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	3,558	2,888	6,446
16	Chemists and Druggists	18,369	631	19,000
17	Engravers and photographers	7,553	1,373	8,926
	PROFESSIONAL. (*b.*) *Army an Navy:*			
18	Army Officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	(*a*)	—	(*a*)
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates)	181,817	- -	181,817 (*b*)
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay)	7,681	- -	7,681 (*c*)
21	Seamen (R.N.)	35,819	- -	35,819 (*c*)
22	Royal Marines	12,995	- -	12,995 (*c*)
23	Army pensioners	8,572	- -	8,572
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserve, and Navy pensioners.	*	—	*

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.
(*a*) Census figures are not applicable.
(*b*) Not Census figures. Taken from a War Office Return for 1st April 1881.
(*c*) Not Census figures. Supplied by the Admiralty, and relate to 1st May 1881.

of the 4th April **1881**.
Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and

the NINE YEARS **1880—1888**, inclusive.
NINE YEARS, to the whole Population on the 4th April 1881.
PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some Census cannot be used for a few of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
31	–	31	30	–	30	13·8	- -	13·8	1
18	11	29	13	7	20	8·8	12·8	9·8	2
29	–	29	24	1	25	15·9	- -	16·5	3
11	7	18	14	4	18	14·6	14·7	14·6	4
6	–	6	7	–	7	14·9	- -	14·9	5
9	–	9	19	–	19				6
23	–	23	27	–	27	10·3	- -	10·2	7
44	3	47	38	1	38	16·8	3·1	14·7	8
47	–	47	25	–	25	35·1	- -	35·1	9
32	–	32	29	1	30	*	*	*	10
19	3	22	14	3	17	20·2	15·8	19·3	11
43	142	185	41	131	172	8·5	10·6	10·0	12
25	3	28	21	2	23	*	*	*	13
14	8	22	19	12	31	13·4	10·5	12·1	14
5	7	12	7	5	11	19·6	17·3	17·0	15
20	–	20	21	–	21	11·4	- -	11·0	16
13	1	14	15	1	17	19·8	7·2	19·0	17
31	–	31	23	–	23	—	—	—	18
175	–	175	226	–	226	12·4	- -	12·4	19
11	–	11	11	–	11	14·3	- -	14·3	20
8	–	8	16	–	16	4·4	- -	4·4	21
4	–	4	7	–	7	5·3	- -	5·3	22
36	–	36	34	–	34	39·6	- -	39·6	23
25	–	25	20	–	20	*	—	*	24

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881 ; Total Number

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	F.
	COMMERCIAL.			
	(*a.*) *Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:*			
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - - - - -	*	*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants - - - - - -	7,467	422	7,889
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk, merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	14,206	621	14,827
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, malsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber and wood merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	80,835	2,550	83,385
29	Coal merchants and dealers - - - - -	19,233	1,168	20,401
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors, breeders, and dealers; livery stable keepers.	8,775	245	9,020
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, or shipping), factors, auctioners, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers, and furniture dealers.	53,417	2,803	56,220
	COMMERCIAL.			
	(*b.*) *Subordinates:*			
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	217,080	6,409	223,489
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not including construtors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, station-masters, attendatants, servants, telegraph clerks, &c.	123,118	2,876	125,994
34	Commercial travellers - - - - - - -	35,478	- -	35,478
	COMMERCIAL.			
	(*c.*) *Tradesmen:*			
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	19,658	6,933	26,591
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers - - -	20,962	3,753	24,715
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	58,460	33,467	91,927
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers, and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	259,421	49,978	309,399
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastrycooks - - -	75,882	20,684	96,566
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers -	11,159	8,575	19,734

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1888 and 1880 to 1888—*continued*.

LUNATICS.									
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19	–	19	19	–	19	*	*	*	25
5	–	5	6	–	6	8·0	–	7·6	26
24	4	28	24	1	25	16·8	16·1	16·8	27
34	1	35	42	1	43	5·1	3·9	5·1	28
11	1	12	10	1	11	5·1	8·5	5·3	29
12	–	12	9	–	10	10·2	–	11·1	30
51	1	52	46	2	48	8·6	7·1	8·5	31
246	10	256	224	4	228	10·3	6·2	10·2	32
57	–	57	58	2	60	4·7	6·9	4·7	33
49	–	49	47	–	47	13·2	-	13·2	34
12	–	12	11	2	13	5·6	2·8	4·8	35
21	2	23	19	1	20	9·0	2·7	8·1	36
73	33	106	62	33	95	10·6	9·8	10·3	37
204	19	223	178	19	197	6·8	3 8	6·3	38
62	17	79	60	9	68	7·9	4·3	7·0	39
12	6	18	11	4	14	9·8	4·6	7·1	40

TABLE XIV.– Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881 ; Total Number

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	T.
	AGRICULTURAL.			
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddanghters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	278,526	*	† 278,526
42	Agricultural labourers - - - - - - -	807,608	40,346	847,954
43	Farm servants (indoor, engaged in farming occupations, not domestic servants).			
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).	47,433	- -	47,433
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - - - - -	*	—	*
46	Gardeners, nurseymen, nurseywomen, seedsmen, florists	70,539	3,098	73,637
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - - - - -	7,511	- -	7,511
48	Grooms (not in private service), horsebreakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	*	—	*
	PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.			
49	Silk manufacture: silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze, and crape workers and makers.	18,709	41,886	60,595
50	Cotton and flax manufacture: flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	224,084	372,522	596,606
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	103,953	129,381	233,334
52	Paper makers - - - - - - - - -	10,352	8,277	18,629
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco-pipe makers.	50,360	20,307	70,667
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.			
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchor smiths, chain smiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze and brass, coppersmiths, tin-plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	566,692	30,020	596,712

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.
† Females not included.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1888 and 1880 to 1888—*continued.*

LUNATICS.									
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888. to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
145	18	163	140	28	168	5·0	*	† 6·0	41
529	31	560	562	26	588	7·0	8·9	7·1	42
15	6	21	6	10	16				43
32	–	32	25	–	25	5·2	- -	5·2	44
11	–	11	12	–	12	*	–	*	45
65	2	67	72	2	74	10·2	6·4	10·0	46
8	–	8	7	–	7	9·3	- -	9·3	47
30	–	30	33	–	33	*	—	*	48
10	9	19	11	18	29	5·8	4·2	4·7	46
106	183	289	107	191	298	4·7	5·1	4·9	50
63	50	113	67	56	122	6·4	4·3	5·2	51
3	7	10	6	8	14	5·8	9·6	7·5	52
30	3	33	26	7	33	5·1	3·4	4·6	53
382	14	396	371	15	386	6·5	4·9	6·5	54

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881; Total Number

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	T.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS—*continued.*			
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, shipbuilders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	112,469	410	112,879
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	64,356	8,535	72,891
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - - - -	235,017	216	235,233
58	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	61,328	2,716	64,044
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	96,672	50,395	147,067
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - - - -	107,668	52,980	160,648
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - - - -	180,884	35,672	216,556
62	Hatters and hat makers (not straw) - - - -	13,617	9,072	22,689
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - - - -	14,165	768	14,933
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre hemp and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,840	8,218	22,058
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker dealer.	23,919	36,762	60,681
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers - - -	141,013	789	141,802
67	Furriers, skinners, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	30,260	6,205	36,465
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seamstresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers.	4,661	440,115	444,776
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	74,139	12,929	87,068
70	Glove makers and leather glovers - - - -	2,263	13,261	15,524

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1888 and 1880 to 1888—*continued*.

LUNATICS.						Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Nine Years 1880-1888, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
60	–	60	62	–	63	5·5	- -	5·5	55
58	2	60	57	5	63	8·8	5·8	8·6	56
154	–	154	174	1	174	7·4	‡	7·4	57
55	2	57	49	3	52	7·9	11·0	8·1	58
86	21	107	85	27	112	8·7	5·3	7·6	59
119	41	160	107	36	143	9·9	6·7	8·9	60
161	11	172	167	11	178	9·2	3·0	8·2	61
14	4	18	11	4	15	8·0	4·4	6·6	62
19	–	19	14	–	15	9·8	- -	10·0	63
13	2	15	11	3	14	7·9	3·6	6·3	64
24	25	49	23	21	44	9·6	5·7	7·2	65
151	1	152	132	–	132	9·3	- -	9·3	66
21	4	25	17	4	21	5·6	6·4	5·7	67
3	339	342	3	365	367	6·4	8·2	8·2	68
74	6	80	65	7	72	8·7	5·4	8·2	69
5	5	10	3	7	9	13·2	5·2	5·7	70

‡ This per-centage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881 ; Total Number

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	T.
	PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.			
71	Miners.—Coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	435,497	5,775	441,272
72	Quarriers.—Stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	47,040	39	47,079
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service,) ; coke burners and dealers; gasworks and waterworks service, charcoal burners.	40,018	150	40,168
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters, and stone dressers.	269,753	248	270,001
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk, labourers, and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	52,059	2,860	54,919
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies - - -	58,847	- -	58,847
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers - -	13,641	- -	13,641
	DOMESTIC.			
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of innkeepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding-house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	—	*	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	210,451	1,236,099	1,446,550
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	38,698	120,714	159,412
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
81	Inn keepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, lodging and boarding house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,247	51,991	132,238
82	Police and prison officers - - - - - -	35,421	584	36,005
83	Sheriff officers, county municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turnpike gate keepers.	18,687	3,404	22,091

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1888 and 1880 to 1888—*continued.*

LUNATICS.									
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–88.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group, admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888, to the whole population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
218	4	222	183	2	185	4·2	3·4	4·1	71
19	–	19	25	–	25	5·3	–	5·3	72
27	–	27	23	1	24	5·7	†	5·9	73
146	–	146	146	–	146	5·4	–	5·4	74
31	1	32	25	1	25	4·8	3·4	4·5	75
32	–	32	30	–	30	5·1	–	5·1	76
10	–	10	14	–	14	10·2	–	10·2	77
–	3,049	3,049	–	2,904	2,904	–	*	*	78
109	1,315	1,424	104	1,221	1,324	4·9	9·8	9·1	79
39	233	272	32	220	252	8·2	18·2	15·8	80
74	18	92	73	26	99	9·1	5·0	7·4	81
24	–	24	28	1	29	7·9	†	8·0	82
8	–	8	9	1	9	4·8	2·9	4·0	83

† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XIV.—Shewing the Population of England and Wales, Census 1881 ; Total Number

	PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.	POPULATION. Number of Persons, 4th April 1881. M.	F.	T.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*			
84	Manufacturing chemists, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufactures and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, french polishers, japanners, paper stainers, ink makers, blacking makers and dealers, match, firework and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	88,816	14,690	103,506
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - - - -	22,856	- -	22,856
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	32,419	403	32,822
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, warehousewomen, meters, weighers.	70,420	4,249	74,669
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - - - -	95,093	- -	95,093
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - - - -	29,402	294	29,696
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	3,408	176,670	180,078
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	20,627	553	21,180
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	129,561	1,610	131,171
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cabmen and flymen	30,492	- -	30,492
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers - -	124,611	731	125,342
95	Chimney sweepers, and soot merchants - - -	6,740	77	6,817
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars - -	29,451	17,660	47,111
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Unknown."	*	*	*
	TOTAL† - - -	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

* These figures cannot be given. *See* Note at head of Table.

† *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

of Lunatics admitted into County and Borough Asylums, &c., 1888 and 1880 to 1888—*continued.*

LUNATICS.									
Number of Lunatics admitted during the Year 1888.			Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics admitted in the Nine Years 1880–1888.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Yearly Average Number of Lunatics in each Group admitted in the Nine Years 1880–88, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1881.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
52	7	59	59	7	66	6·6	4·7	6·3	84
43	–	43	33	–	33	14·4	- -	14·4	85
17	2	19	24	1	24	7·4	‡	7·3	86
34	5	39	33	5	38	4·6	11·7	5·0	87
113	–	113	112	–	112	11·8	- -	11·8	88
21	4	25	19	2	21	6·4	‡	7·0	89
1	64	65	2	60	63	5·8	3·3	3·5	90
3	–	3	3	–	3	1·4	- -	1·4	91
63	1	64	70	1	71	5·4	6·2	5·4	92
41	–	41	36	–	36	11·8	- -	11·8	93
54	–	54	58	–	58	4·6	- -	4·6	94
9	1	10	9	–	9	13·3	- -	13·3	95
113	59	172	76	50	126	25·8	28·3	26·7	96
25	74	99	34	103	136	*	*	*	97
155	88	243	142	85	227	*	*	*	98
1,174	1,624	3,398	1,441	1,298	2,740	*	*	*	99
7,272	7,614	14,886	6,794	7,090	13,884	—	—	—	

‡ This per-centage is not given, as the number in the "population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XV.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the

(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table III.,

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,262,311	1,246,329	2,508,640	864,402	809,001	1,673,403	577,349	576,103	1,153,452
Married - -	–	–	–	5,860	32,416	38,276	245,466	402,019	647,485	1,217,714	1,343,802	2,561,516
Widowed -	–	–	–	98	218	316	2,486	4,852	7,338	26,474	52,019	78,493
TOTAL -	4,728,466	4,740,125	9,468,591	1,268,269	1,278,963	2,547,232	1,112,354	1,215,872	2,328,226	1,821,537	1,971,924	3,793,461

TABLE XV A.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	189	109	298	361	347	708	630	540	1,170	986	830	1,817
Married - -	-	–	–	1	13	14	35	148	183	541	843	1,384
Widowed - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	24	53	77
Unknown - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	17	5	22
TOTAL -	189	109	298	363	360	723	669	691	1,359	1,568	1,731	3,299

TABLE XV B.—Showing the Ratio [per **10,000**] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, in England and at the time of the Census of 1881 ; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·8	2·7	7·3	6·6	7·0	17·0	14·4	15·7
Married - -	–	–	–	1·7	4·0	3·7	1·4	3·6	2·8	4·4	6·3	5·4
Widowed - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9·0	10·2	9·8
TOTAL -	·4	·2	·3	2·8	2·8	2·8	6·0	5·6	5·8	8·6	8·8	8·6

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the "single" considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were "single ;" that three-quarters of the "single" population asylums, &c. during the six years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

Time of the Census of **1881,** with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
the Census of the 4th April 1881.)

35–44.			45—54.			55–64.			65 and upwards.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
95,427	233,820	429,247	93,498	136,080	237,578	59,865	88,401	148,266	40,892	67,670	108,562	7,823,210	7,897,529	15,725,739
70,779	1,164,949	2,335,728	859,840	810,420	1,670,260	562,603	471,321	1,034,014	314,546	213,035	527,581	4,376,898	4,437,902	8,814,800
51,689	124,089	175,778	73,928	193,680	267,608	99,995	251,811	351,806	180,124	372,377	552,501	434,794	999,046	1,433,840
17,895	1,522,858	2,940,753	1,038,266	1,140,180	2,173,446	722,553	811,533	1,534,086	535,562	653,082	1,188,644	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and during the Five Years **1884** to **1888** inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

- - - - - - - - Ages.												Total.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
500	528	1,028	237	325	562	110	149	259	63	99	162	3,076	2,927	6,003
1,001	935	1,936	794	692	1,486	509	354	863	312	174	486	3,193	3,158	6,351
76	154	230	114	233	347	145	273	418	198	333	530	558	1,048	1,606
17	10	27	17	8	25	10	4	14	7	3	10	71	32	102
1,594	1,627	3,221	1,162	1,258	2,420	774	780	1,554	580	608	1,188	6,898	7,164	14,062

PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Wales during the Five Years **1884** to **1888** inclusive, to the whole POPULATION AS TO MARRIAGE.

- - - - - - - - Ages.												Total.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
25·6	22·6	23·9	23·8	23·9	23·8	18·4	16·8	17·5	15·4	14·6	15·0	3·9	3·7	3·8
8·5	8·0	8·3	9·2	8·5	8·9	9·0	7·5	8·3	9·9	8·1	9·2	7·3	7·1	7·2
14·7	12·4	13·1	15·4	12·0	12.9	14·5	10·8	11·9	11·0	8·9	9·6	12·8	10·5	11·2
11·2	10·6	10·9	11·2	11·0	11·1	10·7	9·6	10·1	10·8	9·3	9·9	5·4	5·3	5·4

those of the "married" and "widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the FORMS of MENTAL DISORDER in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the YEAR **1888**, and CLASS of the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Number of Patients					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During the Year 1888:						
Mania	458	479	937	2,978	3,448	6,426
Melancholia	266	331	597	1,221	1,920	3,141
Dementia — Ordinary	188	70	258	869	545	1,414
Dementia — Senile	35	26	61	291	262	553
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy)	160	72	232	336	251	587
Other Forms of Insanity	92	42	134	378	168	546
TOTAL	1,199	1,020	2,219	6,073	6,594	12,667
During the Ten Years 1879-1888:						
Mania	5,126	5,074	10,200	27,772	31,665	59,437
Melancholia	2,472	3,155	5,627	11,309	16,490	27,799
Dementia — Ordinary	1,410	582	1,992	8,941	6,063	15,004
Dementia — Senile	269	235	504	2,401	2,557	4,958
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other mental defects from Birth or Infancy)	1,382	707	2,089	2,993	2,240	5,233
Other Forms of Insanity	435	264	699	3,014	1,499	4,513
TOTAL	11,094	10,017	21,111	56,430	60,514	116,944

admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military during the TEN YEARS **1879—1888** inclusive; arranged according to the

Admitted.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number Admitted.								
Total.			Private.			Pauper.			Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,436	3,927	7,363	38·2	47·0	42·2	49·1	52·3	50·7	47·3	51·6	49·5
1,487	2,251	3,738	22·2	32·4	26·9	20·1	29·1	24·8	20·4	29·6	25·1
1,057	615	1,672	15·7	6·9	11·6	14·3	8·3	11·2	14·5	8·1	11·2
326	288	614	2·9	2·5	2·8	4·8	4·0	4·4	4·5	3·8	4·1
496	323	819	13·3	7·1	10·5	5·5	3·8	4·6	6·8	4·2	5·5
470	210	680	7·7	4·1	6·0	6·2	2·5	4·3	6·5	2·7	4·6
7,272	7,614	14,886	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32,898	36.739	69,637	46·2	50·7	48·3	49·2	52·3	50·8	48·7	52·1	50·4
13,781	19,645	33,426	22·3	31·5	26·7	20·0	27·3	23·8	20·4	27·8	24·2
10,351	6,645	16,996	12·7	5·8	9·4	15·9	10·0	12·8	15·3	9·4	12·3
2,670	2,792	5,462	2·4	2·3	2·4	4·3	4·2	4·2	4·0	4·0	4·0
4,375	2,947	7,322	12·5	7·1	9·9	5·3	3·7	4·5	6·5	4·2	5·3
3,449	1,763	5,212	3·9	2·6	3·3	5·3	2·5	3·9	5·1	2·5	3·8
67,524	70,531	138,055	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Number of Cases (exclusive of Cases of Congenital and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Admitted into County and Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the YEAR **1888,**

	Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.
During the Year 1888:			
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - -	5,587	6,173	11,760
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House and Western Counties Idiot Asylum) - - - - - - -	752	629	1,381
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House and Western Counties Idiot Asylum (Provincial) -	437	489	926
TOTAL - - -	6,776	7,291	14,067
During the Ten years 1879—1888:			
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - -	51,584	55,738	107,322
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House, &c.) - -	7,216	6,324	13,540
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House, &c. (Provincial) - - - - - - - -	4,347	5,501	9,848
TOTAL - - -	63,147	67,563	130,710

Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was stated to be the FIRST Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State and during the TEN YEARS **1879—1888** inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.					
Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3,895	4,235	8,130	1,692	1,938	3,630	69·7	68·6	69·1	30·3	31·4	30·9
568	408	976	184	221	405	75·5	64·9	70·7	24·5	35·1	29·3
309	357	666	128	132	260	70·7	73·0	71·9	29·3	27·0	28·1
4,772	5,000	9,772	2,004	2,291	4,295	70·4	68·6	69·5	29·6	31·4	30·5
35,843	37,265	73,108	15,741	18,473	34,214	69·5	66·9	68·1	30·5	33·1	31·9
5,178	3,994	9,172	2,038	2,330	4,368	71·8	63·2	67·7	28·2	36·8	32·3
2,930	3,512	6,442	1,417	1,989	3,406	67·4	63·8	65·4	32·6	36·2	34·6
43,951	44,771	88,722	19,196	22,792	41,988	69·6	66·3	67·9	30·4	33·7	32·1

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Number of EPILEPTICS and GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the YEAR **1888**; and during the TEN YEARS **1879-1888** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients Admitted.			Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted.						Proportion [per Cent.] of Epileptics and General Paralytics Admitted to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.					
				Number of Epileptics.			Number of General Paralytics.			Epileptics.			General Paralytics.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
During the Year 1888:—															
Private - - -	1,199	1,020	2,219	75	24	99	146	14	160	6·2	2·3	4·4	12·2	1·4	7·2
Pauper - - -	6,073	6,594	12,667	662	497	1,159	954	243	1,197	10·9	7·5	9·1	15·7	3·7	9·4
TOTAL - - -	7,272	7,614	14,886	737	521	1,258	1,100	257	1,357	10·1	6·8	8·4	15·1	3·4	9·1
During the Ten Years 1879-1888:—															
Private - - -	11,094	10,017	21,111	646	300	946	1,166	144	1,310	5·8	3·0	4·5	10·5	1·4	6·2
Pauper - - -	56,430	60,514	116,944	6,693	4,847	11,540	8,086	2,123	10,209	11·8	8·0	9·9	14·3	3·5	8·7
TOTAL - - -	67,524	70,531	138,055	7,339	5,147	12,486	9,252	2,267	11,519	10·8	7·3	9·0	13·7	3·2	8·3

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the YEAR **1888**; and during the TEN YEARS **1879-1888** inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CLASS.	Total Number of Patients Admitted.			Of the Total Number Admitted. — Number having Suicidal Propensity.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Number with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number Admitted.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
During the Year 1888:—									
Private - - - - -	1,199	1,020	2,219	245	285	530	20·4	27·9	23·9
Pauper - - - - -	6,073	6,594	12,667	1,551	2,136	3,687	25·5	32·4	29·1
TOTAL - - -	7,272	7,614	14,886	1,796	2,421	4,217	24·7	31·8	28·3
During the Ten Years 1879-1888:—									
Private - - - - -	11,094	10,017	21,111	2,386	2,753	5,139	21·5	27·5	24·3
Pauper - - - - -	56,430	60,514	116,944	15,114	19,189	34,303	26·8	31·7	29·3
TOTAL - - -	67,524	70,531	138,055	17,500	21,942	39,442	25·9	31·1	28·6

TABLE XX.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and proportion for the TEN YEARS **1879-1888** inclusive.

[The Total Number of these Admissions during 1888 was

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each					
	As Predisposing Cause. †			As Exciting Cause. †		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	42	83	125	233	572	805
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	90	43	133	469	199	668
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork	53	27	80	320	278	598
Religious Excitement	8	8	16	113	174	287
Love Affairs (including Seduction)	3	20	23	45	155	200
Fright and Nervous Shock	6	10	16	43	130	173
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink	213	54	267	1,041	467	1,508
" Sexual	17	9	26	70	35	105
Venereal Disease	20	10	30	16	13	29
Self-abuse (Sexual)	23	–	23	138	17	155
Over-exertion	6	1	7	29	17	46
Sunstroke	52	12	64	56	5	61
Accident or Injury	95	16	111	197	39	236
Pregnancy	–	7	7	–	48	48
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	15	15	–	427	427
Lactation	–	27	27	–	109	109
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders	–	25	25	–	77	77
Puberty	6	14	20	10	27	37
Change of Life	–	85	85	–	166	166
Fevers	4	4	8	14	22	36
Privation and Starvation	15	20	35	92	105	197
Old Age	219	170	389	92	79	171
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	178	115	293	491	471	962
Previous attacks	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hereditary influence ascertained	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congenital defect ascertained	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ascertained causes	31	11	42	27	26	53
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients,

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be

‡ These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients

all Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval Wales, during the YEAR **1888**, with proportion [per cent.]; and also similar

14,886, being 7,272 of the Male, and 7,614 of the Female Sex.]

Cause was assigned during the Year 1888.						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Year 1888.			Proportion [per Cent.] for the Ten Years 1879–1888.		
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †			Total. ‡								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
23	84	107	298	739	1,037	4·0	9·7	6·9	4·2	9·7	7·0
55	44	99	614	286	900	8·4	3·7	6·0	8·3	3·7	5·9
76	79	155	449	384	833	6·1	5·0	5·5	6·5	5·5	6·0
8	23	31	129	205	334	1·7	2·6	2·2	2·5	3·0	2·7
6	20	26	54	195	249	·7	2·5	1·6	·7	2·5	1·6
7	10	17	56	150	206	·7	1·9	1·3	·9	1·8	1·4
199	82	281	1,453	603	2,056	19·9	7·9	13·8	19·7	7·1	13·3
15	9	24	102	53	155	1·4	·6	1·0	1·0	·5	·7
18	3	21	54	26	80	·7	·3	·5	·8	·2	·5
24	5	29	18	22	207	2·5	·2	1·3	2·2	·2	1·2
2	2	4	37	20	57	·5	·2	·3	·6	·3	·5
31	1	32	139	18	157	1·9	·2	1·0	2·2	·2	1·2
56	8	64	348	63	411	4·7	·8	2·7	5·2	·9	3·0
–	6	6	–	61	61	–	·8	–	–	·9	–
–	53	53	–	495	495	–	6·5	–	–	6·7	–
–	14	14	–	150	150	–	1·9	–	–	2·1	–
–	24	24	–	126	126	–	1·6	–	–	2·2	–
2	4	6	18	45	63	·2	·5	·4	·2	·5	·4
–	57	57	–	308	308	–	4·0	–	–	4·0	–
6	3	9	24	29	53	·3	·3	·3	·6	·5	·6
7	23	30	114	148	262	1·5	1·9	1·7	1·6	2·1	1·9
61	140	201	372	389	761	5·1	5·1	5·1	4·0	4·7	4·3
190	246	436	859	832	1,691	11·8	10·9	11·3	11·2	10·5	10·9
–	–	–	1,141	1,627	2,768	15·6	21·3	18·5	14·7	19·5	17·2
–	–	–	1,357	1,802	3,159	18·6	23·6	21·2	19·2	22·5	20·9
–	–	–	483	305	788	6·6	4·0	5·2	5·2	3·5	4·3
23	26	54	86	63	149	1·1	·8	1·0	2·2	1·0	1·6
–	–	–	1,427	1,353	2,780	19·6	17·7	18·6	21·0	19·6	20·3

but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the asylums.

understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the YEAR **1888, 1879—1888** inclusive; arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during the Year 1888.					
	PRIVATE. The Total Number Admitted during 1888 was 2,219. (1,199 Males and 1,020 Females.)			PAUPER. The Total Number Admitted during 1888 was 12,667. (6,073 Males and 6,594 Females.)		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:						
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	36	124	160	262	615	877
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	112	39	151	502	247	749
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	172	92	264	277	292	569
Religious Excitement - - -	27	45	72	102	160	262
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	20	49	69	34	146	180
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	12	34	46	44	116	160
PHYSICAL:						
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	206	64	270	1,247	539	1,786
,, Sexual - - -	27	4	31	75	49	124
Venereal Disease - - - -	15	1	16	39	25	64
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	48	12	60	137	10	147
Over-exertion - - - -	8	1	9	29	19	48
Sunstroke - - - - -	29	2	31	110	16	126
Accident or Injury - - -	48	12	60	300	51	351
Pregnancy - - - - -	–	4	4	–	57	57
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	77	77	–	418	418
Lactation - - - - - -	–	9	9	–	141	141
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	–	34	34	–	92	92
Puberty - - - - -	2	2	4	16	43	59
Change of Life - - - -	–	47	47	–	261	261
Fevers - - - - - -	12	8	20	12	21	33
Privation and Starvation - -	1	8	9	113	140	253
Old Age - - - - -	42	36	78	330	353	683
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	78	70	148	781	762	1,543
Previous Attacks - - - -	164	204	368	977	1,423	2,400
Hereditary Influence ascertained -	207	274	481	1,150	1,528	2,678
Congenital Defect ascertained - -	175	75	250	308	230	538
Other ascertained causes - -	23	11	34	63	52	115
Unknown - - - - -	168	122	290	1,259	1,231	2,490

into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, with proportion [per cent.]; and also with similar proportions for the TEN YEARS

Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Year 1888.						Proportion [per Cent.] for the Ten Years 1879—1888.					
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
3·0	12·1	7·2	4·3	9·3	6·9	4·2	11·6	7·7	4·1	9·4	6·8
9·3	3·8	6·8	8·3	3 7	5·9	9·9	3·4	6·8	8·0	3·8	5·8
14·3	9·0	11·9	4·6	4·4	4·5	15·0	9·4	12·3	4·9	4·8	4·8
2·2	4·4	3·2	1·7	2·4	2·1	2·1	4·9	3·5	2·5	2·7	2·6
1·7	4·8	3·1	·6	2·2	1·4	1·1	4·0	2·5	·5	2·2	1·4
1·0	3·3	2·1	·7	1·8	1·2	·9	2·4	1·6	·9	1·8	1·3
17·2	6·3	12·2	20·5	8·2	14·1	16·9	6·5	12·0	20·3	7·3	13·5
2·2	·4	1·4	1·2	·7	1·0	2·0	·2	1·2	·7	·6	·7
1·2	·1	·7	·6	·4	·5	1·8	·2	1·0	·6	·2	·4
4·0	1·2	2·7	2·2	·1	1·2	4·3	1·0	2·7	1·7	·1	·9
·7	·1	·4	·5	·3	·4	1·0	·5	·7	·5	·3	·4
2·4	·2	1·4	1·8	·2	1·0	2·4	·1	1·4	2·2	·2	1·2
4·0	1·2	2·7	4·9	·8	2·7	3·6	1·0	2·4	5·4	·9	3·1
–	·4	–	–	·9	–	–	1·2	–	–	·9	–
–	7·5	–	–	6·3	–	–	7·1	–	–	6·6	–
–	·9	–	–	2·1	–	–	·9	–	–	2·3	–
–	3·3	–	–	1·4	–	–	4·5	–	–	1·3	–
·2	·2	·2	·2	·6	·5	·2	·4	·3	·3	·6	·4
–	4·6	–	–	4·0	–	–	5·9	–	–	3·7	–
1·0	·8	·9	·2	·3	·3	1·6	·8	1·2	·5	·4	·4
·1	·8	·4	1·8	2·1	2·0	·2	·1	·1	1·9	2·5	2·2
3·5	3·5	3·5	5·4	5·4	5·4	2·4	2·9	2·7	4·3	5·0	4·6
6·5	6·9	6·7	12·8	11·5	12·2	8·5	8·3	8·4	11·8	10·9	11·3
13·7	20·0	16·7	16·1	21·6	18·9	13·3	19·0	16·0	15·0	19·6	17·4
17·2	26·8	21·7	18·9	23·2	21·1	18·7	23·4	20·9	19·3	22·4	20·9
14·6	7·3	11·3	5·1	3·5	4·2	9·2	4·3	6·8	4·5	3·3	3·9
1·9	1·1	1·5	1·0	·8	·9	5·8	1·8	3·9	1·4	·9	1·2
14·0	12·0	13·1	20·7	18·7	19·7	13·2	12·9	13·1	22·5	20·7	21·6

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the GENERAL PARALYTICS Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the Year **1888,** with proportions [per cent.]; and also with similar proportions for the TEN YEARS **1879—1888** inclusive.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions during the Year 1888 was 1,357, being 1,100 of the Male, and 257 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned during 1888.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of General Paralytics Admitted during 1888.			Proportion [per Cent.] for the Ten Years 1879-1888.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:									
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	49	30	79	4·4	11·6	5·8	4·0	9·2	5·0
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	120	9	129	10·9	3·5	9·5	10·8	4·6	9·5
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	75	8	83	6·8	3·1	6·1	7·6	4·1	6·9
Religious Excitement - - -	6	3	9	·5	1·2	·6	·7	·6	·7
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	4	–	4	·4	–	·3	·3	·9	·4
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	2	3	5	·2	1·2	·3	·6	·6	·6
PHYSICAL:									
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	289	50	339	26·3	19·4	25·0	24·2	15·1	22·4
,, Sexual - -	49	9	58	4·4	3·5	4·3	3·0	3·6	3·1
Venereal Disease - - - -	16	3	19	1·4	1·2	1·4	1·7	1·2	1·6
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	1	–	1	·1	–	·1	·3	·1	·3
Over-exertion - - - -	10	–	10	·9	–	·7	1·0	·5	·9
Sunstroke - - - - -	22	1	23	2·0	·4	1·7	2·5	·3	2·1
Accident or Injury - - -	72	5	77	6·5	1·9	5·7	7·3	2·2	6·4
Pregnancy - - - - -	–	1	1	–	·4	–	–	·9	–
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	5	5	–	1·9	–	–	2·9	–
Lactation - - - - -	–	2	2	–	·8	–	–	1·2	–
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	–	1	1	–	·4	–	–	1·0	–
Puberty - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Change of Life - - - -	–	8	8	–	3·1	–	–	3·7	–
Fevers - - - - - -	4	–	4	·4	–	·3	·3	·1	·3
Privation and Starvation - -	17	8	25	1·5	3·1	1·8	1·7	3·3	2·0
Old Age - - - - -	5	4	9	·4	1·5	·6	·3	1·1	·4
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders -	103	27	130	9·4	10·5	9·6	10·4	13·1	11·0
Previous attacks - - - -	72	22	94	6·5	8·5	6·9	5·4	6·9	5·7
Hereditary influence ascertained -	151	44	195	13·7	17·1	14·3	15·3	17·9	15·8
Congenital defect ascertained - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	·2	·4	·2
Other ascertained causes - -	8	1	9	·7	·4	·6	1·1	1·0	1·1
Unknown - - - - -	322	83	405	29·3	32·3	29·8	29·6	31·8	30·1

* This table may be compared with Table XX., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of *all* the patients admitted.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Assigned CAUSES OF INSANITY in the Cases of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the year **1888**, with proportions [per cent.]; and also with similar proportions for the TEN YEARS **1879—1888**, inclusive.*

(The Total Number of these Admissions, during the Year 1888, was 4,217, being 1,796 of the Male, and 2,421 of the Female Sex.)

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	Number of Instances in which each Cause was Assigned, during 1888.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number of Patients Admitted with Suicidal Propensity, during 1888.			Proportion [per Cent.] for the Ten Years 1879–1888.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MORAL:									
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	116	310	426	6·4	12·8	10·1	6·3	12·4	9·7
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	212	110	322	11·8	4·5	7·6	11·5	4·6	7·6
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	152	135	287	8·5	5·6	6·8	8 3	6·4	7·3
Religious Excitement - - -	44	69	113	2·4	2·8	2·7	3·0	3·5	3·3
Love Affairs (including Seduction) -	24	73	97	1·3	3·0	2·3	·9	2·9	2·0
Fright and Nervous Shock - -	15	53	68	·8	2·2	1 6	1·0	2·0	1·5
PHYSICAL:									
Intemperance, in Drink - - -	396	180	576	22·0	7·4	13·6	20·9	6·8	13·1
,, Sexual - -	25	15	40	1·4	·6	·9	·7	·4	·6
Venereal Disease - - - -	15	5	20	·8	·2	·5	·8	·2	5·5
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - -	53	6	59	2·9	·2	1·4	2·3	·2	1 1
Over-exertion - - - -	5	7	12	·3	·3	·3	·5	·4	·5
Sunstroke - - - - -	26	5	31	1·4	·2	·7	2·1	·1	1·0
Accident or Injury - - -	82	16	98	4·5	·6	2·3	5·2	1·0	2·9
Pregnancy - - - - -	–	25	25	–	1·0	–	–	1·0	–
Parturition and the Puerperal State	–	169	169	–	6·9	–	–	7·3	–
Lactation - - - - -	–	59	59	–	2·4	–	–	2·7	–
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders -	–	41	41	–	1·7	–	–	2·3	–
Puberty - - - - - -	8	8	16	·4	·3	·4	·3	·4	·4
Change of Life - - - -	–	130	130	–	5·4	–	–	5·1	–
Fevers - - - - -	7	7	14	·4	·3	·3	·6	·5	·6
Privation and Starvation - -	41	58	99	2·3	2·3	2·3	2·2	2·4	2·3
Old Age - - - - -	78	84	162	4·3	3·5	3·8	3·8	3·4	3·6
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders	250	270	520	13·9	11·1	12·3	11·6	10·8	11·2
Previous attacks - - - -	282	504	786	15·7	20·8	18·6	15·9	19·0	17·6
Hereditary influence ascertained -	449	681	1,130	25·0	28·1	26·7	23·6	26·5	25·2
Congenital defect ascertained - -	50	39	89	2·8	1·6	2·1	2·2	1·6	1·8
Other ascertained causes - -	19	13	32	1·0	·5	·7	1·8	·9	1·3
Unknown - - - - -	298	354	652	16·6	14·6	15·4	17·1	16·8	16·9

* This table may be compared with Table XX., which shows the Causes of Insanity in the cases of all the patients admitted.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing—
The Aggrega'e Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into Count
Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the Five Years **1884, 1885**
The YEARLY AVERAGE of the GENERAL PARALYTICS admitte
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above
same period (*see* TABLE XV).

Arranged according to their AGES a

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aggregate Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years:												
Single	–	–	–	5	2	7	32	15	47	319	74	39
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	6	16	687	183	87
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	17	19	3
Unknown	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	13	1	
TOTAL	–	–	–	6	2	8	43	22	65	1,036	277	1,33
Yearly Average of the above Number;												
Single	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	3	9	64	15	7
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	137	37	17
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	
TOTAL	–	–	–	1	–	2	9	4	13	207	55	26
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years:												
Single	–	–	–	·3	–	·1	·9	·6	·8	6·5	1·8	4
Married	–	–	–	–	–	–	5·7	·6	1·6	25·3	4·4	12
Widowed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12·5	7·5	9
TOTAL	–	–	–	·2	–	·2	1·3	·6	·9	13·2	3·2	7

and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State **1886, 1887,** and **1888.**
as above.
to the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted during the
CONDITION as to MARRIAGE.

AGES.

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
433	54	487	167	30	197	27	10	37	7	2	9	990	187	1,177
1,672	354	2,026	1,057	182	1,239	247	37	284	37	5	42	3,710	767	4,477
109	61	170	116	63	179	47	23	70	17	7	24	307	173	480
16	5	21	20	1	21	6	2	8	1	–	1	57	10	67
2,230	474	2,704	1,360	276	1,636	327	72	399	62	14	76	5,064	1,137	6,201
87	11	97	33	6	39	5	2	7	1	–	2	198	37	235
334	71	405	211	36	248	49	7	57	7	1	8	742	153	895
22	12	34	23	13	36	9	5	14	3	1	5	61	35	96
3	1	4	4	–	4	1	–	2	–	–	–	11	2	13
446	95	541	272	55	327	65	14	80	12	3	15	1,013	227	1,240
17·4	2·0	9·4	13·9	1·8	6·9	4·5	1·3	2·7	1·6	–	1·2	6·4	1·2	3·9
33·3	7·6	20·9	26·5	5·2	16·7	9·6	1·9	6·6	2·2	·5	1 6	23·2	4·8	14·0
28·9	7·8	14·7	20·1	5·6	10·4	6·2	1·8	3·3	1·5	·3	·9	10·9	3·3	5·9
27·9	5·8	16·7	23·4	4·3	13·5	8·4	1·8	5·1	2·0	·4	1·2	14·7	3·1	8·8

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during according to their FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Total Number of Patients Admitted.		
	M.	F.	T.
During the Year 1888:			
Mania	3,436	3,927	7,363
Melancholia	1,487	2,251	3,738
Dementia — Ordinary	1,057	615	1,672
Dementia — Senile	326	228	614
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy).	496	323	819
Other forms of Insanity	470	210	680
TOTAL	7,272	7,614	14,886
During the Ten Years 1879—1888:			
Mania	32,898	36,739	69,637
Melancholia	13,781	19,645	33,426
Dementia — Ordinary	10,351	6,645	16,996
Dementia — Senile	2,670	2,792	5,462
Congenital Insanity (including Idiocy and other Mental Defects from Birth or Infancy.)	4,375	2,947	7,322
Other forms of Insanity	3,449	1,763	5,212
TOTAL	67,524	70,531	138,055

who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and the YEAR **1888**, and during the TEN YEARS **1879—1888**, inclusive, arranged

Of the Total Number of Patients Admitted.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Number Admitted with Suicidal Propensity to the Total Number of Patients Admitted.		
Number with Suicidal Propensity.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
590	913	1,503	17·1	23·2	20·4
910	1,283	2,193	61·2	57·0	58·6
140	113	253	13·2	18·3	15·1
52	42	94	15·9	14·5	15·1
33	31	64	6·6	9·6	7·8
71	39	110	15·1	18·6	16·2
1,796	2,421	4,217	24·7	31·8	28·3
6,338	8,436	14,774	19·2	23·0	21·[illegible]
8,225	11,288	19,513	59·7	57·4	58·3
1,482	1,149	2,631	14·3	17·3	15·5
506	442	948	18·9	15·8	17·3
297	265	562	6·8	9·0	7·7
652	362	1,014	18·9	20·5	19·4
17,500	21,942	39,442	25·9	31·1	28·6

TABLE XXVI.—Showing,—
The Aggregate Number of Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE
The YEARLY AVERAGE of the Patients with SUICIDAL PROPENSITY
The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Average Number of SUICIDAL during the same Five Years (*see* Table XV.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES.											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Aggregate Number of Patients with Suicidal Propensity admitted during the Five Years:												
Single - - -	29	27	56	358	465	823	758	785	1,543	1,222	1,299	2,521
Married - - -	–	–	–	–	20	20	57	251	308	721	1,564	2,285
Widowed - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	35	86	121
Unknown - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	17	7	24
TOTAL - - -	29	27	56	358	485	843	821	1,039	1,860	1,995	2,956	4,951
Yearly Average of the above Number of Suicidal Patients admitted:												
Single - - -	6	5	11	72	93	165	152	157	309	244	260	504
Married - - -	–	–	–	–	4	4	11	50	62	144	313	457
Widowed - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	7	17	24
Unknown - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5
TOTAL - - -	6	5	11	72	97	169	164	208	372	399	591	990
Proportion [per cent.] of Yearly Average of Suicidal Patients admitted, to Yearly Average of the Whole Number of Patients admitted in the Five Years:												
Single - - -	3·1	4·5	3·7	19·9	26·8	23·3	24·1	29·0	26·4	24·7	31·3	27·7
Married - - -	–	–	–	*	*	*	31·4	33·7	33·9	26·6	37·1	33·0
Widowed - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	*	*	*	29·1	32·0	31·2
TOTAL - - -	3·1	4·5	3·7	19·8	26·9	23·4	24·5	30·1	27·3	25·4	34·1	30·0

* The percentages in this division are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients admitted at that age, they are likely to mislead.

were admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and
Years **1884, 1885, 1886, 1887,** and **1888.**
admitted as above.
Patients admitted, to the Yearly Average of the WHOLE Number of Patients admitted

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
539	764	1,303	254	461	715	142	226	368	84	96	180	3,386	4,123	7,509
1,243	1,586	2,829	1,151	1,246	2,397	878	611	1,489	504	271	775	4,554	5,549	10,103
102	232	334	170	405	575	223	449	672	262	406	668	796	1,579	2,375
17	12	29	13	10	23	6	4	10	2	3	5	57	38	95
1,901	2,594	4,495	1,588	2,122	3,710	1,249	1,290	2,539	852	776	1,628	8,793	11,289	20,082
108	153	261	51	92	143	28	45	74	17	19	36	677	825	1,502
249	317	566	230	249	479	176	122	298	101	51	155	911	1,110	2,021
20	46	67	34	81	115	45	90	134	52	81	134	159	316	475
3	2	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	–	1	1	11	8	19
380	519	899	318	424	742	250	258	508	170	155	326	1,759	2,258	4,016
21·6	29·0	25·3	21·5	28·3	25·4	25·4	30·2	28·6	27·0	19·2	22·2	22·0	28·1	25·0
24·8	33·9	29·2	29·0	36·0	32·2	34·6	34·4	34·5	32·4	31·0	31·9	28·5	35·1	31·8
26·3	29·9	29·1	29·8	34·7	33·1	31·0	32·9	32·0	26·2	24·3	25·3	28·5	30·1	29·6
23·8	31·8	27·9	27·3	33·7	30·6	32·3	33·0	32·6	29·3	25·5	27·4	25·5	31·5	28·5

STATISTICS.

Annual Returns of Pauper Lunacy.

The Appendix (A.) is a Table showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the various unions and parishes on 1st January last, and specifying the class of Institution in which they were resident. It has added to it a Table distinguishing the number in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Tabulated information is given in Appendices (B^1, B^2, B^3, B^4) relative to all patients in Institutions for the Insane, and in single care, during 1889. The Appendix (B^1) gives the numbers at the beginning and end of the year, and the numbers admitted, discharged, and who died during the year, with other particulars. Appendix (B^2) shows the number of suicides, Appendix (B^3) the numbers deemed curable, found lunatic by inquisition, and chargeable exclusively to county and borough rates, and (B^4) the numbers of criminal patients.

Criminals.

Suicides.

The deaths from suicide, including one case where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, were 19 in number, distributed as follows: 18 in county and borough Asylums, and one in a Provincial Licensed House; three were of patients who were absent on trial.

Particulars of these suicides are given in other parts of this Report under the heads of the several Institutions.

Suffocation in epileptic fits.

Suffocation in epileptic fits caused the death of nine patients. This number shows a decrease of one upon that for 1888.

In Appendix (M.) is a reprint of the Regulation which we have made under Section 40 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as to the instruments and appliances for the mechanical bodily restraint of patients.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Statistics.

No additional Asylum was opened in 1889. On the 1st of January 1890 there were in the 53 County, and the 13 Borough and City Asylums 52,937 patients, namely, 428 males and 508 females of the private class, 23,267 males and 28,643 females who were paupers, and 73 males and 18 females who were criminals.

Admissions.

The total *admissions* into these establishments in 1889 were 14,658 (6,871 males and 7,787 females), but of these 2,186 (938 males and 1,248 females) were "*transfers*" from one Asylum to another, so that the number of patients newly placed under care during the year was 12,472 (5,933 males and 6,539 females). Of these admissions, 1,803 were *re-admissions*, that is, were known to have been some time previously under treatment in the same Asylum.

The

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Discharges.

The *discharges* from these institutions in 1889 of patients "*recovered*" were 4,857 (2,104 males and 2,753 females); the discharges not recovered amounted to 3,307 (1,497 males and 1,810 females).

Deaths.

Post-mortem examinations.

The *deaths* in these Asylums during 1889 were 5,251 in number (2,853 males and 2,398 females), and in 4,016 instances post-mortem examinations were made. This represents a ratio to the total deaths of 76·6 per cent,, an advance of ·8 per cent upon the proportions of the previous year, and a higher ratio than we have ever previously been able to report. We note this fact with satisfaction as an indication that the medical officers *generally* of our public Asylums are availing themselves to a greater extent than formerly of the opportunities open to them for pathological research, thus promoting scientific inquiry which may be expected to lead to more accurate recognition, and improved treatment, of diseases which cause or accompany insanity.

A considerable variation continues to exist as to the frequency with which autopsies are made in the several Asylums. Generally, much depends upon the zeal of the medical superintendent, and his tact in overcoming the prejudice of friends of the deceased against such examinations. The extent to which individual superintendents are successful or otherwise will be seen by reference to the columns in Appendix B[1], giving the number of deaths and post-mortems respectively in the various Asylums.

The daily average of the number of patients resident in County and Borough Asylums during 1889 was 52,500.

The recoveries in 1889, as compared with the admissions of the year (excluding transfers), was in the proportion of 38·9 per cent. (35·4 per cent. for males and 42·1 for females). For the two previous years the proportion of the recoveries to the admissions was 40·0 per cent. (35·2 for males and 44·6 for females).

The deaths, calculated on the average daily number resident in 1889, were in the proportion of 10·0 per cent. for both sexes (12·0 per cent. for males and 8·3 per cent. for females); on the total number under treatment, the death rate was 7·9 per cent. (9·4 for males and 6·6 for females). The recovery rate was 0·14 lower in 1889 than in 1888, and the death rate was 0·04 lower.

Full detailed statistics concerning the several County and Borough Asylums will be found in the Appendices B[1], B[2], B[3], and B[4].

IN Appendix (Q.) will be found a list of all the Asylums with the names of the Medical Superintendents.

Changes among medical superintendents.

Dr. Barrington Chevallier, the Medical Superintendent of the Ipswich Borough Asylum, who had filled this post for the last 13 years, has died, and been succeeded by Mr. E. L. Rowe, late Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Gloucester County Asylum.

County and Borough Asylums.

Changes among medical superintendents.

The retirement of Dr. Rogers from the Lancashire Asylum at Rainhill caused a vacancy which was filled up by appointing in his stead Dr. Joseph Wiglesworth one of the Assistant Medical Officers at this Asylum.

After many years service, Dr. Biggs resigned the post of Superintendent of the Surrey County Asylum at Wandsworth, and Dr. Gardiner Hill was appointed his successor. He had formerly been the Senior Medical Assistant at Cane Hill Asylum.

Dr. Alfred Miller was appointed Superintendent of the Warwick County Asylum in place of Dr. H. R. O. Sankey, who resigned in order to take charge of Boreatton Park, a licensed house in Shropshire, previously under the superintendence of his father, Dr. W. H. O. Sankey, who died in the early part of the year.

Dr. R. H. B. Wickham retired, on the ground of ill-health, from the superintendence of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Borough Asylum, and was succeeded by Dr. Callcott, who had had considerable experience as one of the Medical Officers of the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham and also at Durham.

Transfer to County of London of the Banstead, Cane Hill, Colney Hatch, and Hanwell Asylums, and to County of Middlesex of the Wandsworth Asylum.

We have to notice the transfer of the following Asylums consequent upon the Local Government Act, 1888.

Cane Hill Asylum from the County of Surrey to the County of London, the Asylums at Colney Hatch, Hanwell, and Banstead, from the County of Middlesex to the County of London, and the Wandsworth Asylum from the County of Surrey to the County of Middlesex.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Cambridge.

For some time past the question of providing additional accommodation at the Cambridge Asylum had been discussed between the Committee of Visitors and this Board, and in July 1887 we, on the understanding that the proposed additions to the Asylum were to be carried out as speedily as possible, recommended the Home Secretary to sanction a renewal of a contract for the reception of 30 patients at the Northamptonshire Asylum for 18 months, and in October of that year the plans of the proposed additions received the sanction of the Secretary of State. In November last a letter was received from the Visitors asking for permission to enter into a fresh contract with the same Asylum. Before we felt ourselves justified in advising the Home Secretary in this matter, we wished to learn how soon it was hoped to complete the additions already sanctioned, and were told in reply that it was intended to proceed with the buildings according to the approved plans, from time to time as might be necessary. We informed the Committee that our previous recommendation of the contract had only been given "pending the

the erection of additions to the Cambridge Asylum, and it was only in the belief that the additions proposed would be made with all reasonable expedition, that the Commissioners so advised the Secretary of State," and that unless a distinct undertaking were given that the additions sanctioned would be completed as speedily as possible we must decline to recommend the Home Secretary to sanction any fresh contract. On the last day of the year a letter was received, which, though not undertaking to carry out the whole of the additions at once, was sufficiently satisfactory to allow us to advise the approval of the contract. We strongly urged the Committee to make at once all reasonable provision for prospective demands, and to complete the whole of the sanctioned works whilst the present additions are in progress, as the piecemeal mode of erecting the buildings tends to enhance the total cost.

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation. Cambridge.

The City of Chester, in 1886, by contract, agreed with the County of Chester, that City lunatics should be for three years taken care of in the County Asylum at Upton. This contract expired on 4th May 1889, but before that date a communication was made with us asking whether we would recommend to the Secretary of State a renewal of the contract for five years. This we were willing to do, but in June we received a letter from the town clerk informing us that the Chester County Asylum had been compelled, through fear of want of room, to give six months' notice to terminate the contract, and suggesting that a comparatively unutilized portion of the Chester Workhouse might be adapted for the purpose of an Asylum. Of this proposition we felt obliged to express our unqualified disapproval, and several schemes were suggested for the boarding out of the City patients at other Asylums, but at last it was found possible, owing to the additional accommodation sanctioned at the Parkside Asylum, to provide for the Cheshire patients, without necessitating the removal from the Upton Asylum of the City patients, and we were, therefore, able to forward a contract for the reception of all Chester City lunatics for a period of three years from 31st December, with the proviso that the City authorities were to remove any number not exceeding 30 within one month after receiving notice. This contract has received the Home Secretary's sanction, and the difficulty has, for the present, been tided over.

Cheshire (Chester.) City lunatics.

The Commissioners who last visited Parkside Asylum called attention to the want of dormitories suitable for the effectual night supervision of the female epileptic patients, and expressed a hope that if (as they believed to be contemplated) an addition were made to the Asylum, such addition would include properly arranged dormitories for this class of patients, and also a detached hospital for the treatment of infectious and contagious disorders.

Cheshire (Parkside.)

On 30th December sanction was given for the erection of

Insufficiency of Asylum Accommodation.

Cheshire (Parkside.)

a block to contain 100 female patients of the epileptic class. The total cost of this building and of a new mortuary was estimated at 5,920 *l.* We regret, however, that the Committee did not find themselves able to carry out the Commissioners' suggestions in their entirety, and so this Asylum still remains unprovided with proper means of isolating patients suffering from infectious diseases.

Leicestershire and Rutland.

The want of accommodation for the insane paupers belonging to the Counties of Leicester and Rutland has been felt for some years, and constantly noticed in our Reports. We have been urged to recommend the Secretary of State to sanction the erection of additional buildings upon the present site. The Asylum contains about 450 patients, and the Asylum estate comprises only 37 acres of land, an extent which, in our opinion, is insufficient for the present number of patients, and we have not felt justified in advising the requisite sanction to be given to any extension of the Asylum on the present site without a substantial addition to the total quantity of land.

County of London.

The want of sufficient Asylum accommodation is most severely felt in the County of London.

On the 1st January there were no less than 3,419 pauper patients belonging to this county for whom accommodation had to be sought in Asylums not belonging to the county, and in Licensed Houses. Of the 3,419, 2,300 were in Asylums, and 1,119 in Licensed Houses. When the new Asylum at Claybury is occupied, 2,000 patients will be received there, and the addition at Cane Hill will provide for 800 more, but there is no probability of either of these buildings being ready before two or three years, and even if they were occupied at this time there would still remain 619 patients belonging to the County of London, not cared for in their own County Asylum.

We need not point out the hardship entailed upon patients who are sent to places far from home and friends, and, in consequence, rarely, if ever, visited. One hundred and twelve patients are received in an Asylum 280 miles from London; and one of the Licensed Houses, situated over 80 miles from London, receives over 150 of the lunatic paupers belonging to Kensington and Clapham.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

Additions, Alterations, and Improvements.

Those additions and improvements at various asylums which have been effected at a cost less than 1,000 *l.* are given in Appendix (D.), but some of the more important we mention here.

Lancashire (Lancaster Moor.) New workshops.

At an estimated cost of 5,200 *l.*, plans for new workshops at Lancaster Moor Asylum were sanctioned.

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ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS.

At a total cost of 4,500 *l.*, extensive alterations and additions have been made to the laundry and gasworks at the Prestwich Asylum. The sum required for the laundry is estimated at 1,600 *l.*, and for the gasworks, 2,900 *l.*

Lancashire (Prestwich.) Alterations and additions in laundry and gasworks.

By the purchase of 184 acres of land adjoining the present estate at the Whittingham Asylum, a valuable addition has been made to the Asylum estate. The sum of 9,500 *l.* was paid for the property.

Lancashire (Whittingham.) Addition to the estate.

On 13th August, the Secretary of State approved the plans for the erection of a mortuary at the County of London Asylum at Claybury. The cost was estimated at 1,200 *l.*

London (Claybury.) Mortuary.

The Home Secretary, on our recommendation, sanctioned a plan for a proposed site at Wivelsfield for a burial ground for the Sussex Asylum.

Sussex. Burial ground.

Additional dormitory accommodation has been sanctioned at the Wilts County Asylum, at a cost of 2,074 *l.*, for 26 patients of each sex.

Wilts. Additional dormitory accommodation.

An hospital for infectious cases has been sanctioned at the North Riding Asylum. It will contain accommodation for eight patients of each sex and supplies a much needed want. The cost is to be 4,060 *l.*

Yorkshire (North Riding.) Hospital for infectious cases.

A mortuary and pathological rooms have been erected at the Menston Asylum at a cost of 1,500 *l.*, and on 9th September the Home Secretary sanctioned the proposed site for a burial ground at this Asylum.

Yorkshire (West Riding.) (Menston.) Mortuary and burial ground.

At the Statutory visit paid last year by two members of our Board to the Leicester Borough Asylum, they suggested the building of a block for female epileptic patients, with single rooms opening off the dormitory. This building was much needed to ensure the safety at night both of the epileptic, and also the suicidally disposed patients. After considerable discussion between the Asylum authorities, the architects, and our Board, the plans were finally settled, and in July received the assent of the Home Secretary. The cost is estimated at 5,895 *l.*

Leicester Borough. Block for female epileptic patients.

Plans to enable the whole of the infirmary wards in the Notts Borough Asylum to be used for female patients only, and to make certain additions to the laundry, received the approval of the Secretary of State. The cost was 2,250 *l.*

Nottingham Borough. Alterations in infirmary wards and additions to laundry.

A valuable addition was made to the Portsmouth Asylum estate by the purchase by the corporation of the Borough of certain lands adjoining the Asylum grounds. The price paid was 3,500 *l.*. As long ago as 1874, when the agreement for the purchase of the site of the Asylum was submitted for approval, the Board advised the purchase of this piece of land.

Portsmouth. Additional land.

Insanitary Condition of certain Asylums.

Insanitary condition of certain Asylums.

Hants. Water supply.

In our Report last year, we had occasion to notice that a serious outbreak of typhoid fever had occurred in the Hants Asylum, causing the death of several patients, and that although the water supply had been condemned by Mr. Rogers Field as polluted as long ago as 1886, the Committee of Visitors had been induced to believe from subsequent analysis that the water was safe and wholesome. During the past year typhoid fever has again, from time to time, appeared, and several patients died from this disease. In July plans and estimates for a new water supply to the Asylum were submitted to us for the approval of the Secretary of State, but upon taking professional advice we were informed that the proposed position of the new well was not free from danger. In consequence, we told the Committee that we could not recommend the Secretary of State to sanction the plans. Upon this, a correspondence ensued between us and the Committee, which resulted in our informing them that as they appeared to place entire confidence in the opinion of their own consulting engineer, and were prepared to accept the entire responsibility of acting in conformity with his views, we would forward the plans for the sanction of the Secretary of State, expressly informing him of the conditions upon which our recommendation was grounded. The plans in these circumstances received the sanction of Mr. Secretary Matthews in August. The estimated cost was 3,250*l*.

Suffolk.

In our last Report we called attention to the insanitary state of the Suffolk Asylum, which had existed for the last ten years, and stated that typhoid fever and diarrhœa continued to prevail, that we had urged the Committee to take immediate steps to remedy this, and that they had called upon Mr. Hodson, of Loughborough, their sanitary engineer, to report upon the subject. He condemned, amongst other matters, the water supply. The Visitors determined, however, not to take any steps to procure a new water supply, but to leave the matter for the determination of the Asylum Committee of the County Council.

On several occasions during the past year we made inquiry respecting the appointment of the new Committee, and called attention to the fact that the continuance of typhoid and enteric fevers, dysenteric diarrhœa and erysipelas showed that the dangerous conditions pointed out in Mr. Hodson's report still remained unremedied, and we urged that measures should be taken, notwithstanding the non-appointment of the new Committee, to improve the sanitary condition of the Asylum. At the end of July we received a letter from the clerk of the peace, informing us that Visitors had not yet been appointed: and no steps whatever were taken until the first meeting of the new Committee on 14th December, when a minute was passed

passed to the effect that it was necessary to go to a fresh source for water, and that the opinion of another engineer be taken as to the spot from which to obtain it. We hope that by the time this Report is in your Lordship's hand some definite scheme may have been undertaken, but there are at the time of going to press patients suffering from diarrhœa, due, in the Medical Superintendent's opinion to the impurity of the water, and the Committee are waiting the report of the sanitary engineer before "taking any action in the matter of the water supply, with a view of remedying the insanitary state of the Asylum."

Insanitary condition of certain Asylums. Suffolk.

The outbreak of typhoid fever, and the occurrence of cases of dysentery at the Warwick Asylum, had for some time occupied the attention of the Committee. This insanitary condition was found to be due to the unsatisfactory system of drains surrounding the buildings of the Asylum, and acting under the advice of Mr. Rogers Field, the Committee submitted plans for the entire reconstruction of the drainage at a cost of 3,000 *l.*, which plans were, on our recommendation, sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Warwick.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

The total number of suicides that have occurred in County and Borough Asylums during the past year is 18. Fourteen of these were of males, and 4 of females. Particulars of each case follow, as also an account of some of the more serious and fatal casualties that have been brought under our notice.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

J. W., aged 50, admitted into the Carmarthen Asylum, for melancholia of one-and-a-half years' duration on the 15th of January 1889; notified as suicidal on admission, and placed in the hospital ward, under specially written instructions given to the attendants as to his care, to the effect that he was to be kept under continuous supervision, succeeded, 38 days after being in the Asylum in obtaining a razor, concealing it about his person, and in cutting his throat while in the water-closet after his breakfast, between seven and eight in the morning. The nurse who was responsible for the due care of the razor in a locked press in the attendant's room had charge of this patient in the hospital ward after his breakfast, but lost sight of him for the eight minutes that he was in the water-closet, where he cut his throat. At the inquest the jury recommended that greater care should be taken by the attendants in future.

Carmarthen. Suicide by cut throat.

Mrs. Harriet Thomas, the charge attendant, who was responsible alike for the locking up of the razor, the key of the cupboard in which it should have been, and the constant watching of this suicidally disposed patient, was discharged from the service of the Asylum. The arrangement, however,

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

by which one woman is left alone in charge of several patients who may require her aid, and one whom she is ordered not to lose sight of, is not satisfactory.

Cheshire (Parkside). Suicide by hanging.

At the Parkside Asylum near Macclesfield, J. L., a male, 68 years of age, after being two years in the Asylum, hung himself while left in a single room off the infirmary ward. He was admitted with melancholia and carefully watched as suicidal for the first year, but had passed into a state of advanced dementia, was dirty in his habits, unable to feed himself, and had become so feeble that the Superintendent, entertaining no suspicion of his attempting a suicidal act, subjected him to no closer supervision than was given to ordinary invalids. He was visited at 8.20 a.m. and seen alive, and when his breakfast was brought to him at 8.30 he was found with his knees on the ground partially suspended by a strip of linen torn off his sheet and attached to a hasp on the bar of the window-shutter. Ordinary means of resuscitation were resorted to, but life was extinct. No blame was attached to anyone in charge, and indeed the Superintendent took the whole that there was on himself.

Cumberland and Westmorland. Suicide by cutting her throat.

N. A. W., a female, aged 54 years, after having been four-and-a-half years in the Garlands Asylum, Carlisle, for melancholia, suicidal when admitted, but for the last four years cheerful, industrious, and entirely trusted, was thought so far well as to have been talked to by the Superintendent upon the advisability of her returning home. She expressed her wish not to leave, and during the ensuing week nothing peculiar was noticed either in her manner or conduct. She assisted the attendants and had access to the scullery, and is thought to have abstracted a table knife from here with which she cut her throat on 17th December, having escaped into the coal cellar to do so, between five and six p.m. Life was extinct when the body was found. The coroner and jury attached no blame whatever to any of the Asylum officials.

Denbigh. Suicide by drowning.

At the North Wales Asylum, Denbigh, W. W., a male, 41 years of age, admitted with melancholia, and having attempted twice before admission to drown himself, succeeded, notwithstanding instructions given in writing and orally to the attendants in charge of him, in escaping from a working party, and was found drowned the same day in a drain pool off the River Ystrad. It appeared that the attendant, John Roberts, in charge of this patient together with eight others, observed him leave the party and go off in the direction of the Asylum, but neither pursued nor followed him, nor summoned assistance to look after the rest of the patients.

Although the patient escaped from observation at 11.25 a.m., the fact was not reported until 1 o'clock, the patient's dinner hour, at which hour he was first searched for. The body was not discovered until 1.50, when it was cold, and estimated by the Medical Superintendent to have been dead about two hours.

The

The attendant, notwithstanding good character and 11 years' service, was severely reprimanded by the Chairman of the Asylum Committee, cautioned for the future, and his wages reduced from 16 *s.* to 14 *s.* a week. The opinion of our Board expressed in a letter to the Superintendent was that the attendant should not have been retained in the service of the Asylum.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Denbigh. Suicide by drowning.

C. E., aged 22, admitted melancholic and suicidal at the Devon Asylum seven weeks previously, and as to whom special instructions were issued that she was to have continuous supervision, was allowed by the night nurse in charge of her to get up and dress herself and leave the dormitory to go into the water-closet block adjoining the ward at 6 o'clock a.m., just as five day nurses were entering the ward to take charge of the patients; none of these latter, however, had seen or were aware that she had passed into the lavatory. C. E. entered the slop closet, and although the window was blocked squeezed herself through the open part, 5½ inches only in width, and threw herself from it into the airing-court below, receiving injuries from which she died almost immediately.

Devon. Suicidal fall from window.

The special caution issued to the attendant in this instance warned her in printed directions, "*That this patient was not to be allowed to go to the water-closet alone, and was to be watched with greatest vigilance at the time of getting up; that she was dangerously suicidal and must never be allowed out of sight.*" There could be no doubt that the night nurse disobeyed the instructions given her, and was guilty of the neglect which led to this patient's death; but it also must be remembered that she had a difficult task to accomplish, having sole charge of 52 patients during the night watch, 17 of whom were suicidal and 35 epileptic, and knowing that the day nurses had entered or were entering the ward, and would take charge of patients passing into the lavatory, she doubtless supposed that the nurse whose duty it was to watch her when dressed would have taken charge of this patient.

The circumstances of this case led to some recommendations being issued by our Board.

1. That the special caution card should contain notice on it as to the particular manner in which the patient may have previously attempted self-injury (this patient had attempted to throw herself out of the window before).

2. That caution cards should be issued in duplicate to the charge day, and the observation ward night attendants.

3. That the Commissioners were of opinion that, having regard to the number of the patients in the observation dormitory and corridor, and their distribution, a second night attendant should be appointed; each attendant having charge of particular beds and patients, with

separate

separate tell-tale clocks to check their individual vigilance.

Suicides in County and Borough Asylums.

Hants.

Cut throat, &c.

At the Hants County Asylum, J. D., aged 54, admitted suffering with acute mania, and at that time stated to be suicidal, after being eight-and-three-quarter years in the Asylum, during the last six of which he was employed at bookbinding, on the afternoon of 10th October 1889, under some sudden impulse cut his throat and inflicted other injuries upon himself, from which he died within three days.

At the inquest no one was found blameable for the occurrence; he was known to have delusions of persecution, but never expressed any threat to commit suicide or had altered noticeably in his conduct or demeanour.

Lancashire (Lancaster Moor).

Suicide by hanging.

At the County Asylum, Lancaster, J. H., a male aged 30, melancholic, admitted for the second time, for first six weeks closely watched, was subsequently allowed to work with working parties superintended by an attendant, warned as to his suicidal proclivity. He escaped from his party however, and although searched for within ten minutes of being missed, was not found until 11.40, when the medical officer thought he must have been dead an hour. He had entered a coal shed and hung himself to a rafter therein by a piece of window cord. Our opinion on this suicide was that the instructions issued to the attendant were not explicit enough upon the point that the patient was never to be lost sight of.

Lancashire (Prestwich).

(1) Suicide by hanging.

At Prestwich, T. H., a male, aged 35, admitted for a second time, the subject of delusions, of suspicion, and melancholia, 38 days after his admission managed to hang himself by one of the ropes taken out of a step ladder, to the clothes hook fixed on the door of an attendant's room. The patient was much improved, and had been employed for some 18 days as a regular ward cleaner and helper, and would have been allowed out in the grounds in finer weather. He was stated to be suicidal on admission, but had not made any attempt before while at the Asylum. No special instructions had been issued as to the watching of this case. Special caution cards in reference to suicidal cases are not employed by the Superintendent of this Asylum. We felt it our duty to express to the Superintendent our opinion that this patient was trusted too early, and that more careful precautions should have been taken about him.

(2) Suicide by drowning while out on trial.

S. A., a male, 52, after being three months in the Prestwich Asylum suffering with mania and delusions of suspicion, was discharged on trial to the care of his wife, and returned to his work. Twenty-one days later he drowned himself in a canal lock on the Rochdale Canal at 3.45 p.m., having the same day at 1 p.m. left a letter to his wife informing her where his body would be found. This patient had never been thought suicidal.

A.B.,

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

A. B., a male who had been suffering from melancholia, and on his admission to the Leicester and Rutland Asylum recognised as suicidal, after being a year in the Asylum, was allowed out on trial under the care of his wife, but after being two months at his home hung himself at the foot of his own bed.

Leicester and Rutland. Suicide by hanging while on trial.

A male, F. M., after having been five months in the Cane Hill Asylum for mania with depression, but not known to be or stated to have been suicidal, having much improved, was allowed out on a month's leave, but committed suicide after being out only 11 days. His was a second attack.

London (Cane Hill). (1) Suicide by hanging while on leave.

E. S., a female patient, aged 30, admitted for melancholia in 1887, recognised as suicidal, was placed in the observation ward, the nurses of which were specially cautioned about her, but managed by her rational manner to evade their vigilance, and, avoiding her usual work, asked to help the dormitory nurse. After making a few beds she slipped off unnoticed into an adjoining store cupboard, and hung herself with some tape binding she had concealed about herself for that purpose. She was shortly missed, but was dead when found. The Visiting Committee dismissed the two nurses whom they regarded guilty of greatest neglect, and severely reprimanded the charge nurse, but did not consider the evidence of wilful neglect sufficient to justify prosecution under the Act.

(2) Suicide by hanging.

J. P., aged 26, admitted in February 1886 for a second attack of melancholia, and for his first six months under constant supervision in a suicidal ward, having made no active attempt and employing himself was allowed extra liberty, and for the last two years was not specially watched. On the 4th February 1889 no change whatever having been noticed in his mental state, he was left alone in the store room weighing out tobacco, and was found hanging by his neck by a piece of window sash-line, attached to one of the shelves. The cord was twice round his neck. It was his second attack of melancholia; he had been discharged recovered from his first attack after being nine months in Asylum, and had remained out for five years.

Monmouth. Abergavenny, Joint Counties. Suicide by hanging.

S. M., a female patient, aged 38, was allowed out on leave for a month from the Asylum at Thorpe, having apparently recovered from an attack of melancholia which had lasted for about five months. She was stated on her admission to have been suicidal, but exhibited no active suicidal disposition during the eight weeks she was under treatment at the Asylum. Twenty-six days after her return to her home this woman was found drowned in a dyke, and the coroner's verdict at the inquest was simply to this effect. There is little doubt, however, that this was a case of suicide, and that her discharge on leave was, as the sequel proved, premature.

Norfolk. Suicide by drowning while on trial.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Surrey.

Suicide by throwing himself under a train.

At the Surrey Asylum, Brookwood, M. C., a male, aged 50, admitted melancholic and suicidal, after four months in the Asylum, during the last seven weeks of which he had been employed on the farm, was deemed convalescent. After his tea, however, on the 6th of June, he went out for a walk, and committed suicide by throwing himself under a train.

Sussex.

Suicide by hanging.

S. K., a male, aged 38, admitted melancholic and suicidal, was treated as suicidal for the first month, a printed caution being issued to his attendants; he improved so much as to be employed about the house in domestic work, but maintained delusions of suspicion. Nine months after admission he concealed and hung himself in a broom and slop closet, being found suspended by a handkerchief attached to a peg, and dead, at a quarter before 12 a.m. on the morning of the 9th January. The closet door ought to have been closed and inaccessible, but at the inquest held no censure was attached to any of the Asylum officials. This case was admitted for the third time, and, although long under observation, was only suspected of being suicidal upon his last admission, and only watched as suicidal for a month. His conduct and cheerfulness had disarmed the suspicions of the head Superintendent and attendants concerning him.

Wilts.

Suicide by phosphorus poisoning.

C. P., aged 42, was admitted into the Wilts Asylum, Devizes, suffering from the poisonous effects of phosphorus paste which he had taken with intent to destroy himself some days before his admission. He died with the usual symptoms of jaundice and fatty degeneration of liver and other organs seven days after being in the Asylum.

Yorkshire (North Riding).

Suicide by drowning.

At the North Riding Asylum, Clifton, H. J., a female aged 54 years, melancholic, recognised and placed under special observation as suicidal, was allowed to walk in the Asylum grounds with four other patients, two of whom were also considered suicidal, under the charge of one attendant. After sitting down near the Asylum gate, which was not locked, the attendant noticed that one of her patients, H. J., was missing. This was at about 12 o'clock; the woman was at once searched for, but had escaped along the Clifton-road, and was, between 3 and 4 p.m. the same day, found drowned in Clifton Pond. At the inquest the jury were of opinion that 5 patients were too many for one nurse to look after, and that the Asylum gate ought to have been locked. Our Board further expressed to the Superintendent their surprise that 5 patients, 3 of whom had suicidal tendencies, should have been allowed to go out in charge of only one attendant, since it was scarcely possible for her to effectually carry out the instructions printed upon her caution paper, that the patient must never be lost sight of. We therefore suggested that in future when a walking party comprised more than one suicidal patient, more than one attendant should be in charge of it.

Deaths from Injury and other Casualties, and Epileptic Suffocations, in County and Borough Asylums.

At the Essex Lunatic Asylum, S. J., a female congenital imbecile, aged 40, passionate and impulsive, but never known to be suicidal, threw herself off the steps leading from her ward into the airing-court, and died, three days later, of a fracture of the spine, thus caused. The wall or parapet over which she threw herself was low, and although never thought dangerous previously, has since this occurrence been raised.

Essex. Broken spine through fall from a height.

At the Bridgend Asylum, Glamorgan, R. D., 41, died of asphyxia, during the unconsciousness of an epileptic fit; he was found dead lying upon his face with nose and mouth pressed into the pillow. He was in a single room off an observation dormitory, and his death must have occurred between 6.45 a.m., when the day attendant observed him alive, and 7.15 a.m., when he was found dead by the same man. He was an irritable patient, and therefore allowed to lie in bed until the other patients were up.

Glamorgan. Asphyxia in epileptic fit.

Early on the morning of 8th December 1889, E. T., a demented female patient placed in a single room off the female infirmary, escaped from her bed, and through the carelessness of a nurse who had left an adjacent store room door open, obtained access to a bottle of strong liquid carbolic acid and drank its contents, about an ounce; after doing this she returned to her bed, and was found by the nurse comatose, breathing heavily, her breath smelling strongly of the acid, and the state of her mouth and throat amply testifying to the strength of the corrosive she had swallowed; she never rallied, and died about half an hour after she was first discovered.

Hants. Death from swallowing carbolic acid.

This patient was not suicidal, and probably took the poison merely as a drink, because she was thirsty, suffering from dysenteric diarrhœa, and having access to no fluid. Here the night nurse was clearly to blame, for not having locked the store-room door; she had also failed to carry out directions given her to dilute the strong acid with water, and in keeping so dangerous a fluid undiluted in her store. We felt it our duty to comment seriously upon the fact that so dangerous a substance as strong carbolic acid should have been sent out of the apothecaries' shop at all, except in a bottle of special form, three-cornered for example, and marked by a conspicuous label indicating its poisonous nature.

At the Lancaster County Asylum, W. S. B., a male patient 38 years of age, in an advanced stage of general paralysis and very feeble, having just left the breakfast table and walked into the day-room with his mouth full of bread, fell insensible in a choking fit, and although his mouth was at once cleared by the attendant and he was attended to by Dr. Harding, who opened the larynx and used artificial respiration, died suffocated

Lancashire (Lancaster Moor). Death from choking.

DEATH FROM INJURY AND OTHER CASUALTIES, AND EPILEPTIC SUFFOCATIONS IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

suffocated in about 10 minutes. At the post-mortem examination the upper part of the larynx was found blocked with bread crumb, and the deceased's heart was fattily degenerated.

Experience has shown that a large proportion of similar chokings have taken place after patients have left the table and are walking about with their mouths full; and we consider that express instructions should be given to attendants in charge of general paralytics in a late stage of their disease, not to allow them to feed themselves, and to prevent them leaving the table with food in their mouths or hands.

Lancashire (Prestwich). Suffocation in epileptic fit.

At the Prestwich Asylum, E. M., a widow aged 57, an epileptic for many years, placed to sleep by reason of her restlessness and tendency to disturb other patients, in a cubicle leading out of the epileptic watch dormitory, was found dead in her bed, face downwards, on the night of 7th May 1889 by the night attendant; the external and internal appearances, as shown by a careful post-mortem examination of her body, all indicated death by suffocation. The fit and her death, it appears from the evidence given by the attendants who visited her, must have taken place between 10.35 and 10.50 p.m., during which time the ordinary night attendant was occupied with another patient in a fit in an adjoining room. There are no tell-tale clocks to test the watchfulness of the night nurses at this Asylum.

London (Hanwell). Death by drowning.

J. C., a male patient, aged 37, suffering with delusional mania, after being four years at the Hanwell Asylum managed to escape, while out with a rolling party, from the charge of the attendants, and was drowned in an attempt to cross the river Brent; the three attendants concerned were reprimanded.

London (Cane Hill) Death by scalding.

M. M., a female aged 42 years, suffering with general paralysis after 16 months stay in the Asylum, Cane Hill, scalded herself in so serious a manner as to die nine hours afterwards. The accident occurred on the 16th October 1889, and the circumstances were very similar to those of a case to be presently mentioned, and as clearly due to extreme carelessness of two attendants and neglect of positive orders. Thus the bath-room adjoining the ward lavatory was left unlocked, with the bath two-thirds full of boiling water (drawn off into it for scullery purposes), the ordinary scullery supply being inaccessible for a few hours. M. M. was taken down to the lavatory, having been dirty and requiring washing and changing. The nurse, after partly undressing the patient, left her a few instants in charge of another patient who assisted in washing her, while she herself went to fetch clean articles of clothing; the poor woman having sight of the bath in the adjoining room through the open door, walked up to it, stepped into the water, and was seen by another patient to slip down into it.

The

DEATHS FROM INJURY AND OTHER CASUALTIES, AND EPILEPTIC SUFFOCATIONS IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure. The charge nurse was censured and cautioned, for having allowed hot water to be stored in the bath for washing up purposes, and the nurse, E. J., was dismissed, for not having locked the bath-room door when she left her patient in the adjoining lavatory.

Middlesex (Wandsworth). Death with broken ribs.

At the Middlesex County Asylum, near Tooting, late Surrey Asylum, Wandsworth, W. B., a male aged 40, who had general paralysis, after being some months in the Asylum and becoming gradually worse, was removed on 21st April 1889, to the sick dormitory on account of incipient bed sores; two days later he was found to have sustained fractures of two ribs. He had been placed to sleep in a trough bed upon a water mattress, and was visited at night, once every 20 minutes. He was never found out of bed or known to have sustained any fall or injury, but was reported to have been restless on the night of 22nd April, and it was suggested by the Asylum authorities that he must somehow have come into sharp contact with the wooden sides of his bed on this night, because on his examination by the assistant medical officer on the morning of the 23rd, swelling and bruising were noticed over the seat of the fractured ribs, and their condition ascertained.

Middlesex (Wandsworth). Death with broken ribs.

Three days subsequently the patient died, but the post-mortem revealed a condition of affairs, an amount of separation of the fractured ends of the bones, baring of the periosteum, evidence of old pleurisy, adherence of lung to the chest wall, and gangrene of the surrounding tissues, quite inconsistent with the idea of injuries received only at so recent a date as three days before his death. At the inquest held upon the body, the verdict returned was "Death from injury to the lung from fractured ribs, but how the said fractures were caused there is not sufficient evidence to show." In this most unsatisfactory case, no degenerative brittleness of other ribs is noticed or pleaded in extenuation of the fact, and while we think that a blow, or a kick, or a fall on the wooden edge of a bed are more likely to have caused those fractures of ribs, than compression of the sternum, we regret that none of the attendants of No. 9 Ward, in which this patient was from the date of his admission, were able to throw any light upon the cause of the injuries sustained, and we are forced to remember a previous case in the same ward, that, namely, of J. S., who died within the previous 12 months, on 15th June 1888, also in consequence of fractured ribs, without any evidence to show or explain how these were caused. It appears to us as certainly very necessary that better arrangements should be provided for the responsible nursing in the infirmary wards of this Asylum, where so many helpless general paralytics and sick and infirm cases require constant attention by night as well as day.

Deaths from Injury and other Casualties, and Epileptic Suffocations in County and Borough Asylums.

Monmouth, &c. (Joint Counties, Abergavenny.)

R. H., aged 49, an epileptic suffering with periods of maniacal excitement, nine years in the Joint Counties Asylum and almost constantly employed in the garden, was seized in a fit while descending the laundry staircase and fell heavily on the back of his head; he sustained an extensive fracture at the base of the skull and died 15 hours later.

Death from fall in epileptic fit.

Northumberland.

Fractured ribs.

At the Morpeth Asylum, J. S. H., a male aged 44, died on 26th September, 21 days after his admission, of pyæmia, consequent upon injuries received from a fall or falls the day before his admission. He was a general paralytic of about three years' standing, admitted with abundance of scratches and abrasions, and a bruise over his sternum, subsequently found the seat of a fracture. The patient was neither excited nor violent from date of his admission, but his temperature, below normal for the first five days, rose gradually to 102 degrees, with symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia and pyæmia, of which he died. The post-mortem revealed fractures of the 10th and 11th ribs on the left side, and the separation of the manubrium from the body of the sternum, with pus formation at ends of broken bones; injuries surmised, but not ascertained for certain, during the patient's life.

Salop and Montgomery.

Death with fractured ribs.

At the Bicton Heath Asylum, B. L., a male, aged 27, admitted for epileptic dementia with periods of excitement, in March 1889 was noticed looking ill on 11th May, and found by the medical officer to be suffering with fracture of ribs. He shortly developed symptoms of pleurisy and pyæmia, with high temperature, and died on 17th May. The post-mortem examination revealed a much graver amount of injury than could be ascertained during the patient's life; four ribs on the right side were broken short off at their junction with the sternum, while eight ribs on the left side were found separated from their junction with the costal cartilages, and three of them, the seventh right rib and eighth and ninth left, actually had their muscular connections with the cartilages torn. Both sternum and ribs are described as having been abnormally soft and brittle, and in an advanced stage of fatty degeneration.

It came out at the inquest that the deceased was knocked down in the airing-court by another patient on 9th May, but made no complaint of being hurt at that time. There was, however, nothing to show that he fell or could have received the injuries found on him on any other occasion. The case remains a very unsatisfactory one, however brittle the ribs may have been, as so many of them are not likely to have been broken, and in such a situation as these were broken, except by pressure applied by weight upon the sternum. Further, the absence of external bruising is against these injuries having been due to any fall or blow, and suggest compression.

At

DEATHS FROM INJURY AND OTHER CASUALTIES, AND EPILEPTIC SUFFOCATIONS IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Staffordshire (Stafford). Death from choking by food.

At the Stafford Asylum M. B., a woman aged 53, feeble, and the subject of a second attack of mania, was given a piece of meat by another patient, who had obtained it as a reward for doing some extra work; she began to choke almost immediately. The charge nurse, failing to get what was choking her out of her mouth, passed a probang, which did no good. The doctor, who was present in less than five minutes, succeeded in extracting a piece of meat $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick out of the woman's windpipe; she was, however, dead. At the inquest no blame was attached to any of the Asylum officials. In any case of choking we doubt if a female charge attendant should ever be allowed to do more than pass her finger into the patient's mouth, and attempt to clear this from food.

Staffordshire (Burntwood). Death by scalding.

On 2nd March 1889 at the Burntwood Asylum, S. W., aged 17 years, a female epileptic idiot, mischievous and very dirty, scalded herself by getting into a bath which the nurse had been preparing for her but had left filling with hot water, when she was called away to attend upon another patient. This attendant was guilty of two distinct breaches of her orders; she had left the bath with the hot water-tap turned on, and the door of the bath-room open. The idiot thus having access, stepped out of the dormitory into the bath-room, got into the bath, was severely scalded, and died eight hours later from the shock received. The jury at the inquest begged that the nurse might be mercifully dealt with although recognising the carelessness of her conduct; she was therefore only reprimanded and has been retained in the Asylum service.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Wakefield). Murder by fellow patient.

At the Wakefield Asylum W. L. was killed by another patient, Richard Hirst, who suddenly struck him on the right side of the head with a kneeling board, severely fracturing his skull and lacerating his brain. Both patients were in the refractory ward, and were employed together in the scullery scrubbing at the time, when the quarrel took place, which was shortly after 7 o'clock on Sunday, 2nd June 1889. The man Hirst was an old soldier, admitted from Netley Hospital; hearing voices and labouring under delusions of persecution, two attendants secured him immediately after the fatal blow had been struck, to one of whom he said "they are always trying to do something at me." This murder led to some communication between our Board and the Medical Superintendent, and since its occurrence kneeling mats have been employed in the refractory ward instead of boards, which weigh $4\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, and are dangerous weapons of offence.

Yorkshire (West Riding) (Wadsley). Death from swallowing carbolic oil.

At Wadsley near Sheffield, E. J. W., a demented epileptic patient, who had been seven years in the Asylum, drank a tablespoonful of carbolic oil, strength one to 10 of oil, left beside her for a few minutes by the nurse, who was employing it as a hair dressing. In so using carbolic oil the nurse was infringing instructions given her. Death took place 34 hours

DEATHS FROM INJURY AND OTHER CASUALTIES, AND EPILEPTIC SUFFOCATIONS IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

afterwards, and at the post-mortem the principal effects of the acid were observed on the mucous membrane of the trachea and right bronchus, while the stomach and intestines presented nothing abnormal beyond slight congestion. The verdict returned at the inquest was that death was due to brain wasting, accelerated by drinking carbolic oil, and as the jury made no comment on the nurse's conduct, the Committee took no further step in blaming or censuring her.

Yorkshire (West Riding) (Wadsley). Death from swallowing carbolic oil.

We have often expressed our opinion that carbolic acid lotions of strength sufficient to be poisonous never should be in the hands of the attendants or in the wards of any Asylum, the risks attending them being out of all proportion to any benefit likely to ensue on their use.

Birmingham (Winson Green). Two broken ribs. General pathological softness of ribs and skull bones.

M. E., aged 55, admitted 25th April 1889, from her own home into the Birmingham Asylum, Winson Green, was found in an extremely feeble state, suffering from heart disease. She was melancholic, and was restless, refused food, and had to be fed by a tube. A fractured rib was discovered on 12th May, but there was no account of any fall to explain it; the patient died on 20th May, and the post-mortem revealed extreme softness and fragility of other ribs, with fracture of two. There was no reason to think this woman had received any rough usage while in the Asylum or before admission; but the bones of her skull were thickened and soft, and a small extravasation of blood was discovered between the membranes of the brain, probably the immediate death-cause as she died comatose.

Hull. Ribs broken before admission.

R. W., aged 78, a male suffering with senile dementia, died five days after admission into the Hull Borough Asylum, from exhaustion following brain degeneration, disease of heart and kidneys, and fracture of six ribs, three on each side. His body was noticed much bruised upon his admission, and injury of his ribs suspected. There was no evidence of the patient having been troublesome or violent after admission into the Asylum, and the injuries discovered at the post-mortem examination had doubtless been received at the Hull Workhouse, where the patient was interned between 17th January and 2nd February 1889. In the verdict returned at the inquest, the jury considered that the deceased ought to have been removed to the Asylum immediately after his admission into the workhouse; that the general management of this workhouse, as regards the treatment of persons in the condition of the deceased, was most faulty; they reflected strongly upon the highly censurable conduct of Turberville, the workhouse hospital nurse, and upon the employment of an epileptic named Glaisby as a nurse. They also condemned the use of the straight jacket, and were of opinion that the workhouse master ought to have visited the patient when informed of his violence, and sent for the medical officer instead of sanctioning the use of the straight jacket upon

upon his own authority. The Local Government Board, informed by us of the case and the facts elicited at the inquest, carefully investigated the matter through their inspector, Mr. Kennedy, and thought it necessary to censure the medical officer and master of the Hull Workhouse, and required the resignation of Turberville. They also considered the relieving officer, Mr. Charles Waller, deserving of reprimand, for not having visited the man R. W., and properly informed himself of the nature of the case before issuing an order for R. W.'s admission into the workhouse, and attributed the injuries received, mainly if not wholly, to the artificial restraint used, and to the neglect of that watching and nursing which a blind man in his mental condition required. They further pointed out to the guardians of the workhouse the advisability of providing a properly fitted padded-room for the treatment of violent cases, and of considering the question of increasing their nursing staff, so as to prevent the wards ever being left entirely in charge of pauper wardsmen.

Deaths from Injury and other Casualties, and Epileptic Suffocation in County and Borough Asylums.

Hull.
Ribs broken before admission.

At the Newcastle Asylum, A. D., aged 23, a female, the subject of epileptic mania, died on 14th June 1889 from coma and cardiac failure, following upon her having drank methylated spirits; how much could not be ascertained; death took place about three hours after some quantity of the spirits had been drunk from a metal flask belonging to one of the attendants. The spirit was used by her for lighting the gas. The nurse was severely reprimanded for her neglect in having left her flask within reach of the patients.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Poisoning by methylated spirits.

Registered Hospitals.

The Hospitals registered under the Idiots Act are still three. The Hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts remain 14. A list of all, with the names of the medical superintendents, is given in Appendix (Q.), and in Appendices (B^1.) (B^2.) (B^3.) (B^4.); the usual statistics are given relating to the patients in these Institutions, two of which are in the Metropolitan District; the others in the provinces.

Registered Hospitals.

In their wards there were, on the 1st January of this year, 3,611 patients (viz., 1,888 males and 1,723 females); they consisted of 3,409 of the private class and 202 paupers.

The figures show an increase of 100 patients so accommodated in the past, over the previous year. Except in York Hospital and in such of the Hospitals as are registered under he Idiots Act, paupers are not received in these institutions.

The majority of voluntary boarders are received in Hospitals.

We are required to visit these institutions at least once a year, and we visited them as usual in 1889; the Idiot Institutions once, the others twice. In Appendix (I.) we

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

print the entries made at our visits to the former; also the entries made at the earlier of our two visits to the latter.

A statement of expenditure of each Hospital with average cost per head for maintenance, compiled from voluntary returns, is given in Appendix (E.). The Lunacy Act of 1890 has provided that hereafter the accounts of every registered Hospital which does not submit its accounts to the Charity Commissioners shall be audited once a year by an accountant or other auditor to be approved of by our Board, and that the accounts shall then be printed.

Hospitals have in other respects been brought by that Act under more statutory control through provisions to which it is unnecessary here to refer, and those hereafter to be registered will come under yet more stringent regulations than at present govern such institutions.

They are, however, still not subject to many statutory provisions which apply to Licensed Houses.

Each of these institutions has its own governing body, the work of which is chiefly administrative. To the Superintendent (as in many Licensed Houses) the care and treatment of the patients are necessarily delegated.

When it is borne in mind (1) that the private patients in these Hospitals are about one-third of the whole number of that class of lunatics in Institutions under the Lunacy Acts; (2) that considerable payments are made for many of them, our practice of visiting twice in the year, such as receive lunatics, seems to us to be desirable, though not required by statute. Hospitals registered for the insane figure indeed as charitable institutions, because the richer patients contribute for the poorer, but few are endowed; annual subscribers are few and other benefactors still fewer. Although, as we hear, sums approaching a million and a-half pounds are yearly bequeathed by private individuals in England to charitable objects, Hospitals for lunatics somehow attract very little charity. Holloway's Sanatorium is indeed a noble instance of charity; the founder did not, however, endow, and his gift has we understand been already exhausted in the erection of the Hospital and purchase of its site. Few of these institutions, except Bethlem (which is a Royal foundation and receives most of its patients gratuitously), can at present afford to admit many cases at as low a rate as one guinea per week, and the only refuge for the bulk of the middle-class insane is still one or other of the private Asylums, or a County or Borough Asylum where, with paupers, a very few paying cases are admitted at a low charge.

Holloway's Sanatorium is, we believe, the only Lunatic Hospital subjected by the Charity Commissioners to a scheme approved by them. That scheme dates from January 1889, and provides that not less than half of the total number of patients in the Hospital must be admitted at a charge not exceeding two guineas a week, and of these not less than half at 25 *s.*

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The Hospitals are generally conducted in a satisfactory manner. Such faults as we have found in them we have recorded in our entries. It is only fair to say that when recommendations are made by us they are usually carried out by the Governors, and that complaints of patients are not more rife in Hospitals than in public and private Asylums. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

In some Hospitals large profits have been made; not so in many. These profits have been chiefly laid out in extensions or improvements of the buildings or in purchase of additional land. As Hospital finances permit, we shall be glad to report further provision of accommodation in these Institutions for that large class of lunatics which is just above pauperism and which comprises very many indigent persons who have seen better days.

A few matters noticed by us in Hospitals in 1889 appear to be noteworthy.

At Wonford House 30 acres have been added to the Hospital estate, a most valuable purchase in the patients' interest. At our last visit, the record of restraint here showed an unusually large amount of that mode of treatment, but Dr. Deas assured us that it had produced good results. Wonford House.

Barnwood House has been enlarged, a recreation-room has been erected on the ladies' side, and additional bed rooms have also been built. Barnwood House.

A feature of the treatment here is the institution of meetings for discussion, held fortnightly, at which papers, often written by patients, are read and discussed.

St. Luke's Hospital fully maintains its reputation for charity, and has, we understand, had a very acceptable bequest. St. Luke's Hospital.

The constitution of the Committee of Coton Hill Institution has been altered with the approval of the Secretary of State, and limited to 24 members. Friends of the Hospital, and of its patients have opened a subscription for the erection of a recreation-hall which is a great desideratum for the Hospital. We noticed here one boarder, a lady, who was manifestly insane, and a proper case for detention; she was immediately certified. Coton Hill Institution.

Dr. Savage has resigned his post as Medical Superintendent at Bethlem, and has been succeeded by Dr. Percy Smith. The night supervision of the suicidally disposed patients there is not yet satisfactory to us. The resort to mechanical restraint in this Hospital has, however, been less frequent than in the year 1888. We think that its employment might be further reduced if proper observation dormitories were provided. A lady patient, who, before admission into this Hospital, had cut off her right hand and had tried to pluck out her right eye under religious delusion, finally succeeded in removing that eye. Her only hand had been placed in a canvass locked glove, and she was in bed and constantly visited, Bethlem Hospital.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Bethlem Hospital.

visited, but with her teeth she so tore the glove as to free the hand, and with the fingers of that hand she gouged out the eye. There seems to have been no negligence on the part of the Hospital staff. The patient is still insane, though the immediate effect of the injury was to produce a feeling of calm and happiness from her belief that she had obeyed a biblical command.

A general paralytic choked himself at Bethlem. He had just left the dinner table; heard to be choking he was at once attended to, but although a mass of food was removed from his larynx and artificial respiration was resorted to, he died. His dinner had been fish, from which the bones had been removed, potatoes, and bread without crust, but he had fed himself. We made some practical suggestions founded on experience, for preventing and treating suffocation of general paralytics, through impaction of food, but could blame nobody for the accident.

Warneford Asylum.

Warneford Asylum is conspicuous for its charity, but the visits of the Committee are not so frequent as we think desirable.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

From St. Andrew's Hospital many demented patients (whose recovery was, humanly speaking, hopeless, and who were unable to appreciate the luxuries and comforts of the Hospital,) have, upon our recommendation, been transferred to charge elsewhere, in order that their places might be filled by patients who present better prospect of recovery. A new female infirmary has been there brought into use. A large number of gentlemen patients are employed on the farm and in the garden to their great benefit. New workshops for the male patients are under consideration.

Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.

At Manchester Hospital we found a patient who had worn locked gloves for a considerable period on account of aggressive violence. We recommended the experiment of removal to another institution, as a thorough change of surroundings often proves beneficial. The change was not carried out, but the restraint was largely relaxed, without injury to the patient or to any other person.

Holloway Sanatorium.

When visiting Holloway Sanatorium, members of our Board inquired into a charge of ill-treatment of a patient by his attendants. They came to the conclusion that the charge was exaggerated, but were disposed to suspect rough handling. They therefore cautioned the accused. At this visit and at one later in the year we found persons residing in the Hospital as boarders who clearly should not have been there, otherwise than as patients under orders and certificates. At the second visit some of them informed us that they did not know that they could leave the Institution at their own request. On our insisting upon compliance with the lunacy laws, several of these boarders were certified as being of unsound mind and admitted as patients; the others left or were

were taken away. As the offence appeared to have been the result of misapprehension of the law on the part of the Superintendent, we did not go beyond giving him a grave warning. We recognise that there are cases of nervous disorder short of actual insanity where the sufferers may properly be admitted into institutions under the Lunacy Acts as boarders. We are not opposed to the boarder system honestly carried out, as it generally is in licensed houses as well as in hospitals, but we feel that it is our duty strongly to condemn an evasion of the lunacy law by detention without statutory documents of persons decidedly insane. We have also declared our strong objection to hospital or asylum attendants being employed to bring any persons as boarders to an institution for the insane.

Registered Hospitals. Holloway Sanatorium.

In our Report for 1888 we mentioned that at Cheadle Hospital we had to call attention to the necessity for certification of boarders who had either no volition whatever or were incapable of entering into any contract. We have not since met with this irregularity at that hospital. There is, as your Lordship is doubtless aware, no provision under the lunacy law for the release by us of a boarder of sound mind, illegally detained in an institution for the insane. We fear that in this case the only remedy, that at common law, may not be always within easy reach of the person so deprived of his personal liberty.

Cheadle Hospital.

The contract for York City paupers has been renewed at the York Lunatic Hospital for five years, and there is now no limit whatever to their number in that hospital. At our last visit the pauper element had increased and the private class had decreased. This diversion of the hospital from what we consider its proper function has been its history for many years, although much outlay has been made on the building to render it better fitted for private patients.

York Hospital.

At the Friend's Retreat, York, structural improvements are in progress, and the finances of the institution have allowed the Committee to extend charity to an increased number of the patients upon its books.

York Retreat.

The Eastern Counties Idiot Institution has also been enlarged for the reception of 60 additional patients. The enlargement affords excellent accommodation, including a good infirmary for the sick of all ages, and a nursery for the more feeble of the younger patients. Some cases of typhoid and blood-poisoning occurred there during the past year, and these led to an examination of the drainage system, which has since been rectified in directions where defects were discovered.

The Eastern Counties Idiot Institution.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Royal Albert Asylum.

At the Royal Albert Asylum additional land, to the extent of 54 acres, has been obtained on lease, which will be useful, as affording farm employment for many of the imbecile boys and otherwise.

Earlswood Asylum.

A death, through burns, occurred at Earlswood Asylum early in the year. The deceased was an idiotic patient, about 16 years of age, partially paralysed and suffering from chorea. He was admitted in 1886, and was at the time of the accident one of the occupants of a dormitory. A night attendant passed through this room, and saw the lad in bed. She returned within half an hour, heard screams in an adjoining lavatory, ran thither, and found him on the floor with his dress on fire. She extinguished the fire; the lad was carried to the Hospital infirmary, and there examined and treated. According to the patient's own account, he had left his bed, gone into this lavatory, had there lighted paper at a fire doubly guarded, and with it had ignited his shirt and vest. He sank from exhaustion, and died within a few days. We satisfied ourselves, by inquiry, that no negligence conduced to the accident.

Several of the Hospitals (as well as Licensed Houses) have now branch establishments at the seaside, to which parties of their patients are every year sent for change of air and scene.

We were asked to inspect a building and land near Birmingham, which it was proposed to purchase by subscription, and to adapt to the purposes of a Hospital for 100 lunatics of the middle and upper classes; persons unable to contribute to their own maintenance and to be supported by friends or by public charity. A member of our Board examined the plans which were submitted, and inspected the building, but considered it incapable of satisfactory adaptation. There can be little doubt that a well-arranged institution, in the nature of a Lunatic Hospital, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, would be a public benefit.

CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.

CRIMINAL ASYLUM, MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.

Members of our Board visited, as usual, the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, the Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, and the Royal India Asylum at Ealing. The reports of the visits will be found in Appendices (F.) (G.) (H.) (I.).

Dr. Nicolson, the Superintendent of Broadmoor, has, for the second time since his residence at the Asylum, been assaulted and severely wounded by a patient. It will be remembered that his predecessors in office also suffered in a very similar way in the discharge of their dangerous duties.

Licensed Houses Generally.

Licensed Houses Generally.

The total number of patients in Licensed Houses on the 1st of January 1890 was 4,547, as compared with 4,347 so placed on the 1st of January 1889. There was, therefore, an increase of 200 in the number of persons thus detained. The number of females among these was 2,440, against 2,302 last year; and of males 2,107, against 2,045 last year; that is, the increase of female persons was 138, and of males 62. Three of the males were criminals.

The number of persons detained in Metropolitan Licensed Houses was in all 2,568, and in Provincial Houses 1,979; the females in both cases being, as usual, in excess of the males.

The statistics of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in these houses are given in Appendix (B[1].), and in Appendix (Q.) are given the lists of the houses and names of the proprietors and licensees. The Midland Counties Idiot Asylum at Knowle near Birmingham, and the Western Idiot Asylum at Starcross near Exeter, are also registered under the Idiots Act, and are charitable institutions.

There is no such material change in the management and state of these Licensed Houses, or of any one of them, as to make it necessary to publish, in this Report, the entries we have made at the Houses. Such entries were last published in the Forty-second Report. On the whole, we have been able to express a favourable opinion of the care and attention bestowed on those detained in Licensed Houses; in many, a high standard of comfort, kindliness and refinement has been sustained. No instance of the detention of a patient in a Licensed House without justification has come under our notice. As we have, in such cases, the power of discharge from Licensed Houses, we take pains to satisfy ourselves concerning the mental state of every inmate, and especially of every person recently admitted.

The total number of Licensed Houses is now 89. This number cannot henceforth be increased nor can the number of inmates in any be increased beyond that on the license actually in force in each instance.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

Metropolitan Licensed Houses.

The number of houses licensed in the Metropolitan area is 31, being one less than recorded in our last Report. This reduction is due to the closing of Upper Mall House, in Hammersmith, which was licensed for 10 persons of the female sex.

Upper Mall House closed.

Great and long-needed improvements have been made and are still in progress at Hoxton House.

Hoxton House. Improvements.

A new

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

A new day-room has been added at Peterborough House.

Peterborough House. New day-room.

At Bethnal House some structural and other improvements are still delayed on account of the uncertainty as to the renewal of the lease of a part of the land at present attached to it. The matter still awaits the decision of the Charity Commissioners.

Bethnal House, Structural improvements delayed.

Changes among licensees.

The following changes have taken place in respect of the Metropolitan Licensed Houses. Mr. Lambe, co-licensee of Bethnal House, has died; Dr. Warnock has been appointed Medical Superintendent of Northumberland House, and Dr. Edwards of Halliford House.

Deaths from unusual causes.

There has been no suicide in any Metropolitan Licensed House during the past 12 months. Two deaths have, however, occurred, which were made the subject of inquest.

Grove Hall. Patient choked.

The first, at Grove Hall, was in the case of a male suffering from general paralysis. The patient was seen to be in distress, and on investigation some food was found to have lodged at the top of the throat and over the opening of the larynx. Every means to restore life were used, but in vain. The coroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated, and imputed no blame to anyone.

Northumberland House. Fracture of a patient's rib.

The second death, which occurred at Northumberland House, was preceded by fracture of one rib. The matter was at once reported to our office by Dr. Warnock, and a member of our Board went immediately to Northumberland House and held a prolonged inquiry. It appears that the patient was very violent, and scuffles had taken place between him and his attendants on more than one occasion. There was reason to suspect that on one occasion undue force had been used by one or more of the attendants, but neither on this inquiry nor again on an inquiry held by one of the legal advisers to our Board, could evidence be obtained sufficient to justify us in instituting a prosecution. The attendants chiefly concerned in the matter were, however, removed from the service of the Asylum. Recovery took place from the injury, but the patient died very soon afterwards of general paralysis; his death did not seem, however, to have been due in any way to the previous injury. No inquest was thought necessary.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

These are 58 in number, being the same as last year. One change has been made in a license, that of Boreatton Park having been transferred to Mrs. Sankey on the death of Dr. Sankey. Dr. R. H. O. Sankey is now the Medical Superintendent.

Boreatton Park. Transfer of the license to Mrs. Sankey.

One

One case of suicide has occurred in Provincial Houses during the past year, viz., of a patient of Bailbrook House. This patient shot himself while away from the establishment on leave in the custody of his father. Although the father had been repeatedly and most seriously warned by Dr. Weatherly to keep his son constantly under his observation, he, nevertheless, allowed the patient to set out alone on his return to Bailbrook House, when he took the opportunity of putting an end to his life. The jury at the inquest exonerated the authorities of Bailbrook House from all responsibility in the matter.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
Bailbrook House.
Suicide by shooting while on leave.

At Kingsdown House we had to make serious complaints of the amount of mechanical restraint recorded there, and also of the defective accommodation and the insufficient staff of attendants, which were in great measure the causes of the excessive use of restraint. The staff of attendants has been strengthened, and additional land has been obtained by the licensee, which will permit better arrangements to be made for the patients there resident, but the required structural improvements had not, at the end of the year, been commenced.

Kingsdown House.
Excessive use of restraint.

The license of the Croshams, Sutton, Surrey, has been transferred to Chalk Pit House, Sutton.

The Croshams, Sutton.
License transferred to Chalk Pit House.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

The following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our Office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year :—

SINGLE PATIENTS. Statistics.

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1889 - -				187	255	442
Registered during the year - -				52	81	133
				239	336	575
	M.	F.	T.			
Discharged and removed - -	46	64	110			
Died - - -	9	10	19			
				55	74	129
Remaining 1st January 1890 - -				184	262	446

SINGLE PATIENTS. Statistics.

Of the patients remaining on the 1st January 1890, 142; namely, 64 of the male sex and 78 of the female sex, were lunatics, so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in Unlicensed Houses, whose reception has been duly notified to us under the provisions of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 22; but whom we do not visit except in special circumstances.

This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by us, 304; namely, 120 males and 184 females. The majority still receive two visits annually.

In Appendix (O.) will be found a Circular which we have issued dealing with the provisions of the law as to single patients.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

These lunatics, on the 1st January 1890, were 17,825, an increase of 316 upon the number on the 1st January 1889. Of the total number, 5,292 males and 6,834 females were in ordinary Workhouses, or Workhouse Infirmaries, and 2,696 males and 3,003 females in the Metropolitan District Asylums of Leavesden, Caterham, and Darenth.

We, during the year 1889, visited 256 Workhouses, and saw at those visits 13,536 persons of unsound mind.

In the Appendix (K.) a list is given of the Workhouses visited.

Appendix (A.) gives the total number of patients in the Workhouses and Infirmaries and in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

By the Lunacy Act of 1890 new provisions are made for legalising the detention of persons of unsound mind in Workhouses. These provisions are detailed in a circular issued by the Local Government Board to workhouse authorities, and we have thought it useful to print this circular in Appendix (P.) to this Report.

The accommodation in Workhouses for the inmates there classed as of unsound mind is in some satisfactory, in others still open to much improvement. Guardians have generally learnt how important an element is diet in the treatment of the insane; but a scanty staff of attendants makes it very often difficult to give proper exercise to imbeciles in Workhouses, or to employ them usefully, as is the common practice in Asylums.

Prosecutions for Breaches of the Lunacy Laws.

Prosecutions for Breaches of the Lunacy Laws.

Reg. *v.* Heygate.

The case which was mentioned in our Report of last year as being then *sub judice*, was a prosecution instituted by us against Mr. William Harris Heygate, a surgeon, at Cosham, Hants, for keeping lunatics for profit, at Coomber House, East Cosham, such house not being licensed for their reception. Having ascertained, from inquiries consequent upon information received at our office, that two gentlemen were residing in Mr. Heygate's charge, two of our Colleagues visited Coomber House in December 1888, and reported that, in their opinion, both gentlemen were undoubtedly of unsound mind. We subsequently learnt that in the previous June another gentleman, also insane, had resided at Coomber House, whence he had been removed to the Portsmouth Asylum. As Mr. Heygate had been warned by us in 1887 to be extremely careful as to the mental condition of persons he received, we directed his prosecution. He was summoned before the magistrates at Fareham in May 1889, and, after a hearing of several days, was committed for trial at the quarter sessions at Winchester. The defendant at the trial pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 50 *l.*

Lock's case. Attendant at Oxford (Littlemore) Asylum. Illusage of patient.

John Lock, an attendant at the Littlemore Asylum, for the county of Oxford, was on the 17th August dismissed for assaulting a male patient. Lock was seen to hold the patient, H. H., and strike him with his right hand in the pit of the stomach, then throw him down and strike him again about the chest. The visitors considered that the attendant had been adequately punished by immediate dismissal; but the assault being of a nature which, in our opinion, should not have been so lightly dealt with, we instructed our solicitor to take proceedings against Lock. As the latter did not appear in answer to a summons which was taken out, a warrant was issued; but Lock had in the meantime absconded, and has not since been traced.

Long's case. Attendant fined for assault.

William Long, an attendant at the Salop Asylum, was, in a prosecution by the visitors, fined 5 *l.* including costs, for an assault on a patient under his charge.

Bailey's case. Attendant fined for striking a patient.

Arthur Bailey, an attendant at the Parkside Asylum, Cheshire, was summoned by the visitors for striking a patient and fined 10 *s.* and costs.

Changes in the Commission.

Changes in the Commission.

Death of the Earl of Milltown.

The sudden and unexpected death of the Earl of Milltown has deprived us of a most able Colleague, whose energy and sound opinion will be long missed.

Retirement of Mr. Thomas Martin, chief clerk.

Mr. Thomas Martin, who has been a member of the clerical staff since 1845, first as one of the clerks, and afterwards, for upwards of 40 years, as chief clerk, retires from the public service whilst this Report is in preparation. We take this opportunity of putting on record our appreciation of the diligence and zeal which, during his long public service, Mr. Martin has shown in the discharge of his duties.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Thos. Salt,*
Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*
Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Licensed Houses, and Workhouses, and Residing with Relatives or others, chargeable to the various Unions and Parishes in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1890, being a Summary of the Annual Returns made under the Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 97, s. 64.

[*Note.*—In comparing this Table with those of years preceding 1855, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey	15	10	25	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	13	19	21	26	47
Holyhead	12	12	24	–	–	–	4	5	9	10	14	24	26	31	57
Total	27	22	49	–	–	–	4	8	12	16	27	43	47	57	104
BEDS:															
Ampthill	18	12	30	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	1	2	22	17	39
Bedford	40	47	87	–	–	–	2	11	13	–	–	–	42	58	100
Biggleswade	39	42	81	–	–	–	5	7	12	8	8	16	52	57	109
Leighton Buzzard	18	24	42	–	–	–	8	4	12	6	11	17	32	39	71
Luton	51	61	112	–	–	–	1	3	4	9	19	28	61	83	144
Woburn	11	11	22	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	14	12	26
Total	177	197	374	–	–	–	22	30	52	24	39	63	223	266	489
BERKS:															
Abingdon	18	23	41	–	–	–	4	6	10	5	5	10	27	34	61
Bradfield	21	24	45	1	–	1	2	3	5	–	–	–	24	27	51
Cookham	17	23	40	–	–	–	6	7	13	8	8	16	31	38	69
Easthampstead	10	15	25	1	1	2	–	9	9	3	3	6	14	28	42
Faringdon	18	27	45	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	22	31	53
Hungerford	12	21	33	1	–	1	4	3	7	5	3	8	22	27	49
Newbury	41	44	85	–	–	–	4	6	10	8	8	16	53	58	111
Reading	41	56	97	–	–	–	19	23	42	2	–	2	62	79	141
Wallingford	16	29	45	–	–	–	9	5	14	1	3	4	26	37	63
Wantage	13	22	35	–	–	–	4	3	7	3	2	5	20	27	47
Windsor	30	39	69	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	33	43	76
Wokingham	14	31	45	–	1	1	1	2	3	5	5	10	20	39	59
Total	251	354	605	3	2	5	60	75	135	40	37	77	354	468	822
BRECON:															
Brecknock	26	22	48	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	26	26	52
Builth	15	12	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6	16	18	34
Crickhowell	20	27	47	–	–	–	4	3	7	3	7	10	27	37	64
Hay	10	20	30	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	7	10	14	29	43
Total	71	81	152	–	–	–	5	6	11	7	23	30	83	110	193

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - -	22	27	49	–	–	–	2	1	3	4	3	7	28	31	59
Aylesbury - - -	20	39	59	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	13	14	28	59	87
Buckingham - -	5	19	24	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	4	4	10	24	34
Eton - - -	23	44	67	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	3	5	27	51	78
Newport Pagnell -	26	36	62	–	–	–	8	12	20	1	2	3	35	50	85
Winslow - - -	7	6	13	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	12	6	18
Wycombe - - -	31	51	82	–	–	–	6	13	19	2	7	9	39	71	110
Total - -	111	178	289	–	–	–	33	34	67	8	29	37	152	241	393
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - -	48	61	109	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	8	9	50	72	122
Caxton and Arrington	8	11	19	–	1	1	2	4	6	2	9	11	12	25	37
Chesterton - -	28	28	56	–	–	–	3	3	6	8	7	15	39	38	77
Ely - - - -	24	29	53	–	–	–	5	7	12	5	6	11	34	42	76
Linton - - -	12	10	22	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	7	12	17	19	36
Newmarket - -	23	32	55	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	9	11	27	44	71
North Witchford -	23	25	48	–	–	–	3	5	8	3	2	5	29	32	61
Whittlesey - - -	7	13	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	14	22
Wisbech - - -	24	38	62	–	–	–	6	14	20	7	9	16	37	61	98
Total - -	197	247	444	–	1	1	22	41	63	34	58	92	253	347	600
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - -	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	3	3	6	8	14	13	15	28
Aberystwith - -	26	25	51	–	–	–	10	13	23	8	23	31	44	61	105
Cardigan - - -	15	20	35	–	–	–	1	–	1	11	22	33	27	42	69
Lampeter - - -	5	8	13	–	–	–	1	5	6	3	3	6	9	16	25
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	8	6	14	–	–	–	1	2	3	10	28	38	19	36	55
Tregaron - - -	11	6	17	–	–	–	3	5	8	6	10	16	20	21	41
Total (a) -	72	69	141	–	–	–	16	28	44	44	94	138	132	191	323
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - -	24	40	64	–	–	–	12	9	21	18	43	61	54	92	146
Llandilo Fawr - -	13	17	30	–	–	–	2	4	6	12	12	24	27	33	60
Llandovery - -	13	16	29	–	–	–	1	1	2	8	–	8	22	17	39
Llanelly - - -	38	25	63	–	–	–	–	2	2	14	25	39	52	52	104
Total (a) -	88	98	186	–	–	–	15	16	31	52	80	132	155	194	349
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	26	22	48	–	–	–	4	9	13	18	31	49	48	62	110
Carnarvon - - -	17	22	39	–	–	–	9	3	12	12	20	32	38	45	83
Conway - - -	11	17	28	–	–	–	4	5	9	6	6	12	21	28	49
Pwllheli - - -	11	14	25	–	–	–	3	11	14	11	26	37	25	51	76
Total - -	65	75	140	–	–	–	20	28	48	47	83	130	132	186	318

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (*a*)															
Altrincham - -	43	43	86	–	–	–	12	18	30	1	–	1	56	61	117
Birkenhead - -	96	108	204	–	–	–	9	19	28	1	1	2	106	128	234
Chester - - -	57	66	123	1	1	2	14	18	32	6	4	10	78	89	167
Congleton - -	23	32	55	–	–	–	9	12	21	4	–	4	36	44	80
Hawarden - -	14	9	23	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	19	14	33
Macclesfield - -	57	60	117	1	–	1	24	24	48	3	4	7	85	88	173
Nantwich - - -	43	53	96	–	–	–	7	7	14	20	16	36	70	76	146
Northwich -	31	30	61	–	–	–	4	1	5	15	24	39	50	55	105
Runcorn - - -	20	22	42	–	–	–	6	11	17	1	4	5	27	37	64
Stockport - -	94	128	222	–	–	–	55	59	114	5	15	20	154	202	356
Tarvin - - -	10	6	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	14	8	22
Wirrall - - -	14	19	33	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	15	20	35
Total (*a*) -	502	576	1078	2	1	3	145	175	320	61	70	131	710	822	1,532
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	37	42	79	–	–	–	4	9	13	3	3	6	44	54	98
Bodmin - - -	20	24	44	–	–	–	–	2	2	4	5	9	24	31	55
Camelford - - -	10	6	16	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	6	9	15	15	30
St. Columb Major -	14	17	31	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	15	21	36
Falmouth - - -	16	29	45	–	–	–	–	4	4	1	2	3	17	35	52
St. Germans - -	13	25	38	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	14	26	40
Helston - - -	18	24	42	–	–	–	8	10	18	2	2	4	28	36	64
Launceston - -	8	7	15	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	2	3	11	14	25
Liskeard - - -	35	42	77	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	3	7	40	47	87
Penzance - - -	29	36	65	–	–	–	5	11	16	–	–	–	34	47	81
Redruth - - -	40	35	75	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–	48	44	92
Stratton - - -	9	9	18	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	11	10	21
Truro - - -	28	52	80	–	1	1	6	9	15	7	15	22	41	77	118
Total - -	277	348	625	–	1	1	39	67	106	26	41	67	342	457	799
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill -	5	3	8	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	7	6	13
Bootle - - -	5	4	9	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	1	1	11	11	22
Brampton - -	16	3	19	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	3	5	22	7	29
Carlisle - - -	57	60	117	–	–	–	11	4	15	1	5	6	69	69	138
Cockermouth - -	36	36	72	–	–	–	10	10	20	2	3	5	48	49	97
Longtown - -	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	1	9	8	17
Penrith - -	22	22	44	–	–	–	10	7	17	1	2	3	33	31	64
Whitehaven - -	53	31	84	–	–	–	15	11	26	2	8	10	70	50	120
Wigton - - -	18	29	47	–	–	–	5	7	12	1	4	5	24	40	64
Total - -	221	193	414	–	–	–	63	51	114	9	27	36	293	271	564
DENBIGH: (*a*)															
St. Asaph - - -	25	32	57	–	–	–	4	9	13	11	11	22	40	52	92
Llanrwst - - -	2	6	8	–	–	–	3	1	4	5	3	8	10	10	20
Ruthin - - -	10	11	21	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	6	6	14	21	35
Wrexham - -	36	24	60	–	–	–	23	20	43	3	16	19	62	60	122
Total (*a*) -	73	73	146	–	–	–	34	34	68	19	36	55	126	143	269

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	14	10	24	1	–	1	4	3	7	1	3	4	20	16	36
Bakewell - - -	24	20	44	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	2	3	28	26	54
Belper - - -	38	32	70	–	–	–	19	17	36	5	12	17	62	61	123
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	13	9	22	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	1	1	16	13	29
Chesterfield - -	50	51	101	–	–	–	34	24	58	9	8	17	93	83	176
Derby - - -	96	83	179	–	–	–	22	18	40	–	–	–	118	101	219
Glossop - - -	9	4	13	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	11	9	20
Hayfield - - -	5	8	13	–	–	–	5	4	9	1	2	3	11	14	25
Shardlow - - -	38	26	64	1	–	1	6	9	15	3	2	5	48	37	85
Total -	287	243	530	2	–	2	98	87	185	20	30	50	407	360	767
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	12	19	31	1	–	1	2	11	13	1	–	1	16	30	46
Barnstaple - -	28	44	72	2	1	3	6	*10	16	6	3	9	42	58	100
Bideford - - -	10	24	34	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	3	7	17	32	49
Crediton - - -	15	17	32	–	–	–	8	4	12	1	3	4	24	24	48
East Stonehouse -	7	13	20	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	2	11	16	27
Exeter - - -	60	61	121	1	1	2	17	22	39	10	5	15	88	89	177
Holsworthy - -	5	6	11	–	–	–	3	4	7	2	–	2	10	10	20
Honiton - - -	26	37	63	–	–	–	3	4	7	17	17	34	46	58	104
Kingsbridge - -	15	13	28	2	–	2	6	1	7	4	1	5	27	15	42
Newton Abbot - -	51	74	125	7	–	7	5	12	17	11	11	22	74	97	171
Okehampton - -	15	14	29	–	–	–	5	5	10	10	6	16	30	25	55
Plymouth - - -	2	–	2	53	63	116	46	42	88	16	13	29	117	118	235
Plympton St. Mary -	25	31	56	–	1	1	5	6	11	3	5	8	33	43	76
South Molton - -	12	19	31	2	3	5	7	2	9	–	–	–	21	24	45
Stoke Damerel - -	33	66	99	–	–	–	9	18	27	–	–	–	42	84	126
Tavistock - - -	25	33	58	2	–	2	3	7	10	5	6	11	35	46	81
St. Thomas - -	59	76	135	4	2	6	11	8	19	7	11	18	81	97	178
Tiverton - - -	28	36	64	1	–	1	4	1	5	14	23	37	47	60	107
Torrington - -	17	23	40	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	22	26	48
Totnes - -	25	42	67	–	–	–	9	9	18	2	11	13	36	62	98
Total - -	470	648	1,118	75	71	146	160	176	336	114	119	233	819	1,014	1,833
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	19	21	40	4	–	4	4	8	12	3	4	7	30	33	63
Blandford - - -	12	16	28	–	1	1	–	2	2	4	2	6	16	21	37
Bridport - - -	18	16	34	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	2	3	22	20	42
Cerne - - -	8	9	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	4	4	8	14	22
Dorchester -	20	17	37	1	–	1	1	3	4	1	6	7	23	26	49
Poole - - -	16	7	23	–	–	–	17	21	38	2	1	3	35	29	64
Shaftesbury - -	22	18	40	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	11	14	26	30	56
Sherborne - - -	14	16	30	–	–	–	2	8	10	1	5	6	17	29	46
Sturminster - -	12	14	26	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	13	15	28
Wareham and Purbeck	20	28	48	–	–	–	2	8	10	3	8	11	25	44	69
Weymouth - -	23	27	50	2	–	2	5	5	10	–	2	2	30	34	64
Wimborne and Cranborne.	17	29	46	1	–	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	18	32	50
Total - -	201	218	419	8	1	9	36	63	99	18	45	63	263	327	590

* One female maintained in the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM:															
Auckland - -	40	33	73	–	1	1	3	3	6	3	1	4	46	38	84
Chester-le-Street -	24	15	39	–	–	–	4	8	12	–	–	–	28	23	51
Darlington - -	38	30	68	–	–	–	2	11	13	–	3	3	40	44	84
Durham - - -	33	37	70	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	6	8	39	49	88
Easington - - -	29	27	56	1	1	2	5	5	10	–	–	–	35	33	68
Gateshead - -	110	102	212	2	2	4	10	21	31	13	22	35	135	147	282
Hartlepool - -	21	18	39	–	–	–	11	13	24	–	–	–	32	31	63
Houghton-le-Spring -	30	23	53	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	2	3	33	30	63
Lanchester - -	31	24	55	–	1	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	32	31	63
Sedgefield - -	8	7	15	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	8	9	17
South Shields - -	88	83	171	–	–	–	4	10	14	6	10	16	98	103	201
Stockton - - -	28	27	55	–	–	–	10	8	18	1	2	3	39	37	76
Sunderland - -	159	138	297	–	1	1	42	38	80	–	6	6	201	183	384
Teesdale - - -	21	18	39	–	–	–	5	6	11	1	1	2	27	25	52
Weardale - - -	15	11	26	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	–	1	22	14	36
Total - -	675	593	1,268	3	6	9	109	145	254	28	53	81	815	797	1,612
ESSEX:															
Billericay - - -	12	19	31	–	–	–	4	5	9	–	5	5	16	29	45
Braintree - - -	25	36	61	–	–	–	9	16	25	–	12	12	34	64	98
Chelmsford - -	23	50	73	–	–	–	8	3	11	3	8	11	34	61	95
Colchester - -	11	40	51	–	–	–	14	16	30	4	11	15	29	67	96
Dunmow - - -	21	24	45	1	–	1	–	4	4	1	4	5	23	32	55
Epping - - -	15	25	40	–	–	–	2	11	13	1	2	3	18	38	56
Halstead - - -	22	26	48	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	4	5	25	35	60
Lexden and Winstree -	21	34	55	–	–	–	5	9	14	2	5	7	28	48	76
Maldon - - -	24	36	60	–	–	–	4	8	12	2	5	7	30	49	79
Ongar - - -	8	17	25	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	5	7	13	23	36
Orsett - - -	7	20	27	–	–	–	4	10	14	1	5	6	12	35	47
Rochford - - -	12	18	30	–	1	1	1	5	6	–	5	5	13	29	42
Romford - - -	39	57	96	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	3	4	46	63	109
Saffron Walden - -	11	25	36	–	–	–	5	21	26	9	14	23	25	60	85
Tendring - - -	21	43	64	–	–	–	4	3	7	3	4	7	28	50	78
West Ham - -	166	224	390	–	–	–	36	33	69	2	12	14	204	269	473
Total - -	438	694	1,132	1	1	2	107	153	260	32	104	136	578	952	1,530
FLINT: (*a*)															
Holywell - - -	37	29	66	–	–	–	1	20	21	12	16	28	50	65	115
GLAMORGAN:															
Bridgend and Cow. bridge	33	36	69	–	–	–	3	3	6	1	5	6	37	44	81
Cardiff - - -	108	137	245	4	–	4	17	17	34	16	16	32	145	170	315
Gower - - -	3	5	8	–	–	–	3	1	4	4	6	10	10	12	22
Merthyr Tydfil - -	76	82	158	–	–	–	14	16	30	17	42	59	107	140	247
Neath - -	41	40	81	–	–	–	7	6	13	11	26	37	59	72	131
Pontardawe - -	20	12	32	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	4	6	22	17	39
Pontypridd - -	65	47	112	2	2	4	7	2	9	9	7	16	83	58	141
Swansea - - -	83	93	176	–	–	–	7	12	19	11	34	45	101	139	240
Total - -	429	452	881	6	2	8	58	58	116	71	140	211	564	652	1,216

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER:															
Barton Regis - -	155	212	367	4	4	8	79	98	177	16	40	56	254	354	608
Bristol - - -	65	73	138	1	–	1	48	118	166	5	4	9	119	195	314
Cheltenham - -	41	66	110	–	–	–	23	47	70	10	31	41	77	144	221
Chipping Sodbury -	14	13	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	6	15	19	34
Cirencester - -	22	34	56	–	–	–	5	9	14	2	4	6	29	47	76
Dursley - - -	12	18	30	–	–	–	6	6	12	4	2	6	22	26	48
Gloucester - -	44	58	102	–	–	–	3	5	8	19	15	34	66	78	144
Newent - - -	9	14	23	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	5	5	15	24	39
Northleach - -	12	7	19	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	8	20
Stow-on-the-Wold -	11	16	27	–	–	–	2	3	5	1	4	5	14	23	37
Stroud - - -	54	54	108	–	–	–	14	28	42	17	10	27	85	92	177
Tetbury - - -	11	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	15
Tewkesbury - -	14	17	31	–	–	–	3	9	12	–	2	2	17	28	45
Thornbury - -	19	22	41	–	–	–	5	8	13	6	2	8	30	32	62
Westbury-on-Severn -	15	20	35	–	–	–	5	5	10	2	7	9	22	32	54
Wheatenhurst - -	3	10	13	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	1	1	9	17	26
Winchcomb - -	6	11	17	–	–	–	5	7	12	–	4	4	11	22	33
Total - -	510	649	1,159	5	4	9	210	356	566	83	136	219	808	1,145	1,953
HEREFORD:															
Bromyard - - -	19	24	43	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	1	3	24	26	50
Dore - - -	16	14	30	–	–	–	5	2	7	3	5	8	24	21	45
Hereford - - -	40	58	98	–	1	1	11	18	29	13	17	30	64	94	158
Kington - - -	9	22	31	–	–	–	2	6	8	1	7	8	12	35	47
Ledbury - - -	18	17	35	–	–	–	1	5	6	4	13	17	23	35	58
Leominster - -	24	24	48	1	–	1	–	3	3	7	11	18	32	38	70
Ross - - -	26	26	52	–	–	–	3	4	7	7	13	20	36	43	79
Weobley - - -	7	10	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	3	9	12	21
Total - -	159	195	354	1	1	2	26	39	65	38	69	107	224	304	528
HERTS (*a*):															
St. Albans - -	21	35	56	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	6	9	27	47	74
Berkhampstead - -	6	13	19	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	3	7	12	19	31
Bishop Stortford -	25	46	71	–	–	–	4	6	10	4	14	18	33	66	99
Buntingford - -	6	4	10	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	7	6	13
Hatfield - - -	7	16	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	23
Hemel Hempstead -	12	15	27	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	3	15	17	32
Hertford - - -	24	19	43	1	–	1	5	4	9	1	–	1	31	23	54
Hitchin - - -	38	40	78	1	–	1	2	6	8	4	–	4	45	46	91
Royston - - -	19	25	44	–	–	–	3	14	17	4	6	10	26	45	71
Ware - - -	17	23	40	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	2	21	25	46
Watford - - -	27	29	56	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	2	3	31	37	68
Welwyn - - -	2	5	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7
Total - -	204	270	474	2	–	2	29	47	76	22	35	57	257	352	609

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1832.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS:															
Huntingdon - -	15	20	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	16	20	36
St. Ives - - -	22	13	35	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	2	3	26	20	46
St. Neots - - -	20	24	44	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	2	2	23	31	54
Total - -	57	57	114	–	–	–	6	10	16	2	4	6	65	71	136
KENT: (*a*)															
Ashford, East - -	8	12	20	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	14	16	30
Ashford, West - -	11	30	41	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	1	2	19	38	57
Blean - - -	18	28	46	–	–	–	2	7	9	4	1	5	24	36	60
Bridge - - -	11	17	28	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	13	23	36
Bromley - - -	36	39	75	–	–	–	7	7	14	–	–	–	43	46	89
Canterbury - -	21	18	39	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	4	4	24	29	53
Cranbrook - -	14	19	33	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	4	6	19	26	45
Dartford - - -	38	60	98	2	2	4	16	7	23	2	4	6	58	73	131
Dover - - -	40	49	89	–	–	–	4	9	13	9	13	22	53	71	124
Eastry - - -	32	50	82	–	–	–	4	12	16	–	1	1	36	63	99
Elham - - -	26	52	78	–	–	–	3	9	12	1	–	1	30	61	91
Faversham - -	18	25	43	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	21	27	48
Gravesend and Milton.	28	37	65	1	1	2	4	5	9	–	–	–	33	43	76
Hollingbourn - -	14	10	24	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	–	–	20	18	38
Hoo - - - -	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	6	10
Maidstone - - -	44	64	108	–	1	1	26	29	55	–	–	–	70	94	164
Malling - - -	24	24	48	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	1	4	31	27	58
Medway - - -	46	91	137	–	–	–	16	12	28	6	3	9	68	106	174
Milton - - -	17	36	53	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	4	6	20	41	61
Romney Marsh - -	5	7	12	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	7	13
Sevenoaks - -	27	29	56	1	–	1	4	2	6	3	2	5	35	33	68
Sheppey - - -	37	26	63	–	–	–	3	6	9	4	6	10	44	38	82
Strood - - -	21	35	56	1	–	1	3	3	6	4	4	8	29	42	71
Tenterden - - -	12	13	25	–	–	–	3	8	11	2	1	3	17	22	39
Thanet, Isle of - -	50	74	124	–	–	–	11	15	26	3	3	6	64	92	156
Tonbridge - - -	52	73	125	–	–	–	6	13	19	4	2	6	62	88	150
Total - -	654	923	1,577	5	4	9	148	184	332	50	55	105	857	1,166	2,023
LANCASTER: (*b*)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	96	132	228	–		–	24	54	78	2	–	2	122	186	308
Barrow-in-Furness -	25	26	51	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	7	7	28	37	65
Barton-upon-Irwell -	47	56	103	–	–	–	17	11	28	–	–	–	64	67	131
Blackburn - -	62	99	161	1	–	1	108	98	206	–	–	–	171	197	368
Bolton - - -	165	227	392	5	3	8	22	29	51	4	5	9	196	264	460
Burnley - - -	133	138	271	–	–	–	26	16	42	8	2	10	167	156	323
Bury - - -	121	113	234	–	–	–	25	24	49	4	1	5	150	138	288
Chorley - - -	32	29	61	–	–	–	17	24	41	4	3	7	53	56	109
Chorlton - - -	181	282	463	8	3	11	120	131	251	–	3	3	309	419	728
Clitheroe - - -	23	17	40	–	–	–	7	9	16	–	1	1	30	27	57
Fylde, The - -	22	21	43	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	–	2	28	27	55
Garstang - - -	5	7	12	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–	1	10	10	20
Haslingden - -	37	34	71	1	–	1	24	51	75	5	6	11	67	91	158

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

(*b*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER—*cont^d.*															
Lancaster	14	29	43		–	–	5	6	11	–	–	–	19	35	54
Leigh	33	42	75	1	–	1	7	9	16	1	4	5	42	55	97
Liverpool	290	380	670	5	4	9	22	59	81	3	4	7	320	447	767
Lunesdale	5	6	11	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	6	10	16
Manchester	140	170	310	–	–	–	144	170	314	–	–	–	284	340	624
Oldham	133	101	234	10	7	17	47	59	106	3	1	4	193	168	361
Ormskirk	56	59	115	–	–	–	14	10	24	1	1	2	71	70	141
Prescot	118	108	226	4	–	4	32	44	76	8	6	14	162	158	320
Preston	126	147	273	–	–	–	67	37	104	1	4	5	194	188	382
Prestwich	67	82	149	–	–	–	46	45	91	–	1	1	113	128	241
Rochdale	121	143	264	–	–	–	46	45	91	4	–	4	171	188	359
Salford	173	168	341	5	1	6	86	122	208	–	2	2	264	293	557
Toxteth Park	77	146	223	–	1	1	23	31	54	3	9	12	103	187	290
Ulverstone	29	46	75	–	–	–	6	9	15	3	3	6	38	58	96
Warrington	77	60	137	–	1	1	8	15	23	4	6	10	89	82	171
West Derby	375	587	962	6	2	8	76	67	143	8	6	14	465	662	1,127
Wigan	98	80	178	–	–	–	41	45	86	11	10	21	150	135	285
TOTAL	2,881	3,535	6,416	46	22	68	1,072	1,237	2,309	80	85	165	4,079	4,879	8,958
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	18	25	43	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	5	6	20	32	52
Barrow-on-Soar	24	33	57	–	–	–	–	5	5	7	17	24	31	55	86
Billesdon	8	14	22	–	–	–	7	2	9	3	3	6	18	19	37
Blaby	19	20	39	–	–	–	1	3	4	10	12	22	30	35	65
Hinckley	9	21	30	–	–	–	3	2	5	3	2	5	15	25	40
Leicester	169	186	355	–	–	–	47	54	101	2	4	6	218	244	462
Loughborough	31	42	73	–	–	–	6	6	12	2	4	6	39	52	91
Lutterworth	23	24	47	1	–	1	1	6	7	2	–	2	27	30	57
Market Bosworth	6	15	21	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	12	19	31
Market Harborough	10	26	36	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	4	4	15	31	46
Melton Mowbray	23	24	47	–	–	–	2	2	4	1	1	2	26	27	53
TOTAL	340	430	770	1	–	1	79	87	166	31	52	83	451	569	1,020
LINCOLN:															
Boston	28	32	60	–	–	–	13	9	22	8	21	29	49	62	111
Bourn	21	20	41	–	–	–	6	8	14	–	4	4	27	32	59
Caistor	35	40	75	–		–	9	9	18	1	3	4	45	52	97
Gainsborough	21	26	47	–	–	–	–	6	6	7	8	15	28	40	68
Glanford Brigg	22	39	61	–	–	–	2	5	7	5	3	8	29	47	76
Grantham	37	38	75	–	–	–	8	9	17	1	2	3	46	49	95
Holbeach	16	21	37	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	20	22	42
Horncastle	12	17	29	–	–	–	2	6	8	5	3	8	19	26	45
Lincoln	49	58	107	–	–	–	11	19	30	12	22	34	72	99	171
Louth	22	20	42	–	–	–	4	7	11	10	10	20	36	37	73
Sleaford	10	11	21	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	8	11	16	23	39
Spalding	9	28	37	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	1	1	15	35	50
Spilsby	15	25	40	–	–	–	2	4	6	6	6	12	23	35	58
Stamford	12	19	31	–	–	–	8	2	10	1	6	7	21	27	48
TOTAL	309	394	703	–	–	–	76	95	171	61	97	158	446	586	1,032

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON:*															
Bethnal Green -	160	172	332	32	37	69	105	123	228	11	17	28	308	349	657
Camberwell -	109	179	288	23	19	42	102	156	258	–	–	–	234	354	588
Chelsea - -	78	142	220	12	5	17	62	70	132	1	1	2	153	218	371
Fulham - -	87	104	191	14	24	38	77	58	135	–	–	–	178	186	364
George's, St. -	113	218	331	12	14	26	76	79	155	–	–	–	201	311	512
George's, St., in the East - -	47	82	129	–	–	–	47	62	109	–	–	–	94	144	238
Giles, St., and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	49	56	105	4	6	10	47	54	101	–	–	–	100	116	216
Greenwich - -	110	199	309	4	11	15	66	71	137	3	4	7	183	285	468
Hackney - -	195	295	490	2	39	41	94	116	210	29	35	64	320	485	805
Hampstead - -	23	39	62	1	–	1	23	24	47	–	–	–	47	63	110
Holborn - -	227	311	538	43	51	99	224	269	493	1	1	2	500	632	1,132
Islington - -	191	276	467	30	40	70	140	105	245	8	11	19	339	432	801
Kensington - -	93	188	281	36	60	96	77	78	155	–	–	–	206	326	532
Lambeth - -	241	348	589	57	40	97	219	265	484	3	5	8	520	658	1,178
Lewisham - -	45	63	108	–	2	2	18	23	41	2	2	4	65	90	155
Marylebone, St. -	184	298	482	1	4	5	142	145	287	13	17	30	340	464	804
Mile End Old Town	64	103	167	17	22	39	76	92	168	–	1	1	157	218	375
Olave, St. - -	166	237	403	1	3	4	74	114	188	–	1	1	241	355	596
Paddington - -	66	123	189	26	32	58	27	35	62	–	–	–	119	190	309
Pancras, St. - -	169	281	450	15	13	28	362	460	822	1	–	1	547	754	1,301
Poplar - -	118	159	277	25	24	49	95	90	185	23	46	69	261	319	580
Saviour, St. - -	236	318	554	26	38	64	151	141	292	21	24	45	434	521	955
Shoreditch - -	141	159	300	36	40	76	137	153	290	–	–	–	314	352	666
Stepney - -	52	82	134	2	5	7	34	62	96	–	–	–	88	149	237
Strand - -	52	69	121	2	–	2	49	54	103	–	–	–	103	123	226
Wandsworth and Clapham - -	169	218	387	61	77	138	86	76	162	–	–	–	316	371	687
Westminster -	53	70	123	7	5	12	56	69	125	–	–	–	116	144	260
Whitechapel -	78	125	203	3	5	8	62	90	152	–	–	–	143	220	363
Woolwich - -	80	109	189	–	4	4	61	46	107	5	5	10	146	164	310
Total (excluding City of London) -	3,396	5,023	8,419	497	620	1,117	2,789	3,180	5,969	121	170	291	6,803	8,993	15,796
City of London -	162	207	369	4	4	8	63	90	156	–	4	4	232	305	537
Grand Total	3,558	5,230	8,788	501	624	1,125	2,855	3,270	6,125	121	174	295	7,035	9,298	16,333
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - -	3	5	8	–	–	–	–	4	4	3	2	5	6	11	17
Corwen - -	6	11	17	–	–	–	2	3	5	4	2	6	12	16	28
Dolgelly - -	11	6	17	–	–	–	6	13	19	3	11	17	20	33	53
Festiniog - -	14	15	29		–	–	10	4	14	1	1	2	25	20	45
Total - -	34	37	71	–	–	–	18	24	42	11	19	30	63	80	143

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX: (*a*)															
Barnet - - -	28	39	67	1	1	2	4	2	6	–	3	3	33	45	78
Brentford - - -	96	172	268	2	-	2	3	5	8	14	10	24	115	187	302
Edmonton - -	115	193	308	9	2	11	18	21	39	3	4	7	145	220	365
Hendon - - -	37	54	91	–	-	–	1	6	7	4	5	9	42	65	107
Staines - - -	24	25	49	1	1	2	11	8	19	–	–	–	36	34	70
Uxbridge - - -	32	48	80	1	1	2	10	11	21	2	3	5	45	63	108
Total - -	332	531	863	14	5	19	47	53	100	23	25	48	416	614	1,030
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - -	40	42	82	–	1	1	3	3	6	4	7	11	47	53	100
Bedwellty - -	86	67	153	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	14	16	92	87	179
Chepstow - - -	14	18	32	–	–	–	4	5	9	2	3	5	20	26	46
Monmouth - -	33	41	74	–	–	–	13	25	38	11	30	41	57	96	153
Newport - - -	86	86	172	1	–	1	8	5	13	1	3	4	96	94	190
Pontypool - -	42	43	85	–	–	–	7	7	14	1	4	5	50	54	104
Total - -	301	297	598	1	1	2	39	51	90	21	61	82	362	410	772
MONTGOMERY:															
Forden - - -	20	18	38	–	–	–	12	9	21	1	1	2	33	28	61
Llanfyllin - -	26	20	46	–	–	–	2	7	9	10	19	29	38	46	84
Machynlleth - -	3	11	14	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	4	4	4	18	22
Newtown & Llanidloes	23	31	54	–	–	–	7	9	16	5	10	15	35	50	85
Total - -	72	80	152	–	–	–	22	28	50	16	34	50	110	142	252
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	25	19	44	–	–	–	6	6	12	3	1	4	34	26	60
Blofield - - -	6	17	23	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	1	2	9	19	28
Depwade - - -	24	29	53	–	–	–	7	8	15	4	10	14	35	47	82
Docking - - -	13	15	28	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	14	17	31
Downham - -	17	24	41	–	–	–	2	9	11	1	3	4	20	36	56
Erpingham - -	14	18	32	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	16	19	35
St. Faith's - -	14	8	22	–	1	1	2	3	5	–	2	2	16	14	30
East and West Flegg -	5	9	14	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	7	11	18
Forehoe - - -	10	13	23	–	-	–	–	10	10	1	3	4	11	26	37
Freebridge Lynn -	11	10	21	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	5	8	14	18	32
Guiltcross - -	14	14	28	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	4	7	19	22	41
Henstead - -	11	15	26	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	–	2	17	19	36
King's Lynn - -	22	19	41	1	–	1	1	9	10	4	13	17	28	41	69
Loddon and Clavering	14	25	39	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	1	1	15	31	46
Mitford and Launditch	19	40	59	–	–	–	5	9	14	10	16	26	34	65	99
Norwich - - -	89	119	208	–	–	–	35	35	70	20	50	70	144	204	348
Smallburgh - -	21	17	38	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	22	19	41
Swaffham - -	16	20	36	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	5	6	18	27	45
Thetford - - -	16	28	44	–	–	–	2	10	12	3	5	8	21	43	64
Walsingham - -	26	23	49	–	–	–	2	4	6	4	9	13	32	36	68
Wayland - -	8	17	25	–	1	1	1	3	4	4	8	12	13	29	42
Great Yarmouth -	6	13	19	–	–	–	41	51	92	2	3	5	49	67	116
Total - -	401	512	913	1	2	3	120	181	301	66	141	207	588	836	1,424

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley	5	9	14	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	1	1	10	13	23
Brixworth	14	16	30	–	–	–	5	14	19	–	4	4	19	34	53
Daventry	25	19	44	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	4	4	28	29	57
Hardingstone	9	5	14	–	–	–	1	7	8	4	2	6	14	14	28
Kettering	17	21	38	–	–	–	3	6	9	–	2	2	20	29	49
Northampton	60	64	124	–	–	–	11	22	33	7	13	20	78	99	177
Oundle	12	19	31	–	–	–	4	11	15	1	1	2	17	31	48
Peterborough	29	41	70	–	–	–	6	1	7	4	6	10	39	48	87
Potterspury	17	13	30	–	–	–	1	4	5	2	2	4	20	19	39
Thrapston	17	21	38	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	–	–	21	27	48
Towcester	11	15	26	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	7	12	22	34
Wellingborough	42	39	81	–	–	–	4	6	10	3	8	11	49	53	102
Total	258	282	540	–	–	–	47	87	134	22	49	71	327	418	745
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick	26	36	62	–	–	–	4	3	7	1	–	1	31	39	70
Belford	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	3	4	7
Bellingham	5	8	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	3	6	8	13	21
Berwick-on-Tweed	16	22	38	1	1	2	9	17	26	7	6	13	33	46	79
Castle Ward	18	30	48	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	1	3	24	32	56
Glendale	12	9	21	–	–	–	3	–	3	7	1	8	22	10	32
Haltwhistle	1	4	5	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	5	7
Hexham	36	26	62	–	–	–	1	5	6	7	8	15	44	39	83
Morpeth	30	22	52	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	3	5	33	26	59
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	156	185	341	1	–	1	46	47	93	12	17	29	215	249	464
Rothbury	9	8	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	8	17
Tynemouth	106	88	194	–	2	2	8	14	22	5	6	11	119	110	229
Total	418	442	860	2	3	5	77	91	168	46	45	91	543	581	1,124
NOTTS:															
Basford	70	80	150	1	–	1	11	13	24	9	8	17	91	101	192
Bingham	8	7	15	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	2	9	11	20
East Retford	13	11	24	–	–	–	4	12	16	2	3	5	19	26	45
Mansfield	29	35	64	–	–	–	10	11	21	5	8	13	44	54	98
Newark	16	17	33	–	–	–	5	10	15	2	2	4	23	29	52
Nottingham	176	195	371	1	–	1	69	66	135	85	118	203	331	379	710
Southwell	15	18	33	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	18	22	40
Worksop	14	15	29	1	–	1	7	10	17	4	9	13	26	34	60
Total	341	378	719	3	–	3	109	129	238	108	149	257	561	656	1,217
OXFORD:															
Banbury	28	32	60	–	–	–	4	15	19	5	6	11	37	53	90
Bicester	11	14	25	–	–	–	5	5	10	–	–	–	16	19	35
Chipping Norton	18	24	42	–	–	–	1	4	5	8	13	21	27	41	68
Headington	23	48	71	–	–	–	2	7	9	10	20	30	35	75	110
Henley	21	25	46	–	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	23	29	52
Oxford	25	47	72	–	–	–	11	11	22	–	–	–	36	58	94
Thame	6	24	30	–	–	–	5	9	14	10	10	20	21	43	64
Witney	30	22	52	–	–	–	8	15	23	12	9	21	50	46	96
Woodstock	19	23	42	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	6	7	23	34	57
Total	181	259	440	–	1	1	40	73	113	47	65	112	268	398	666

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest	31	49	80	–	–	–	3	7	10	15	20	35	49	76	125
Narberth	23	16	39	–	–	–	3	5	8	5	16	21	31	37	68
Pembroke	25	18	43	–	–	–	3	7	10	6	9	15	34	34	68
TOTAL	79	83	162	–	–	–	9	19	28	26	45	71	114	147	261
RADNOR:															
Knighton	15	17	32	1	–	1	3	4	7	1	3	4	20	24	44
Rhayader	8	7	15	–	–	–	1	7	8	4	3	7	13	17	30
TOTAL	23	24	47	1	–	1	4	11	15	5	6	11	33	41	74
RUTLAND:															
Oakham	16	9	25	–	–	–	1	2	3	3	4	7	20	15	35
Uppingham	13	11	24	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	15	15	30
TOTAL	29	20	49	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	4	7	35	30	65
SALOP:															
Atcham	54	60	114	–	–	–	15	25	40	–	–	–	69	85	154
Bridgnorth	14	21	35	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	1	2	17	26	43
Church Stretton	6	5	11	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	7	9	16
Cleobury Mortimer	6	12	18	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	2	2	9	16	25
Clun	6	20	26	–	–	–	1	7	8	3	3	6	10	30	40
Drayton	10	10	20	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	–	–	12	14	26
Ellesmere	10	24	34	–	–	–	5	4	9	–	–	–	15	28	43
Ludlow	14	22	36	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	–	–	20	25	45
Madeley	26	40	66	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	5	5	29	50	79
Newport	19	14	33	–	–	–	1	8	9	5	3	8	25	25	50
Oswestry	26	33	59	–	–	–	3	8	11	1	4	5	30	45	75
Shifnal	10	5	15	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	2	5	14	10	24
Wellington	36	32	68	1	–	1	3	4	7	16	7	23	56	43	99
Wem	6	9	15	–	–	–	1	8	9	4	–	4	11	17	28
Whitchurch	16	16	32	–	–	–	5	10	15	2	1	3	23	27	50
TOTAL	259	323	582	1	–	1	52	99	151	35	28	63	347	450	797
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge	32	40	72	1	1	2	3	4	7	7	4	11	43	49	92
Bath	60	90	150	1	–	1	55	59	114	–	2	2	116	151	267
Bedminster	53	71	124	2	1	3	14	27	41	6	7	13	75	106	181
Bridgwater	19	30	49	2	–	2	3	5	8	2	11	13	26	46	72
Chard	24	25	49	–	–	–	7	5	12	6	2	8	37	32	69
Clutton	25	27	52	–	–	–	8	10	18	6	1	7	39	38	77
Dulverton	5	1	6	1	1	2	3	3	6	–	4	4	9	9	18
Frome	15	27	42	2	1	3	18	23	41	7	7	14	42	58	100
Keynsham	18	33	51	–	–	–	4	6	10	3	9	12	25	48	73
Langport	18	15	33	–	–	–	1	2	3	10	12	22	29	29	58
Shepton Mallet	15	28	43	–	–	–	1	1	2	6	8	14	22	37	59
Taunton	27	34	61	6	7	13	4	8	12	6	9	15	43	58	101
Wellington	14	37	51	–	–	–	7	10	17	6	15	21	27	62	89
Wells	17	19	36	–	–	–	–	1	1	5	7	12	22	27	49
Williton	18	18	36	1	1	2	13	9	22	6	8	14	38	36	74
Wincanton	21	25	46	2	1	3	3	7	10	5	6	11	31	39	70
Yeovil	21	39	60	3	3	6	4	10	14	1	2	3	29	54	83
TOTAL	402	559	961	21	16	37	148	190	338	82	114	196	653	879	1,532

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford	12	11	23	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	12	13	25
Alton	14	15	29	–	–	–	9	10	19	–	1	1	23	26	49
Alverstoke	23	26	49	1	1	2	13	13	26	–	–	–	37	40	77
Andover	21	24	45	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	3	3	23	28	51
Basingstoke	14	24	38	–	–	–	–	5	5	2	7	9	16	36	52
Catherington	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	4	3	7
Christchurch	17	23	40	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	1	3	22	27	49
Droxford	7	19	26	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	2	3	13	21	34
Fareham	22	21	43	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	3	25	23	48
Fordingbridge	6	8	14	–	–	–	–	3	3	7	8	15	13	19	32
Hartley Wintney	25	32	57	–	–	–	7	3	10	5	5	10	37	40	77
Havant	11	10	21	–	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	13	16	29
Hursley	2	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	2	6	1	7
Kingsclere	14	9	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	15	9	24
Lymington	4	12	16	–	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	4	8	14	22
New Forest	14	20	34	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	1	3	21	21	42
Petersfield	12	13	25	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	14	26
Portsea Island	132	162	294	1	1	2	97	147	244	36	46	82	266	356	622
Ringwood	3	8	11	–	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	–	3	16	19
Romsey	14	15	29	–	1	1	5	9	14	–	–	–	19	25	44
Southampton	35	48	83	–	–	–	33	26	59	16	13	29	84	87	171
South Stoneham	34	45	79	–	–	–	2	4	6	6	5	11	42	54	96
Stockbridge	10	9	19	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	1	1	13	17	30
Whitchurch	4	3	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	3	9
Wight (Isle of)	60	90	150	–	–	–	15	16	31	9	15	24	84	121	205
Winchester (New)	35	35	70	–	2	2	1	4	5	3	8	11	39	49	88
Total	549	682	1,231	2	5	7	209	272	481	96	120	216	856	1,079	1,935
STAFFORD: (*a*)															
Burton-on-Trent	38	46	84	2	–	2	14	8	22	7	12	19	61	66	127
Cannock	22	16	38	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	5	8	28	27	55
Cheadle	16	20	36	–	–	–	1	13	14	1	–	1	18	33	51
Dudley	99	107	206	–	–	–	49	69	118	47	66	113	195	242	437
Leek	17	24	41	1	–	1	4	5	9	3	5	8	25	34	59
Lichfield	25	35	60	–	–	–	4	5	9	3	4	7	32	44	76
Newcastle-under-Lyme	28	22	50	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	29	23	52
Seisdon	23	13	36	–	–	–	2	8	10	1	2	3	26	23	49
Stafford	29	28	57	–	–	–	7	15	22	4	5	9	40	48	88
Stoke-upon-Trent	98	69	167	–	–	–	30	47	77	10	13	23	138	129	267
Stone	14	15	29	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	1	5	21	16	37
Tamworth	16	9	25	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	1	3	20	14	34
Uttoxeter	13	6	19	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	–	1	19	11	30
Walsall	83	61	144	–	–	–	10	15	25	14	16	30	107	92	199
West Bromwich	99	99	198	–	–	–	66	69	135	8	12	20	173	180	353
Wolstanton & Burslem	40	39	79	–	–	–	9	9	18	7	3	10	56	51	107
Wolverhampton	125	124	249	–	–	–	54	61	115	7	6	13	186	191	377
Total (*a*)	785	733	1,518	3	–	3	264	340	604	122	151	273	1,174	1,224	2,398

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything	16	25	41	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	–	–	23	27	50
Bosmere and Claydon	10	17	27	–	–	–	4	3	7	7	4	11	21	24	45
Bury St. Edmunds	18	10	28	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	3	3	18	15	33
Cosford	15	13	28	–	–	–	3	8	11	4	3	7	22	24	46
Hartismere	18	17	35	–	1	1	3	3	6	8	16	24	29	37	66
Hoxne	13	13	26	–	–	–	1	3	4	4	9	13	18	25	43
Ipswich	49	70	119	–	–	–	12	10	22	4	9	13	65	89	154
Mildenhall	2	3	5	–	–	–	8	3	11	1	4	5	11	10	21
Mutford and Lothingland.	27	35	62	1	–	1	2	6	8	4	9	13	34	50	84
Plomesgate	16	20	36	–	–	–	3	4	7	6	4	10	25	28	53
Risbridge	13	16	29	–	–	–	7	13	20	4	11	15	24	40	64
Samford	6	15	21	–	–	–	9	8	17	–	1	1	15	24	39
Stow	9	20	29	–	–	–	1	4	5	8	6	14	18	30	48
Sudbury	24	32	56	–	1	1	6	5	11	3	10	13	33	48	81
Thingoe	10	12	22	–	–	–	5	3	8	6	4	10	21	19	40
Wangford	13	12	25	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3	16	13	29
Woodbridge	25	30	55	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	5	9	33	38	71
Total	284	360	644	1	2	3	76	80	156	65	99	164	426	541	967
SURREY; (*a*)															
Chertsey	18	24	42	–	–	–	3	5	8	1	1	2	22	30	52
Croydon	67	134	201	1	2	3	16	15	31	10	14	24	94	165	259
Dorking	20	17	37	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	20	18	38
Epsom	35	46	81	–	–	–	10	6	16	1	4	5	46	56	102
Farnham	39	35	74	–	–	–	3	6	9	3	3	6	45	44	89
Godstone	8	19	27	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	2	2	8	25	33
Guildford	22	44	66	–	–	–	7	12	19	10	6	16	39	62	101
Hambledon	20	17	37	–	–	–	3	5	8	2	4	6	25	26	51
Kingston	67	111	178	1	–	1	13	33	46	7	9	16	88	153	241
Reigate	27	36	63	1	–	1	5	8	13	2	2	4	35	46	81
Richmond	23	46	69	–	1	1	1	5	6	–	–	–	24	52	76
Total	346	529	875	3	3	6	61	100	161	36	45	81	446	677	1,123
SUSSEX:															
Battle	7	20	27	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	1	2	11	27	38
Brighton	121	156	277	–	6	6	78	88	166	17	20	37	216	270	486
Chailey	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	11	11	22
Chichester	3	10	13	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	1	1	4	15	19
Cuckfield	19	21	40	–	–	–	3	9	12	3	1	4	25	31	56
Eastbourne	15	23	38	–	–	–	3	6	9	1	3	4	19	32	51
East Grinstead	8	12	20	–	–	–	8	9	17	2	4	6	18	25	43
East Preston	17	32	49	–	–	–	4	4	8	4	6	10	25	42	67
Hailsham	10	17	27	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	6	9	15	26	41
Hastings	22	14	36	–	39	39	2	4	6	1	1	2	25	58	83
Horsham	24	37	61	–	–	–	2	6	8	4	5	9	30	48	78
Lewes	14	13	27	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	17	20	37
Midhurst	8	7	15	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	12	13	25
Newhaven	10	7	17	–	–	–	1	7	8	1	–	1	12	14	26
Petworth	11	9	20	–	–	–	1	3	4	2	7	9	14	19	33
Rye	6	10	16	–	–	–	11	10	21	3	2	5	20	22	42

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUSSEX—*continued.*															
Steyning	25	46	71	–	–	–	7	13	20	4	10	14	36	69	105
Thakeham	4	15	19	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	1	1	4	20	24
Ticehurst	10	19	29	–	–	–	6	3	9	1	1	2	17	23	40
Uckfield	9	23	32	–	–	–	4	4	8	4	3	7	17	30	47
Westbourne	9	10	19	–	–	–	8	8	16	2	3	5	19	21	40
West Firle	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	5	2	7
Westhampnett	20	21	41	–	1	1	7	5	12	1	4	5	28	31	59
TOTAL	385	531	916	–	46	46	157	210	367	58	82	140	600	869	1,469
WARWICK: (*a*)															
Alcester	23	28	51	–	–	–	3	8	11	1	2	3	27	38	65
Aston	145	177	322	–	–	–	31	55	86	1	–	1	177	232	409
Atherstone	5	12	17	1	–	1	–	5	5	1	–	1	7	17	24
Birmingham	414	375	789	–	–	–	161	148	309	8	18	26	583	541	1,124
Coventry	42	47	89	–	–	–	7	20	27	–	–	–	49	67	116
Foleshill	14	22	36	–	–	–	4	6	10	6	16	22	24	44	68
Meriden	14	12	26	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	15	18	33
Nuneaton	12	10	22	–	–	–	3	3	6	6	10	16	21	23	44
Rugby	19	25	44	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	–	–	22	27	49
Shipston-on-Stour	14	21	35	–	–	–	5	1	6	3	6	9	22	28	50
Solihull	35	15	50	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	42	16	58
Southam	13	14	27	–	–	–	6	5	11	4	7	11	23	26	49
Stratford-on-Avon	31	48	79	–	–	–	2	4	6	–	1	1	33	53	86
Warwick	47	89	136	–	–	–	4	10	14	1	5	6	52	104	156
TOTAL (*a*)	828	895	1,723	1	–	1	237	274	511	31	65	96	1,097	1,234	2,331
WESTMORLAND:															
East Ward	16	9	25	–	–	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	19	15	34
Kendal	25	37	62	–	–	–	14	14	28	6	1	7	45	52	97
West Ward	10	5	15	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	11	6	17
TOTAL	51	51	102	–	–	–	15	17	32	9	5	14	75	73	148
WILTS:															
Alderbury	28	34	62	–	–	–	6	9	15	3	10	13	37	53	90
Amesbury	6	12	18	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	1	1	10	15	25
Bradford	25	18	43	–	–	–	6	5	11	11	–	11	42	23	65
Calne	12	14	26	–	–	–	2	8	10	2	1	3	16	23	39
Chippenham	23	29	52	1	–	1	10	8	18	3	10	13	37	47	84
Cricklade and Wootton-Bassett	11	13	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	13	16	29
Devizes	32	39	71	–	–	–	8	15	23	–	–	–	40	54	94
Highworth and Swindon	27	29	56	1	–	1	3	7	10	2	–	2	33	36	69
Malmesbury	13	23	36	–	–	–	4	2	6	3	4	7	20	29	49
Marlborough	12	12	24	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	1	3	15	15	30
Melksham	14	40	54	–	–	–	6	11	17	3	11	14	23	62	85
Mere	7	8	15	–	–	–	4	5	9	5	4	9	16	17	33
Pewsey	22	16	38	–	–	–	9	7	16	1	2	3	32	25	57
Tisbury	10	9	19	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	3	4	13	16	29
Warminster	12	21	33	–	–	–	2	8	10	5	7	12	19	36	55
Westbury and Whorwellsdown	17	20	37	–	–	–	3	2	5	2	11	13	22	33	55
Wilton	15	16	31	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	4	5	18	24	42
TOTAL	286	353	639	2	–	2	72	99	171	46	72	118	406	524	930

(*a*) This Union County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (*a*)															
Bromsgrove	38	48	86	–	–	–	8	3	11	1	3	4	47	54	101
Droitwich	20	30	50	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	–	1	22	36	58
Evesham	8	20	28	–	–	–	3	5	8	–	–	–	11	25	36
Kidderminster	58	37	95	–	–	–	2	8	10	1	2	3	61	47	108
King's Norton	80	89	169	–	–	–	13	23	36	2	5	7	95	117	212
Martley	11	17	28	–	–	–	4	6	10	4	6	10	19	29	48
Pershore	19	16	35	–	–	–	1	7	8	2	2	4	22	25	47
Stourbridge	68	76	144	–	–	–	18	31	49	12	23	35	98	130	228
Tenbury	5	15	20	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	7	16	23
Upton-on-Severn	21	36	57	–	–	–	2	6	8	4	1	5	27	43	70
Worcester	49	52	101	–	–	–	3	5	8	4	1	5	56	58	114
Total (*a*)	377	436	813	–	–	–	56	101	157	32	43	75	465	580	1,045
YORK (East Riding):															
Beverley	18	29	47	–	–	–	6	6	12	–	–	–	24	35	59
Bridlington	10	12	22	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	11	16	27
Driffield	15	21	36	–	–	–	1	7	8	6	4	10	22	32	54
Howden	7	18	25	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	5	9	11	27	38
Kingston-on-Hull	58	54	112	–	–	–	12	8	20	–	–	–	70	62	132
Patrington	7	6	13	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	3	9	9	18
Pocklington	14	14	28	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	17	21	38
Sculcoates	98	101	199	–	–	–	2	7	9	1	6	7	101	114	215
Skirlaugh	6	10	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	2	10	11	21
York	34	48	82	–	–	–	27	78	105	1	1	2	62	127	189
Total	267	313	580	–	–	–	54	124	178	16	17	33	337	454	791
YORK (North Riding):															
Aysgarth	2	3	5	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	5	8
Bedale	7	13	20	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	3	8	16	24
Easingwold	14	13	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	14	16	30
Guisborough	16	28	44	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	19	28	47
Helmsley	5	6	11	–	–	–	2	5	7	–	–	–	7	11	18
Kirkby Moorside	7	3	10	–	–	–	2	5	7	1	1	2	10	9	19
Leyburn	7	11	18	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	11	11	22
Malton	21	25	46	–	–	–	3	3	6	2	4	6	26	32	58
Middlesborough	84	74	158	–	1	1	4	4	8	4	2	6	92	81	173
Northallerton	7	23	30	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	9	26	35
Pickering	10	4	14	–	–	–	2	4	6	1	3	4	13	11	24
Reeth	1	2	3	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	4	5	9
Richmond	10	8	18	–	–	–	1	5	6	2	–	2	13	13	26
Scarborough	41	36	77	–	–	–	2	2	4	12	12	24	55	50	105
Stokesley	10	6	16	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	14	8	22
Thirsk	9	13	22	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	12	16	28
Whitby	27	26	53	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	3	28	30	58
Total	278	294	572	1	1	2	32	42	74	27	31	58	338	368	706

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (*a*) (West Riding):															
Barnsley	70	44	114	–	–	–	33	42	75	6	23	29	109	109	218
Bierley, North	78	104	182	1	1	2	25	28	53	8	7	15	112	140	252
Bradford	115	155	270	–	–	–	52	66	118	–	4	4	167	225	392
Bramley	31	45	76	1	–	1	5	10	15	4	3	7	41	58	99
Dewsbury	76	87	163	1	–	1	15	18	33	3	4	7	95	109	204
Doncaster	48	46	94	1	1	2	3	5	8	7	10	17	59	62	121
Ecclesall Bierlow	81	100	181	–	–	–	32	32	64	4	3	7	117	135	252
Goole	14	12	26	4	1	5	3	5	8	–	–	–	21	18	39
Halifax	138	175	313	–	–	–	4	10	14	10	8	18	152	193	345
Hemsworth	3	6	9	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	1	1	7	14	21
Holbeck	15	19	34	–	–	–	6	2	8	5	5	10	26	26	52
Huddersfield	122	132	254	–	1	1	34	26	60	1	1	2	157	160	317
Hunslet	40	32	72	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	41	32	73
Keighley	25	41	66	–	–	–	13	16	29	–	1	1	38	58	96
Knaresborough	18	19	37	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	3	5	24	26	50
Leeds	176	219	395	8	1	9	34	45	79	2	5	7	220	270	490
Ouseburn, Great	9	10	19	–	–	–	5	5	10	1	–	1	15	15	30
Pateley Bridge	7	4	11	–	–	–	2	1	3		–	–	9	5	14
Penistone	14	15	29	–	–	–	4	4	8	–	1	1	18	20	38
Pontefract	29	43	72	–	–	–	10	13	23	–	7	7	39	63	102
Ripon	9	18	27	–	–	–	3	8	11	2	4	6	14	30	44
Rotherham	68	78	146	2	1	3	13	21	34	6	11	17	89	111	200
Saddleworth	8	13	21	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	–	–	9	19	28
Sedbergh	4	1	5	–	–	–	2	3	5	–	–	–	6	4	10
Selby	9	15	24	–	–	–	1	5	6	–	3	3	10	23	33
Settle	2	5	7	–	–	–	2	4	6	3	2	5	7	11	18
Sheffield	129	131	260	–	–	–	112	77	189	12	8	20	253	216	469
Skipton	26	24	50	–	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	30	26	56
Tadcaster	9	5	14	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	2	2	9	12	21
Thorne	10	6	16	–	–	–	5	3	8	–	–	–	15	9	24
Todmorden	21	20	41	–	–	–	10	22	32	–	–		31	42	73
Wakefield	63	62	125	–	–	–	19	9	28	1	2	3	83	73	156
Wetherby	12	15	27	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	16	28
Wharfedale	12	29	41	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	8	10	16	41	57
Wortley	18	20	38	–	–	–	10	7	17	7	6	13	35	33	68
Total (*a*)	1,509	1,750	3,259	18	6	24	472	516	988	87	132	219	2,086	2,404	4,490

(*a*) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1890.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Devon	Barnstable	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
London	Bethnal Green	54	63	117	8	6	14	11	21	32	16	13	29	89	103	192
	Camberwell	–	–	–	62	78	140	21	52	73	17	18	35	100	148	248
	Chelsea	–	–	–	32	37	69	18	19	37	10	9	19	60	65	125
	Fulham	4	7	11	47	42	89	5	1	6	19	5	24	75	55	130
	St. George	2	–	2	41	48	89	25	23	48	8	8	16	76	79	155
	St. George's-in-the-East	31	27	58	1	–	1	11	22	33	2	7	9	45	56	101
	St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	–	1	1	38	37	75	–	6	6	8	3	11	46	47	93
	Greenwich	–	1	1	34	31	65	21	27	48	6	9	15	61	68	129
	Hackney	56	77	133	7	2	9	10	19	29	19	9	28	92	107	199
	Hampstead	10	16	26	2	–	2	6	2	8	5	3	8	23	21	44
	Holborn	6	28	34	142	186	328	31	13	44	21	14	35	200	241	441
	Islington	58	60	118	9	9	18	35	21	56	27	6	33	129	96	225
	Kensington	33	36	69	8	6	14	16	22	38	14	5	19	71	69	140
	Lambeth	–	–	–	139	173	312	48	75	123	30	17	47	217	265	482
	Lewisham	–	–	–	7	16	23	4	1	5	7	5	12	18	22	40
	St. Marylebone	106	107	213	2	6	8	17	10	27	12	6	18	137	129	266
	Mile End Old Town	52	56	108	4	14	18	8	15	23	9	3	12	73	88	161
	St. Olave's	–	12	12	53	70	123	12	13	25	6	10	16	71	105	176
	Paddington	13	25	38	1	2	3	6	5	11	7	3	10	27	35	62
	St. Pancras	216	257	473	41	55	96	46	95	141	42	31	73	345	438	783
	Poplar	42	47	89	9	11	20	14	11	25	19	8	27	84	77	161
	St. Saviour	22	11	33	82	83	165	23	30	53	23	17	40	150	141	291
	Shoreditch	94	95	189	9	5	14	20	31	51	10	14	24	133	145	278
	Stepney	21	38	59	–	4	4	8	10	18	4	7	11	33	59	92
	Strand	5	6	11	22	25	47	6	4	10	7	–	7	40	35	75
	Wandsworth and Clapham	–	–	–	45	40	85	19	17	36	19	13	32	83	70	153
	Westminster	4	3	7	34	30	64	6	6	12	6	–	6	50	39	89
	Whitechapel	37	65	102	5	6	11	8	5	13	7	4	11	57	80	137
	Woolwich	–	–	–	26	21	47	21	20	41	11	4	15	58	45	103
	TOTAL of County of London (excluding City of London)	866	1,038	1,904	910	1,043	1,953	476	596	1,072	391	251	642	2,643	2,928	5,571
	City of London	37	53	90	9	10	19	6	8	14	1	3	4	53	74	127
	GRAND TOTAL	903	1,091	1,994	919	1,054	1,973	482	604	1,086	392	254	646	2,696	3,003	5,699

Appendix (B [1].) - - -

Appendix (B [1].)

on the 1st January 1890, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

1st January 1889 will be found in Appendix B [3]. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B [4].

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890.							Average Number Resident during 1889.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties. United Counties, and Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1889, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1889.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1884—1888, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1889.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1889.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
57	66	123	1	–	1	47	48	95	2	6	8	473	558	1,031	1,039	481	557	1,038	53·5	35·6	43·9	34·7	43·9	39·2	11·8	11·8	11·8	9·4	9·6	9·5	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
9	19	28	–	1	1	8	17	25	7	3	10	205	287	492	502	214	294	508	56·2	58·4	57·6	30·6	48·9	40·1	4·2	6·4	5·5	3·6	5·5	4·7	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
23	17	40	1	1	2	21	16	37	10	3	13	156	257	413	426	181	259	440	36·1	29·2	32·6	38·9	45·2	41·9	12·7	6·5	9·0	9·7	5·4	7·3	Bucks.
20	21	41	–	–	–	9	5	14	1	–	1	207	239	446	447	182	212	394	44·1	41·6	42·5	27·8	46·0	38·2	10·9	9·9	10·4	8·1	6·9	7·4	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
24	24	48	4	1	5	16	20	36	14	18	32	247	251	498	530	264	276	540	33·3	34·0	33·7	28·3	32·1	30·1	9·0	8·7	8·8	8·0	7·7	7·8	Carmarthen, &c.
35	28	63	–	–	–	12	18	30		–	–	296	303	599	599	287	314	601	30·4	53·4	42·2	40·2	53·8	46·4	12·1	8·9	10·4	9·8	7·2	8·5	Chester: Chester.
19	32	51	–	3	3	18	28	46	16	13	29	229	307	536	565	242	328	570	36·9	37·3	34·4	34·9	44·1	40·0	7·8	9·7	8·9	6·3	7·4	6·9	„ Parkside.
26	23	49	1	2	3	11	16	27	26	21	47	286	357	643	690	309	365	674	31·1	43·8	38·2	30·1	38·4	33·9	8·4	6·3	7·2	7·2	5·3	6·2	Cornwall.
29	20	49	2	2	4	29	20	49	14	22	36	295	248	543	579	307	272	579	45·0	44·4	44·8	45·8	51·2	48·4	9·4	7·3	8·4	7·4	6·1	6·8	Cumberland and Westmorland.
32	23	55	–	1	1	10	7	17	14	9	23	265	242	507	530	288	255	543	46·6	47·8	47·1	36·9	50·8	43·9	11·1	9·0	10·1	9·2	7·4	8·4	Denbigh, &c.
25	21	46	–	–	–	25	21	46	2	–	2	218	210	428	430	231	214	445	37·6	40·7	39·0	38·7	48·7	43·6	10·8	9·8	10·3	8·3	7·8	8·1	Derby.
25	37	62	–	–	–	19	23	42	5	–	5	377	541	918	923	371	534	905	25·0	34·0	30·0	27·5	37·5	33·1	6·7	6·9	6·8	5·6	5·9	5·8	Devon.
19	20	39	–	–	–	19	19	38	11	16	27	212	221	433	460	222	236	458	25·7	40·9	34·1	29·0	52·0	41·4	8·5	8·4	8·5	7·5	7·1	7·3	Dorset.
91	54	145	–	–	–	91	54	145	3	4	7	551	531	1,082	1,089	552	530	1,082	31·2	51·1	40·1	32·9	48·1	40·0	16·4	10·1	13·4	12·9	8·1	10·6	Durham.
76	56	132	–	–	–	56	38	94	8	3	11	512	778	1,290	1,301	510	751	1,261	45·6	44·9	45·2	44·4	50·3	47·4	14·9	7·4	10·4	10·3	5·5	7·5	Essex.
63	35	98	1	–	1	43	28	71	10	2	12	447	453	900	912	449	450	899	24·3	42·0	31·7	30·9	33·2	32·0	14·0	7·7	10·9	11·2	6·4	8·8	Glamorgan.
56	58	114	2	1	3	52	56	108	8	9	17	428	542	970	987	438	543	981	43·0	37·5	40·0	36·8	44·8	40·9	12·7	10·6	11·6	10·2	8·6	9·3	Gloucester, &c.
45	41	86	1	2	3	23	22	45	5	8	13	409	483	892	905	426	490	916	53·4	43·3	48·0	38·7	48·1	43·8	10·5	8·3	9·3	8·8	7·1	7·9	Hants.
16	10	26	–	–	–	11	8	19	1	2	3	170	200	370	373	167	195	362	40·7	41·1	41·0	35·1	43·2	38·7	9·5	5·1	7·1	7·9	4·3	6·0	Hereford.
72	55	127	5	–	5	72	55	127	10	5	15	576	847	1,423	1,438	577	868	1,445	43·3	67·3	54·9	42·6	52·2	47·5	12·4	6·3	8·7	9·7	5·4	7·2	Kent: Barming Heath.
27	42	69	2	3	5	16	25	41	22	4	26	315	454	769	795	327	452	779	33·3	36·8	35·5	30·8	45·2	38·4	8·2	9·2	8·8	6·9	7·7	7·4	„ Chartham.
77	55	132	3	1	4	49	41	90	11	26	37	919	947	1,866	1,903	938	991	1,929	41·1	51·2	46·6	29·8	42·8	36·5	8·2	5·5	6·8	6·9	4·6	5·7	Lancaster: Lancaster.
138	108	246	–	–	–	129	96	225	2	–	2	643	793	1,436	1,438	601	721	1,322	25·3	23·5	24·3	24·3	32·9	28·9	22·9	14·9	18·6	15·9	10·8	13·2	„ Rainhill.
139	120	259	4	–	4	91	98	189	21	24	45	1,020	1,249	2,269	2,314	1,047	1,275	2,322	30·8	43·1	37·6	26·6	41·4	34·5	13·2	9·4	11·1	9·9	7·1	8·4	„ Prestwich.
60	58	118	–	–	–	60	58	118	13	6	19	826	965	1,791	1,810	829	960	1,789	21·3	30·6	26·5	31·0	51·6	41·3	7·2	6·0	6·5	6·3	5·3	5·8	„ Whittingham.
25	14	39	1	1	2	16	11	27	12	21	33	212	224	436	469	222	249	471	33·3	47·5	41·2	41·5	47·4	44·8	11·2	5·6	8·2	9·3	4·5	6·7	Leicester and Rutland.

(*continued.*)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Lincoln	3	–	3	313	326	639	642	105	102	207	4	–	4	14	22	36	2	5	7	–	–	–	51	37	88	3	–	3	45	35	80	3	–	3
London: Banstead	1	–	1	710	1,292	2,002	2,003	267	341	608	1	9	10	4	16	20	82	114	196	–	–	–	146	237	383	–	2	2	76	109	185	–	2	2
,, Cane Hill	–	–	–	456	616	1,072	1,072	215	197	412	–	–	–	6	7	13	29	35	64	–	–	–	130	110	240	–	1	1	57	46	103	–	–	–
,, Colney Hatch	6	–	6	912	1,329	2,241	2,247	224	295	519	–	–	–	12	28	40	12	28	40	–	–	–	102	193	295	–	–	–	63	152	215	–	–	–
,, Hanwell	–	–	–	753	1,137	1,890	1,890	185	239	424	–	–	–	5	6	11	100	94	194	–	–	–	141	185	326	–	–	–	40	78	118	–	–	–
Middlesex: Wandsworth	5	–	5	444	624	1,068	1,073	286	400	686	8	–	8	2	5	7	202	264	466	–	–	–	247	353	600	3	–	3	30	60	90	1	–	1
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	17	16	33	369	402	771	804	114	79	193	14	10	24	17	15	32	3	2	5	–	–	–	49	37	86	6	3	9	40	34	74	4	2	6
Norfolk	6	9	15	303	349	652	667	73	106	179	4	4	8	15	24	39	2	5	7	–	–	–	36	55	91	1	1	2	28	49	77	–	1	1
Northampton	18	19	37	294	312	606	643	124	176	300	7	16	23	13	13	26	30	71	101	1	5	6	76	89	165	7	8	15	34	47	81	2	4	6
Northumberland	3	4	7	276	248	524	531	64	59	123	2	4	6	11	7	18	1	4	5	–	–	–	41	24	65	1	2	3	32	19	51	1	1	2
Nottingham	6	4	10	142	156	298	308	58	63	121	2	–	2	7	3	10	20	33	53	–	–	–	17	58	75	3	1	4	9	10	19	–	–	–
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor)	–	–	–	214	284	498	498	51	63	114	–	–	–	6	14	20	1	3	4	–	–	–	20	32	52	–	–	–	13	23	36	–	–	–
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock)	6	7	13	302	380	682	695	96	77	173	4	6	10	22	15	37	3	1	4	–	–	–	40	44	84	2	6	8	25	27	52	1	–	1
Somerset and Bath	5	12	17	339	448	787	804	101	142	243	4	6	10	18	33	51	4	8	12	–	–	–	42	63	105	–	4	4	36	52	88	–	2	2
Stafford: Stafford	4	2	6	490	401	891	897	131	146	277	3	4	7	22	27	49	4	9	13	–	1	1	81	92	173	1	1	2	50	60	110	–	–	–
,, Burntwood	3	4	7	287	298	585	592	87	89	176	1	1	2	12	7	19	16	22	38	–	–	–	42	49	91	1	–	1	33	31	64	1	–	1
Suffolk	–	–	–	215	262	477	477	58	74	132	2	1	3	12	19	31	2	–	2	–	–	–	31	36	67	–	–	–	26	34	60	–	–	–
Surrey: Brookwood	–	1	1	424	627	1,051	1,052	122	162	284	–	–	–	14	12	26	25	58	83	–	–	–	78	128	206	–	–	–	34	60	94	–	–	–
Sussex	6	11	17	372	487	859	876	109	123	232	1	1	2	11	18	29	6	8	14	–	–	–	93	97	190	–	1	1	31	30	61	–	1	1
Warwick	8	9	17	287	380	667	684	72	72	144	–	–	–	8	10	18	3	18	21	–	–	–	35	57	92	–	–	–	22	35	57	–	–	–
Wilts	5	5	10	290	372	662	672	61	65	126	–	–	–	8	8	16	4	4	8	–	–	–	26	32	58	3	1	4	18	26	44	1	1	2
Worcester	14	35	49	359	431	790	839	113	86	199	9	11	20	7	7	14	7	5	12	2	3	5	36	36	72	4	8	12	26	27	53	2	4	6
York, North Riding	24	25	49	274	299	573	622	88	79	167	14	14	28	9	11	20	5	6	11	3	2	5	38	36	74	5	6	11	23	23	46	1	2	3
York, West Riding: Wakefield	4	–	4	669	681	1,350	1,354	213	200	413	11	2	13	88	53	141	34	6	40	–	–	–	155	129	284	1	–	1	83	74	157	1	–	1
,, ,, Wadsley	24	30	54	661	901	1,562	1,616	198	213	411	15	10	25	24	47	71	5	2	7	–	–	–	99	196	295	8	9	17	49	104	153	6	5	11
,, ,, Menston	–	–	–	80	87	167	167	186	251	437	11	7	18	2	3	5	67	108	175	3	–	3	29	40	69	4	4	8	21	32	53	2	–	2
York, East Riding	15	17	32	118	141	259	291	18	32	50	2	1	3	1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	14	22	36	7	10	17	3	12	15	–	3	3
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.																																		
Birmingham: Winson Green	19	18	37	262	285	547	584	133	137	270	8	9	17	25	25	50	4	3	7	–	–	–	96	99	195	3	5	8	74	80	154	1	5	6
,, Rubery Hill	2	6	8	300	285	585	593	15	34	49	5	5	10	1	–	1	10	29	39	–	–	–	6	18	24	1	2	3	4	3	7	1	2	3
Bristol	9	2	11	203	270	473	484	59	75	134	3	5	8	7	13	20	1	1	2	–	–	–	34	33	67	5	3	8	24	22	46	3	1	4
Derby	2	–	2	92	78	170	172	35	29	64	1	5	6	1	2	3	5	4	9	–	3	3	14	11	25	1	–	1	10	11	21	–	–	–
Exeter	5	3	8	90	99	189	197	34	35	69	11	12	23	3	6	9	3	5	8	2	2	4	20	21	41	5	7	12	11	16	27	–	6	6
Hull	2	4	6	145	131	276	282	78	61	139	11	16	27	11	8	19	6	7	13	5	5	10	25	27	52	–	7	7	18	15	33	–	5	5
Ipswich	8	9	17	84	106	190	207	48	63	111	6	2	8	8	8	16	1	–	1	1	–	1	17	17	34	3	1	4	10	11	21	–	–	–
Leicester	–	–	–	161	196	357	357	39	42	81	–	–	–	3	4	7	1	14	15	–	–	–	15	10	25	–	–	–	8	9	17	–	–	–
London (City of)	–	–	–	201	233	434	434	32	25	57	3	–	3	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	21	55	–	–	–	24	14	38	–	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	5	6	152	173	325	331	44	60	104	3	2	5	7	7	14	3	2	5	–	1	1	17	28	45	1	–	1	9	20	29	–	–	–
Norwich	–	1	1	105	144	249	250	29	30	59	–	–	–	4	6	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	14	25	39	–	–	–	10	13	23	–	–	–
Nottingham	1	–	1	162	148	310	311	85	106	191	–	–	–	10	11	21	25	59	84	–	–	–	22	31	53	1	–	1	22	25	47	1	–	1
Portsmouth	20	18	38	222	278	500	538	55	46	101	7	7	14	4	2	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	29	40	69	6	7	13	18	23	41	4	3	7
TOTAL	488	497	985	22,863	27,846	50,709	51,694	6,871	7,787	14,658	321	264	585 (a)	804	999	1,803	938	1,248	2,186	23	25	48	3,601	4,563	8,164	158	171	329 (b)	2,104	2,753	4,857	75	89	164

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 56 patients (28 males and 28 females) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 54 patients (30 males and 24 females) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 106 Criminal (Private) Patients (81 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889. Total Number. M.	F.	Total.	Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients). M.	F.	Total.	Number of Post-mortem Examinations made. M.	F.	Total.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890. PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients). M.	F.	Total.	PAUPER. M.	F.	Total.	Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1889. M.	F.	Total.	RECOVERY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1889. to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1889. M.	F.	Total.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1884–1888, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers). M.	F.	Total.	MORTALITY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1889. M.	F.	Total.	Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1889. M.	F.	Total.	Counties. United Counties, and Boroughs.
53	36	89	1	–	1	31	25	56	–	–	–	317	355	672	672	316	341	657	43·7	36·1	40·0	35·8	41·3	38·5	16·8	10·5	13·6	12·6	8·4	10·5	Lincoln.
129	106	235	–	–	–	69	46	115	1	–	1	702	1,290	1,992	1,993	708	1,291	1,999	41·0	48·0	44·9	39·1	44·5	42·2	18·2	8·2	11·7	13·1	6·4	9·0	London : Banstead.
79	57	136	–	–	–	67	46	113	–	–	–	462	646	1,108	1,108	461	636	1,097	30·6	28·3	29·5	40·1	38·9	39·5	17·1	8·9	12·3	11·7	7·0	9·1	,, Cane Hill.
122	110	232	–	–	–	106	109	215	2	–	2	916	1,321	2,237	2,239	917	1,332	2,249	29·7	56·9	44·8	37·5	48·3	43·0	13·3	8·2	10·3	10·6	6·7	8·3	,, Colney Hatch.
48	55	103	–	–	–	40	46	86	–	–	–	749	1,136	1,885	1,885	751	1,137	1,888	47·0	53·7	51·3	41·5	49·7	45·9	6·3	4·8	5·4	5·1	3·9	4·4	,, Hanwell.
37	44	81	1	–	1	36	40	76	1	–	1	450	627	1,077	1,078	445	619	1,064	35·7	44·1	40·9	37·3	51·6	45·3	8·3	7·1	7·6	5·0	4·3	4·6	Middlesex.
33	23	56	2	3	5	23	14	37	23	20	43	395	417	812	855	408	424	832	36·0	44·1	39·3	36·8	43·1	39·8	8·0	5·4	6·7	6·6	4·6	5·6	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.
39	28	67	1	1	2	33	22	55	7	11	18	300	370	670	688	314	381	695	39·4	48·5	44·7	39·0	57·2	48·6	12·4	7·3	9·6	10·2	6·0	7·9	Norfolk.
40	25	65	1	–	1	20	11	31	14	28	42	306	365	671	713	329	381	710	36·2	44·7	40·7	31·8	42·9	37·5	12·1	6·6	9·1	9·1	4·9	6·9	Northampton.
23	23	46	–	1	1	19	19	38	3	4	7	276	260	536	543	286	252	538	50·8	34·5	43·2	41·4	37·1	39·3	8·0	9·1	8·5	6·7	7·4	7·0	Northumberland.
34	27	61	–	–	–	21	12	33	5	2	7	150	136	286	293	150	181	331	23·6	33·3	27·9	34·2	50·0	41·9	22·6	14·9	18·4	16·5	12·1	14·2	Nottingham.
27	22	49	–	–	–	27	21	48	–	–	–	218	293	511	511	214	292	506	26·0	38·3	32·7	27·6	32·8	30·5	12·6	7·5	9·6	10·1	6·3	8·0	Oxford, &c.
44	36	80	1	–	1	18	13	31	5	7	12	315	377	692	704	316	381	697	26·8	35·5	30·7	32·0	39·1	35·7	13·9	9·4	11·4	10·8	7·7	9·2	Salop and Montgomery.
39	39	78	–	–	–	36	32	68	8	14	22	356	486	842	864	345	485	830	37·1	38·8	38·0	33·4	46·7	40·6	11·2	8·0	9·3	8·7	6·4	7·4	Somerset and Bath.
54	47	101	–	–	–	27	22	49	3	2	5	487	408	895	900	492	409	901	39·3	43·7	41·6	31·5	41·1	36·2	10·9	11·4	11·2	8·6	8·5	8·6	Stafford : Stafford.
36	39	75	–	–	–	32	35	67	3	4	7	296	299	595	602	302	310	612	46·4	46·2	46·3	35·3	41·8	38·7	11·9	12·5	12·2	9·5	9·9	9·7	,, Burntwood.
31	32	63	–	–	–	22	23	45	1	–	1	210	268	478	479	214	266	480	46·4	45·9	46·1	38·1	50·6	45·4	14·4	12·0	13·0	11·3	9·5	10·3	Suffolk.
40	40	80	–	–	–	36	40	76	–	1	1	428	621	1,049	1,050	422	629	1,051	35·0	57·6	46·7	40·0	43·2	41·8	9·4	6·3	7·6	7·3	5·0	5·9	Surrey.
54	44	98	–	–	–	21	24	45	6	11	17	334	469	803	820	361	483	844	30·0	26·0	27·9	37·9	37·4	37·6	14·9	9·1	11·6	11·0	7·0	8·8	Sussex.
43	34	77	–	2	2	30	31	61	7	6	13	282	364	646	659	291	359	650	31·8	64·8	46·3	34·0	44·0	39·4	14·8	9·4	11·8	11·7	7·3	9·3	Warwick.
26	33	59	–	–	–	23	26	49	2	3	5	302	374	676	681	303	381	684	31·5	42·6	37·2	27·2	38·6	33·2	8·5	8·6	8·6	7·3	7·4	7·3	Wilts.
43	26	69	1	1	2	37	23	60	16	35	51	391	455	846	897	394	482	876	24·5	33·3	28·3	32·8	44·0	38·6	10·9	5·3	7·8	8·8	4·7	6·7	Worcester.
33	24	57	7	1	8	18	16	34	25	33	58	290	310	600	658	310	331	641	27·7	31·5	29·4	38·6	50·4	44·6	10·6	7·2	8·8	8·5	5·9	7·2	York, N. Riding.
77	67	144	–	–	–	70	56	126	3	–	3	651	685	1,336	1,339	669	686	1,355	46·3	38·1	42·0	36·1	44·1	39·8	11·5	9·7	10·6	8·5	7·5	8·0	York, W. Riding : Wakefield.
100	85	185	5	4	9	80	70	150	27	24	51	657	839	1,496	1,547	689	894	1,583	25·3	49·2	37·8	36·3	45·6	41·4	14·5	9·5	11·6	11·3	7·4	9·1	,, ,, Wadsley.
26	23	49	3	2	5	7	10	17	4	2	6	207	273	480	486	149	204	353	17·6	22·3	20·2	–	–	–	17·4	11·2	13·8	9·7	6·8	8·1	,, ,, Menston.
19	15	34	2	1	3	18	12	30	7	7	14	111	146	257	271	127	160	287	17·6	38·7	31·2	35·9	39·7	37·9	14·8	9·3	11·8	12·5	7·8	10·0	York, E. Riding.
																															COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.
47	45	92	3	4	7	41	40	81	17	16	33	254	280	534	567	280	303	583	57·2	59·7	58·5	44·8	56·4	50·3	16·7	14·8	15·7	11·3	10·2	10·7	Birmingham : (Winson Green).
18	20	38	3	2	5	15	17	32	3	7	10	290	280	570	580	302	302	604	–	(c)	–	4·8	31·8	19·0	5·9	6·6	6·2	5·6	6·1	5·9	,, (Rubery Hill).
25	18	43	1	–	1	18	17	35	6	4	10	206	292	498	508	212	284	496	41·3	29·7	34·8	38·8	37·2	38·0	11·8	6·3	8·6	9·2	5·2	6·9	Bristol.
18	7	25	–	–	–	18	7	25	2	5	7	95	84	179	186	96	80	176	33·3	44·0	38·1	–	–	–	18·7	8·7	14·2	13·9	6·5	10·5	Derby.
11	6	17	–	–	–	8	5	13	11	8	19	87	102	189	208	103	104	207	35·4	53·3	44·2	–	–	–	10·6	5·7	8·2	8·5	4·3	6·3	Exeter.
43	13	56	2	1	3	35	13	48	10	12	22	147	144	291	313	156	143	299	25·0	27·7	26·1	27·8	31·1	29·3	27·5	9·0	18·7	19·1	6·6	13·3	Hull.
15	10	25	1	–	1	5	7	12	11	10	21	97	141	238	259	99	126	225	21·3	17·4	19·0	43·7	52·6	48·5	15·1	8·0	11·1	10·7	5·6	7·8	Ipswich.
16	6	22	–	–	–	16	4	20	–	–	–	169	222	391	391	167	211	378	21·0	32·1	25·7	36·7	61·9	48·9	9·5	2·8	5·8	8·0	2·5	5·0	Leicester.
11	17	28	–	–	–	11	17	28	1	–	1	187	220	407	408	196	223	419	75·0	56·0	66·6	42·4	43·8	42·9	5·6	7·6	6·6	4·6	6·5	5·6	London (City of).
23	15	38	–	–	–	19	11	30	2	7	9	155	188	343	352	155	187	342	21·9	34·4	29·2	37·8	36·6	37·2	14·8	8·0	11·1	11·6	6·3	8·7	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
10	15	25	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	1	1	110	134	244	245	106	140	246	34·4	44·8	39·6	33·5	36·5	35·0	9·4	10·7	10·1	7·4	8·5	8·0	Norwich.
35	12	47	–	–	–	30	11	41	–	–	–	191	211	402	402	165	157	322	36·6	53·2	43·9	30·1	46·5	41·7	21·2	7·6	14·5	14·1	4·7	9·3	Nottingham.
24	17	41	4	1	5	19	15	34	17	17	34	227	268	495	529	247	293	540	33·9	51·1	41·8	32·7	36·8	34·9	9·7	5·8	7·5	8·0	4·9	6·4	Portsmouth.
2,853	2,398	5,251	67	43	110	2,159	1,857	4,016	501	526	1,027	23,267	28,643	51,910	52,937	23,629	28,871	52,500	35·4	42·1	38·9	35·2	44·6	40·0	12·0	8·3	10·0	9·4	6·6	7·9	TOTAL.

(c) Admissions too few for percentage.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.									
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) LUNATIC HOSPITALS.																																		
Chester	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	101	135	236	–	–	–	236	41	42	83	41	42	83	7	3	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	28	21	49	28	21	49	20	17	37	20	17	37
Devon	Wonford House, Exeter	46	72	118	–	–	–	118	13	14	27	13	14	27	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	15	23	8	15	23	1	8	9	1	8	9
Gloucester	Barnwood House, Gloucester	68	87	155	–	–	–	155	11	14	25	11	14	25	–	1	1	4	1	5	4	1	5	9	11	20	9	11	20	8	7	15	8	7	15
Lincoln	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	32	37	69	–	–	–	69	6	4	10	6	4	10	1	–	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	3	9	6	3	9	5	3	8	5	3	8
Middlesex	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	59	128	187	–	–	–	187	16	37	53	16	37	53	2	7	9	4	4	8	4	4	8	11	32	43	11	32	43	3	22	25	3	22	25
Norfolk	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	26	46	72	–	1	1	73	14	9	23	14	9	23	–	2	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	8	12	4	8	12	3	5	8	3	5	8
Northampton	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	172	161	333	–	–	–	333	30	18	48	30	18	48	2	3	5	7	1	8	7	1	8	21	23	44	21	23	44	8	13	21	8	13	21
Notts	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	44	88	–	–	–	88	7	7	14	7	7	14	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	7	5	12	7	5	12	3	3	6	3	3	6
Oxford	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	31	49	80	–	–	–	80	3	11	14	3	11	14	–	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	9	9	–	9	9	–	5	5	–	5	5
Stafford	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Cotcn Hill, Stafford.	58	62	120	1	–	1	121	22	16	38	22	16	38	4	3	7	4	4	8	4	4	8	11	9	20	11	9	20	3	2	5	3	2	5
Surrey	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	128	142	270	–	–	–	270	109	169	278	109	169	278	21	21	42	7	12	19	7	12	19	120	161	281	120	161	281	45	81	126	45	81	126
,,	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	85	100	185	–	–	–	185	76	93	169	76	93	169	–	–	–	21	13	34	21	13	34	35	54	89	35	54	89	18	35	53	18	35	53
York	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	49	40	89	19	27	46	135	10	19	29	5	9	14	–	5	5	3	1	4	3	–	3	4	13	17	3	6	9	2	7	9	1	2	3
,,	The Retreat, York	61	95	156		–	–	156	14	18	32	14	18	32	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	12	21	9	12	21	3	9	12	3	9	12
	TOTAL	930	1,198	2,158	20	28	48	2,206	372	471	843	367	461	828	41	51	92	57	46	103	57	45	102	273	376	649	272	369	641	122	217	339	121	212	333
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886").																																		
Essex	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	106	49	155	–	4	4	159	22	16	38	10	11	21	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster(a)	284	144	428	75	36	111	539	80	56	136	71	47	118	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	41	31	72	38	28	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill(a)	419	188	607	–	–	–	607	43	21	64	43	21	64	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	10	40	30	10	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	809	381	1,190	75	40	115	1,305	145	93	238	124	79	203	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	42	115	70	39	109 (c)	–	–	–	–	–	–
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																		
Hants	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	50	–	50	–	–	–	50	160	–	160	160	–	160	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	173	–	173	173	–	173	110	–	110	110	–	110
,,	Royal India Lunatic Asylum (b)	75	21	96	–	–	–	96	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1		–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	143	–	143	–	–	–	143	12	–	12	12	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	8	–	8	2	–	2	2	–	2
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum)	268	21	289	–	–	–	289	174	–	174	174	–	174	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	182	–	182	182	–	182	112	–	112	112	–	112
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																		
Berks	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	471	147	618	–	–	–	618	42	12	54	42	12	54	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	25	6	31	25	6	31	3	–	3	3	–	3

(a) Also registered under Lunacy Acts.
(b) This Asylum was registered (under Lunacy Acts) as a Hospital during 1885. For statistical purposes, however, it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 6 patients, 3 males and 3 females, were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889. Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890. PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1889.			RECOVERY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1889, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1889.			RECOVERY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1884—1888, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding Transfers).			MORTALITY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1889.			MORTALITY RATES. Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1889.			Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
24	11	35	24	11	35	4	1	5	90	145	235	–	–	–	235	101	142	243	50·0	42·5	46·2	36·6	55·6	45·5	23·7	7·8	14·4	17·0	6·2	10·9	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
3	2	5	3	2	5	1	–	1	48	69	117	–	–	–	117	59	69	119	8·3	61·5	36·0	38·0	50·6	45·0	6·0	2·9	4·2	5·1	2·3	3·4	Wonford House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	1	–	1	65	90	155	–	–	–	155	64	91	155	114·2	53·8	75·0	55·3	50·7	52·7	7·8	–	3·2	6·3	–	2·7	Barnwood House.
4	1	5	4	1	5	–	–	–	28	37	65	–	–	–	65	30	36	66	125·0	100·0	114·2	29·5	29·1	29·4	13·3	2·8	7·5	10·5	2·4	6·3	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
3	4	7	3	4	7	3	4	7	61	129	190	–	–	–	190	59	131	190	25·0	66·6	55·5	35·8	55·0	49·2	5·0	3·0	3·6	4·0	2·4	2·9	St. Luke's Hospital.
5	4	9	5	4	9	–	–	–	31	43	74	–	1	1	75	28	47	75	23·0	55·5	36·3	35·4	47·0	42·6	17·8	8·5	12·0	12·5	7·1	9·3	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
11	3	14	11	3	14	3	–	3	170	153	323	–	–	–	323	175	161	336	34·7	76·4	52·5	41·9	59·6	50·5	6·2	1·8	4·1	5·4	1·6	3·6	St. Andrew's Hospital,
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	44	43	87	–	–	–	87	46	45	91	42·8	50·0	46·1	20·0	46·7	34·8	–	6·6	3·2	–	5·8	2·9	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	31	50	81	–	–	–	81	31	48	79	–	71·4	55·5	33·3	48·5	44·0	9·6	2·1	5·1	8·8	1·6	4·3	Warneford Asylum.
9	4	13	9	4	13	3	4	7	60	65	125	1	–	1	126	57	62	119	16·6	16·6	16·6	34·1	38·6	36·4	15·7	6·4	10·9	11·1	5·1	8·1	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
10	8	18	10	8	18	8	4	12	107	142	249	–	–	–	249	112	138	250	44·1	51·5	48·6	44·4	59·4	52·8	8·9	5·7	7·2	4·2	2·5	3·2	Bethlehem Hospital.
16	6	22	16	6	22	4	1	5	110	133	243	–	–	–	243	101	128	229	32·7	43·7	39·2	–	–	–	15·8	4·7	9·6	9·9	3·1	6·2	Holloway Sanatorium.
6	5	11	6	4	10	2	–	2	45	39	84	23	29	52	136	67	68	135	28·5	38·8	36·0	47·1	67·3	58·7	8·9	7·3	8·1	7·6	5·8	6·7	York Lunatic Hospital.
5	1	6	5	1	6	–	–	–	61	100	161	–	–	–	161	61	97	158	23·0	52·9	40·0	29·0	34·3	31·7	8·1	1·0	3·7	6·6	·8	3·1	The Retreat, York.
104	53	157	104	52	156	30	15	45	951	1,238	2,189	24	30	54	2,243	982	1,263	2,245	38·7	51·0	45·8	39·2	54·1	47·4	10·5	4·1	6·9	7·6	3·1	5·1	TOTAL.
9	5	14	9	5	14	–	–	–	105	54	159	12	9	21	180	107	55	162	–	–	–	–	–	–	8·4	9·0	8·6	7·0	7·2	7·1	Eastern Counties Asylum.
9	5	14	8	4	12	6	2	8	306	156	462	83	44	127	589	379	194	573	–	–	–	–	–	–	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·0	2·1	2·0	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
25	7	32	25	7	32	12	3	15	407	192	599	–	–	–	599	413	189	602	–	–	–	–	–	–	6·0	3·7	5·3	5·4	3·3	4·7	Earlswood Asylum.
43	17	60	42	16	58	18	5	23	818	402	1,220	95	53	148	1,368	899	438	1,337	–	–	–	–	–	–	4·7	3·8	4·4	4·1	3·3	3·8	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	–	37	–	–	–	37	34	–	34	68·7	–	68·7	65·4	–	65·4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Military Hospital.
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	75	20	95	–	–	–	95	75	20	95	–	–	–	33·3	–	22·2	1·3	5·0	2·1	1·3	4·7	2·0	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
9	–	9	9	–	9	6	–	6	138	–	138	–	–	–	138	141	–	141	16·6	–	16·6	39·4	–	39·4	6·3	–	6·3	5·8	–	5·8	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
10	1	11	10	1	11	7	–	7	250	20	270	–	–	–	270	250	20	270	64·7	–	64·7	63·0	–	62·7	4·0	5·0	4·0	2·2	4·7	2·3	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
20	1	21	20	1	21	20	1	21	468	152	620	–	–	–	620	460	148	608	7·5	–	5·8	6·3	21·2	9·7	4·3	·6	3·4	3·8	·6	3·1	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Private (including Crimnal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	48	71	119	114	167	281	400	67	100	167	8	15	23	1	5	6	–	1	1	–	1	1	45	75	120	9	15	24	28	43	71	4	7	11
Bow	Grove Hall	260	2	262	104	18	122	384	114	29	143	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	61	18	79	–	1	1	42	6	48	–	–	–
Camberwell	Camberwell House	96	202	298	56	99	155	453	41	87	128	14	39	53	2	6	8	1	7	8	1	6	7	23	44	67	9	16	25	9	18	27	1	3	4
Hoxton	Hoxton House	80	176	256	16	26	42	262	4	8	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	54	108	162	8	10	18	28	72	100	2	9	11						
Peckham	Peckham House	90	182	272	32	61	93	365	64	103	167	38	56	94	9	8	17	9	9	18	9	9	18	41	77	118	23	35	58	18	44	62	7	18	25
Chiswick	Manor House	21	12	33	–	–	–	33	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	25	42	67	–	–	–	67	11	6	17	11	6	17	3	2	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	10	15	5	10	15	1	6	7	1	6	7
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	32	34	66	–	–	–	66	12	11	23	12	11	23	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	11	15	4	11	15	1	2	3	1	2	3
Isleworth	Wyke House	16	10	26	–	–	–	26	2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roehampton	The Priory	24	25	49	–	–	–	49	6	10	16	6	10	16	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	5	9	4	5	9	4	3	7	4	3	7
Sunbury	Halliford House	11	13	24	–	–	–	24	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chelsea	Blacklands House	18	–	18	–	–	–	18	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Munster House	22	–	22	–	–	–	22	12	–	12	12	–	12	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	–	6	6	–	6	2	–	2	2	–	2
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	40	–	40	–	–	–	40	7	–	7	7	–	7	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	7	–	7	7	–	7	2	–	2	2	–	2
South End, Catford	Flower House	14	–	14	–	–	–	14	3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fulham	Peterborough House	–	27	27	–	–	–	27	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Hammersmith	Upper Mall House	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Homelea	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hanwell	Lawn House	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
,, ,,	Wood End House	–	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2
Hendon	Hendon Grove	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kensington West	Otto House	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	1	1
Leyton	Great House	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nunhead	Silverton House	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
Southall	The Shrubbery	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	5	–	2	2	–	2	2
,,	Vine Cottage	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	–	8	8	–	–	–	8	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Teddington	Goudhurst	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tooting, Upper	Ivy Lodge	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	737	757	1,494	378	497	875	2,369	422	557	979	133	198	331 (b)	25	37	62	17	25	42	17	24	41	258	376	634	83	131	214 (c)	135	202	337	24	56	80
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																			
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	97	37	134	–	–	–	134	15	6	21	15	6	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	5	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 21 patients (11 males and 10 females) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Private to the Pauper Class
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890.							Average Number Resident during 1889.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
26	20	46	6	1	7	22	16	38	40	70	110	118	173	291	401	160	240	400	Bethnal House.
51	5	56	14	–	14	44	4	48	246	1	247	120	25	145	392	381	17	398	Grove Hall.
20	19	39	8	11	19	9	10	19	90	210	300	60	115	175	475	154	315	469	Camberwell House.
24	53	77	6	3	9	14	34	48	20	33	53	72	154	226	279	82	188	270	Hoxton House.
26	25	51	11	14	25	3	3	6	89	184	273	30	60	90	363	121	243	364	Peckham House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	17	14	31	–	–	–	31	19	12	31	Manor House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	29	38	67	–	–	–	67	29	39	68	Brooke House.
3	1	4	3	1	4	2	–	2	37	33	70	–	–	–	70	35	34	69	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	11	28	–	–	–	28	17	11	28	Wyke House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	24	29	53	–	–	–	53	24	27	51	The Priory.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	12	23	–	–	–	23	11	12	23	Halliford House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	14	–	14	–	–	–	14	16	–	16	Blacklands House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	26	–	26	–	–	–	26	24	–	24	Munster House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	38	–	38	–	–	–	38	39	–	39	Moorcroft House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	16	15	–	15	Flower House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	26	26	–	–	–	26	–	27	27	Peterborough House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	House closed.		–	–	–	–	–	2	2	Upper Mall House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Homelea.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	11	11	Hayes Park.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	15	15	–	–	–	15	–	16	16	Wood End House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	11	11	Hendon Grove.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	–	–	–	31	–	30	30	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	Great House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Silverton House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	10	10	Vine Cottage.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	8	8	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	24, Royal-crescent.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Goudhurst.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	Ivy Lodge.
163	130	293	61	37	98	95	67	162	716	778	1,494	400	527	927	2,421	1,133	1,282	2,417	TOTAL.
																			IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	107	40	147	–	–	–	147	102	38	140	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	–	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1			
„	Springfield House, Bedford	14	21	35	–	–	–	35	7	8	15	7	8	15	1	–	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	8	12	4	8	12	4	6	10	4	6	10
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	19	16	35	–	–	–	35	5	5	10	5	5	10	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	11	7	4	11	2	2	4	2	2	4
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Plympton House, Plympton	12	19	31	–	–	–	31	3	4	7	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	1	3	2	1	3
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	5	5	10	5	5	10	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	2	6	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	21	13	34	–	–	–	34	17	10	27	17	10	27	2	–	2	3	–	3	3	–	3	16	5	21	16	5	21	8	3	11	8	3	11
Essex	Witham	5	7	12	–	–	–	12	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	11	16	27	–	–	–	27	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	3	4	1	3	4
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	17	18	35	–	–	–	35	2	6	8	2	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	–	1	1	–	1	1
„	Fairford House, Fairford	15	13	28	–	–	–	28	2	4	6	2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	1	2
„	The Croft House, Fairford	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	6	8	14	–	–	–	14	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	5	7	–	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	3	3
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst	13	13	26	–	–	–	26	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	6	1	5	6	–	3	3	–	3	3
„	Springcroft, Beckenham	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	West Malling Place, Maidstone	13	14	27	–	–	–	27	2	5	7	2	5	7	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	7	11	18	–	–	–	18	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
„	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	5	3	8	–	–	–	8	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	40	55	95	2	3	5	100	20	26	46	20	26	46	1	1	2	3	3	6	3	3	6	7	13	20	7	13	20	3	9	12	3	9	12
„	The Brook Villa, Liverpool	11	16	27	–	–	–	27	5	9	14	5	9	14	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	3	4	1	3	4
„	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	4	17	21	–	–	–	21	5	10	15	5	10	15	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	5	9	14	5	9	14	2	5	7	2	5	7
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	28	45	73	–	–	–	73	9	3	12	9	3	12	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	4	6	10	4	6	10	3	2	5	3	2	5
„	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	2	11	13	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	3	8	11	–	–	–	11	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton	29	–	29	–	–	–	29	4	–	4	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
„	Grove House, All Stretton	–	29	29	–	–	–	29	–	6	6	–	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	2	2	–	2	2
„	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
„	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	9	10	19	–	–	–	19	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890.							Average Number Resident during 1889.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	9	9	Bishopstone House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	16	21	37	–	–	–	37	15	19	34	Springfield House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	15	15	30	–	–	–	30	17	16	33	Wye House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	Court Hall.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	13	16	29	–	–	–	29	11	17	28	Plympton House.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	14	14	28	–	–	–	28	14	14	28	Dinsdale Park.
5	2	7	5	2	7	4	–	4	17	16	33	–	–	–	33	19	16	35	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	13	–	–	–	13	5	8	13	Witham.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	8	16	24	–	–	–	24	8	17	25	Vernon House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	17	20	37	–	–	–	37	16	19	35	Northwoods.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	15	12	27	–	–	–	27	15	12	27	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	The Croft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	15	–	–	–	15	5	8	13	Westbrook House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	The Briars.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	8	10	–	–	–	10	2	6	8	Harpenden Hall.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	13	10	23	–	–	–	23	10	9	19	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	Springcroft.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	–	4	Tattlebury House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	17	29	–	–	–	29	13	17	30	West Malling Place.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	11	17	–	–	–	17	6	9	15	Marsden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	10	–	–	–	10	5	3	8	Overdale.
4	6	10	4	6	10	–	2	2	49	62	111	2	3	5	116	46	62	108	Haydock Lodge.
1	3	4	1	3	4	–	–	–	12	17	29	–	–	–	29	11	17	28	Tue Brook Villa.
–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	4	16	20	–	–	–	20	5	18	23	Shaftesbury House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	32	41	73	–	–	–	73	30	43	73	Heigham Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	11	–	–	–	11	2	9	11	The Grove, Catton.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	7	11	–	–	–	11	3	8	11	Abington Abbey.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	–	30	–	–	–	30	29	–	29	Stretton House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–	–	–	32	–	29	29	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	St. Mary's House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	9	10	19	–	–	–	19	9	10	19	Boreatton Park.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Somerset	Erislington House, Bristol	46	37	83	–	–	–	83	8	7	15	8	7	15	3	–	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	8	4	12	8	4	12	3	3	6	3	3	6
,,	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	16	18	34	–	–	–	34	3	5	8	3	5	8	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Stafford	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	11	13	24	–	–	–	24	2	6	8	2	6	8	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	2	3	1	2	3
,,	Moat House, Tamworth	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surrey	Church-street, Epsom	–	7	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Sutherland House, Surbiton	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Croshams, Sutton	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	House licensed, 9th April 1889.						–	Patients received from The Croshams (*q. v.*)															1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
,,	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	9	4	5	9	1	3	4	1	3	4
Sussex	Ticehurst Asylum	41	36	77	–	–	–	77	6	9	15	6	9	15	–	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	4	7	3	4	7	1	3	4	1	3	4
,,	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	8	40	48	–	–	–	48	4	7	11	4	7	11	–	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	2	4
Warwick	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	17	21	38	–	–	–	38	4	5	9	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	13	9	4	13	4	2	6	4	2	6
Wilts	Laverstock House, Salisbury	27	18	45	–	–	–	45	7	3	10	7	3	10	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	54	105	5	6	11	27	35	62	1	4	5
,,	Fisherton House, Salisbury	60	66	126	132	162	294	420	161	137	298	9	6	15	4	8	12	2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	11	9	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Kingsdown House, Box	11	23	34	–	–	–	34	2	7	9	2	7	9	–	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, E.R.	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1
York, W.R.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	1	1
,,	Grove House, Acomb, York	5	10	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,,	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	–	13	13	–	–	–	13	–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	1	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1
York, City	Lawrence House, York	5	14	19	–	–	–	19	3	2	5	3	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	571	756	1,327	134	165	299	1,626	300	319	619	148	188	336	16	24	40	24	16	40	24	16	40	153	185	338	107	137	244	73	104	177	47	73	120
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:																																			
Devon	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (*a*)	13	7	20	96	53	149	169	11	15	26	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (*a*)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warwick	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (*a*)	20	24	44	–	–	–	44	3	1	4	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	33	35	68	96	53	149	217	14	16	30	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13	6	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–

(*a*) Registered under the "Idiots Act," 1886.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890.							Average Number Resident during 1889.			HOUSES.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
6	1	7	6	1	7	2	–	2	40	39	79	–	–	–	79	45	38	83	Brislington House.
5	–	5	5	–	5	3	–	3	13	21	34	–	–	–	34	14	20	34	Bailbrook House.
3	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	8	14	22	–	–	–	22	8	13	21	Ashwood House.
–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Moat House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	The Glebe House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	5	5	Church-street, Epsom.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	House closed; patients removed to Chalk Pit House (*q. v.*)						–	–	1	1	The Croshams, Sutton.
1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	Chalk Pit House.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	Canbury House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	1	1	42	40	82	–	–	–	82	40	37	77	Ticehurst Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	42	50	–	–	–	50	8	42	50	St. George's Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	Periteau House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	4	4	Ashbrooke Hall.
3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	15	22	37	–	–	–	37	14	20	34	Glendossil. and Hurst House.
2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	23	17	40	–	–	–	40	25	17	42	Laverstock House.
47	23	70	4	2	6	35	12	47	60	64	124	195	224	419	543	235	248	483	Fisherton House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	10	8	18	–	–	–	18	11	8	19	Fiddington House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	11	25	36	–	–	–	36	9	18	27	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	Craven Street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	3	1	4	Greta Bank.
2	1	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	7	10	–	–	–	10	4	8	12	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	3	1	4	Lime Tree House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	14	14	–	–	–	14	–	13	13	The Grange.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	14	20	–	–	–	20	5	14	19	Lawrence House.
95	57	152	52	36	88	46	15	61	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755	727	936	1,663	TOTAL.
6	4	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	7	19	97	61	158	177	109	66	175	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS: The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	25	43	–	–	–	43	18	24	42	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
6	4	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	30	36	66	97	61	158	224	127	94	221	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1889.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1889.														DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1889.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
County and Borough Asylums	488	497	985	22,863	27,846	50,709	51,694	6,871	7,787	14,658	321	264	585	804	999	1,803	938	1,248	2,186	23	25	48	3,601	4,563	8,164	158	171	329	2,104	2,753	4,857	75	89	164
Registered Hospitals (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	960	1,198	2,158	20	28	48	2,206	372	471	843	367	461	828	41	51	92	57	46	103	57	45	102	273	376	649	272	369	641	122	217	339	121	212	333
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	737	757	1,494	378	497	875	2,369	422	557	979	133	198	331	25	37	62	17	25	42	17	24	41	258	376	634	83	131	214	135	202	337	24	56	80
Provincial Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	571	756	1,327	134	165	299	1,626	300	319	619	148	188	336	16	24	40	24	16	40	24	16	40	153	185	338	107	137	244	73	104	177	47	73	120
Total	2,756	3,208	5,964	23,395	28,536	51,931	57,895	7,965	9,134	17,099	969	1,111	2,080	886	1,111	1,997	1,036	1,335	2,371	121	110	231	4,285	5,500	9,785	620	808	1,428	2,434	3,276	5,710	267	430	697
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.	268	21	289	–	–	–	289	174	–	174	174	–	174	5	–	5	1	–	1	1	–	1	182	–	182	182	–	182	112	–	112	112	–	112
Criminal Asylum	471	147	618	–	–	–	618	42	12	54	42	12	54	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	25	6	31	25	6	31	3	–	3	3	–	3
Private Single Patients	187	255	442	–	–	–	442	52	81	133	52	81	133	2	1	3	12	26	38	12	26	38	46	64	110	46	64	110	6	10	16	6	10	16
Idiot Establishments (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	939	453	1,392	171	93	264	1,656	174	115	289	143	87	230	7	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	48	136	81	43	124	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	4,621	4,084	8,705	23,566	28,629	52,195	60,900	8,407	9,342	17,749	1,380 (*a*)	1,291	2,671	901	1,117	2,018	1,051	1,362	2,413	136	137	273	4,626	5,618	10,244	954 (*b*)	921	1,875	2,555	3,286	5,841	388	440	828

(*a*) In addition to these numbers, 58 patients (29 males and 29 females) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(*b*) In addition to these numbers, 81 patients (44 males and 37 females) were transferred, while resident during 1889, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 106 criminal (private) patients (81 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1889.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1890.							Average Number Resident during 1889.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
2,853	2,398	5,251	67	43	110	2,159	1,857	4,016	501	526	1,027	23,267	28,643	51,910	52,937	23,629	28,871	52,500	County and Borough Asylums.
104	53	157	104	52	156	30	15	45	951	1,238	2,189	24	30	54	2,243	982	1,263	2,245	Registered Hospitals.
163	130	293	61	37	98	95	67	162	716	778	1,494	400	527	927	2,421	1,133	1,284	2,417	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
95	57	152	52	36	88	46	15	61	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755	727	936	1,663	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,215	2,638	5,853	284	168	452	2,330	1,954	4,284	2,728	3,313	6,041	23,888	29,427	53,315	59,356	26,471	32,354	58,825	TOTAL.
10	1	11	10	1	11	7	–	7	250	20	270	–	–	–	270	250	20	270	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
20	1	21	20	1	21	20	1	21	468	152	620	–	–	–	620	460	148	608	Criminal Asylum.
9	10	19	9	10	19		–	–	184	262	446	–	–	–	446	185	260	445	Private Single Patients.
49	21	70	43	16	59	18	5	23	955	478	1,433	192	114	306	1,739	1,128	570	1,698	Idiot Establishments.
3,303	2,671	5,974	366	196	562	2,375	1,960	4,335	4,585	4,225	8,810	24,080	29,541	53,621	62,431	28,494	33,352	61,846	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B¹.)

TABLE showing the Number of,—

(*a*) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO tne PAUPER Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26);

(*b*) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);

(*c*) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26);

while resident during the Year 1889.

	(*a*) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(*b*) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(*c*) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Berks	1	2	3	1	1	2	–	–	–
Bucks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Carmarthen	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2
Chester: Parkside	3	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	1
Cornwall	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1
Carlisle	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	1	1
Denbigh	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Derby	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Devon	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Dorset	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Durham	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
Essex	1	–	1	7	1	8	–	–	–
Glamorgan	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1
Gloucester	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Hants	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Kent: Barming Heath	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
„ Chartham	–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–
Lancaster: Lancaster	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	3	3
„ Rainhill	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–
„ Prestwich	1	1	2	4	–	4	3	4	7
„ Whittingham	2	–	2	3	1	4	4	2	6
Leicester and Rutland	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	1
Lincoln	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–
London: Banstead	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	–	–
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
„ Colney Hatch	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–
Middlesex	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–
Monmouth, &c.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

	(*a*) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(*b*) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(*c*) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS—*continued.*									
Norfolk	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Northampton	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1
Northumberland	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notts	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salop and Montgomery	1	1	2	1	1	2	–	2	2
Somerset	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	4
Stafford: Stafford	–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–
,, Burntwood	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suffolk	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
Sussex	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Warwick	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
Wilts	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Worcester	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	–	–
York, North Riding	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	3
,, West Riding: Wakefield	–	–	–	11	2	13	–	–	–
,, ,, Wadsley	2	4	6	–	–	–	3	1	4
,, ,, Menston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
,, East Riding	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
COUNTY-BOROUGH AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–
Bristol	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Hull	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1
Ipswich	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
London (City of)	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Royal Albert Asylum	3	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
Grove Hall	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Camberwell House	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peckham House	5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	41	37	81	81	25	106	29	29	58

Appendix (B².)

Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and amongst Private Patients in Single Charge, during the Year 1889.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1889.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Carmarthen	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chester: Parkside	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cumberland and Westmorland	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Denbigh	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devon	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Essex	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster: Lancaster	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lancaster: Prestwich	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Leicester and Rutland	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
London: Cane Hill	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Abergavenny	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Sussex	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
York, North Riding	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Bailbrook House	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
SUMMARY:									
County and Borough Asylums	8	5	13	1	–	1	3	1	4
Registered Hospitals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Metropolitan Licensed Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Provincial Licensed Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylums.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Criminal Asylum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Private Single Patients		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	8	5	13	1	–	1	4	1	5

Appendix (B[3].)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1889.

Appendix (B³.) - - - -

STATISTICS of Insane Persons confined in Asylums, Hospitals, and

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - -

Note.—Statistics of the Criminal

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Counties and United Counties:							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	6	8	473	558	1,031	1,039
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	7	3	10	205	287	492	502
Bucks - - - - - - - -	10	3	13	156	257	413	426
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	–	1	207	239	446	447
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	14	18	32	247	251	498	530
Chester: Chester - - - - -	–	–	–	296	303	599	599
,, Parkside - - - -	16	13	29	229	307	536	565
Cornwall - - - - - - -	26	21	47	286	357	643	690
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	14	22	36	295	248	543	579
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14	9	23	265	242	507	530
Derby - - - - - - - -	2	–	2	218	210	428	430
Devon - - - - - - - -	5	–	5	377	541	918	923
Dorset - - - - - - - -	11	16	27	212	221	433	460
Durham - - - - - - -	3	4	7	551	531	1,082	1,089
Essex - - - - - - - -	8	3	11	512	778	1,290	1,301
Glamorgan - - - - - - -	10	2	12	447	453	900	912
Gloucester - - - - - - -	8	9	17	428	542	970	987
Hants - - - - - - - -	5	8	13	409	483	892	905
Hereford (County and City) - - -	1	2	3	170	200	370	373
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	10	5	15	576	847	1,423	1,438
,, Chartham - - - - -	22	4	26	315	454	769	795
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	11	26	37	919	947	1,866	1,903
,, Rainhill - - - -	2	–	2	643	793	1,436	1,438
,, Prestwich - - - -	21	24	45	1,020	1,249	2,269	2,314
,, Whittingham - - -	13	6	19	826	965	1,791	1,810
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	12	21	33	212	224	436	469

Appendix (B[3].)

Licensed Houses, and in Private Single Charge, on the 1st January 1890.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Patients will be found in Appendix (B[4]).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									Counties, &c. :
20	22	42	1	2	3	6	2	8	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
5	18	23	–	–	–	3	1	4	Berks, &c.
4	19	23	–	–	–	2	1	3	Bucks.
6	6	12	–	–	–	4	–	4	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
6	14	20	1	–	1	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
9	11	20	–	–	–	14	7	21	Chester : Chester.
13	24	37	–	–	–	2	2	4	,, Parkside.
8	13	21	4	2	6	2	1	3	Cornwall.
28	32	60	1	1	2	22	5	27	Cumberland and Westmorland.
24	29	53	–	–	–	5	4	9	Denbigh, &c.
17	12	29	–	–	–	1	–	1	Derby.
7	11	18	–	–	–	3	7	10	Devon.
4	6	10	–	–	–	4	1	5	Dorset.
15	15	30	–	–	–	16	9	25	Durham.
45	73	118	–	–	–	27	12	39	Essex.
12	13	25	–	–	–	23	6	29	Glamorgan.
17	28	45	–	–	–	7	4	11	Gloucester.
31	22	53	–	–	–	16	5	21	Hants.
11	12	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	Hereford.
16	23	39	–	–	–	12	10	22	Kent : Barming Heath.
11	15	26	–	–	–	3	1	4	,, Chartham.
20	36	56	–	1	1	150	114	264	Lancaster : Lancaster.
100	127	227	–	–	–	27	20	47	,, Rainhill.
34	86	120	–	–	–	57	68	125	,, Prestwich.
15	26	41	–	–	–	96	85	181	,, Whittingham.
5	10	15	–	–	–	3	1	4	Leicester and Rutland.

(continued.)

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln	–	–	–	317	355	672	672
London: Banstead	1	–	1	702	1,290	1,992	1,993
„ Cane Hill	–	–	–	462	646	1,108	1,108
„ Colney Hatch	2	–	2	916	1,321	2,237	2,239
„ Hanwell	–	–	–	749	1,136	1,885	1,885
Middlesex: Wandsworth	1	–	1	450	627	1,077	1,078
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	23	20	43	395	417	812	855
Norfolk	7	11	18	300	370	670	688
Northampton	14	28	42	306	365	671	713
Northumberland	3	4	7	276	260	536	543
Nottingham	5	2	7	150	136	286	293
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	–	–	–	218	293	511	511
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	5	7	12	315	377	692	704
Somerset and Bath	8	14	22	356	486	842	864
Stafford: Stafford	3	2	5	487	408	895	900
„ Burntwood	3	4	7	296	299	595	602
Suffolk	1	–	1	210	268	478	479
Surrey: Brookwood	–	1	1	428	621	1,049	1,050
Sussex	6	11	17	334	469	803	820
Warwick	7	6	13	282	364	646	659
Wilts	2	3	5	302	374	676	681
Worcester	16	35	51	391	455	846	897
York, N. Riding	25	33	58	290	310	600	658
„ W. Riding: Wakefield	3	–	3	651	685	1,336	1,339
„ „ Wadsley	27	24	51	657	839	1,496	1,547
„ „ Menston	4	2	6	207	273	480	486
„ E. Riding	7	7	14	111	146	257	271
COUNTY, BOROUGHS, AND CITY OF LONDON:							
Birmingham: Winson Green	17	16	33	254	280	534	567
„ Rubery Hill	3	7	10	290	280	570	580
Bristol	6	4	10	206	292	498	508
Derby	2	5	7	95	84	179	186
Exeter	11	8	19	87	102	189	208
Hull	10	12	22	147	144	291	313
Ipswich	11	10	21	97	141	238	259
Leicester	–	–	–	169	222	391	391
London (City of)	1	–	1	187	220	407	408
Newcastle-on-Tyne	2	7	9	155	188	343	352
Norwich	–	1	1	110	134	244	245
Nottingham	–	–	–	191	211	402	402
Portsmouth	17	17	34	227	268	495	529
TOTAL	501	526	1,027	23,267	28,643	51,910	52,937

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	15	26	–	–	–	10	–	10	Lincoln.
30	40	70	–	–	–	30	85	115	London: Banstead.
22	31	53	–	–	–	4	11	15	„ Cane Hill.
27	40	67	–	–	–	31	21	52	„ Colney Hatch.
25	37	62	–	–	–	58	57	115	„ Hanwell.
20	39	59	–	1	1	2	1	3	Middlesex.
30	38	68	–	–	–	7	3	10	Monmouth, &c.
17	23	40	–	–	–	4	–	4	Norfolk.
8	13	21	–	–	–	5	–	5	Northampton.
31	38	69	–	–	–	14	3	17	Northumberland.
2	3	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	Nottingham.
12	14	26	–	–	–	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
26	25	51	–	–	–	9	2	11	Salop and Montgomery.
36	55	91	–	–	–	–	2	2	Somerset and Bath.
20	21	41	–	–	–	10	4	14	Stafford: Stafford.
6	10	16	–	–	–	1	1	2	„ Burntwood.
9	8	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	Suffolk.
11	40	51	–	–	–	65	86	151	Surrey.
30	45	75	–	–	–	6	1	7	Sussex.
20	20	40	–	–	–	–	6	6	Warwick.
14	20	34	–	–	–	3	2	5	Wilts.
28	47	75	1	2	3	3	–	3	Worcester.
56	51	107	–	–	–	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
17	41	58	–	–	–	9	6	15	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
30	40	70	–	–	–	24	11	35	„ „ Wadsley.
28	30	58	–	–	–	–	6	6	„ „ Menston.
1	4	5	1	–	1	4	2	6	„ E. Riding.
									County, Boroughs, and City of London:
16	18	34	4	1	5	2	–	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
1	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	3	„ Rubery Hl.
6	9	15	–	–	–	6	4	10	Bristol.
7	8	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	Derby.
3	6	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	Exeter.
7	9	16	–	–	–	7	4	11	Hull.
7	13	20	1	–	1	–	–	–	Ipswich.
9	10	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester.
8	6	14	–	–	–	25	16	41	London (City of).
10	21	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Norwich.
12	21	33	–	–	–	1	–	1	Nottingham.
8	11	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portsmouth.
1,149	1,630	2,779	15	10	25	870	707	1,577	Total.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS:							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	90	145	235	–	–	–	235
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	48	69	117	–	–	–	117
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	65	90	155	–	–	–	155
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	28	37	65	–	–	–	65
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	61	129	190	–	–	–	190
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	31	43	74	–	1	1	75
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	170	153	323	–		–	323
Notts - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	43	87	–	–	–	87
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading-ton-hill, Oxford.	31	50	81	–	-		81
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	60	65	125	1	–	1	126
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	107	142	249	–	–	–	249
,, - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	110	133	243	–	–	–	243
York - -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	45	39	84	23	9	52	136
,, - -	The Retreat, York - -	61	100	161	–	–	–	161
	TOTAL - - -	951	1,238	2,189	24	30	54	2,243

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									REGISTERED HOSPITALS:
16	19	35	11	7	18	–	–	–	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
4	10	14	10	7	17	–	–	–	Wonford House.
7	15	22	22	14	36	–	–	–	Barnwood House.
2	3	5	7	5	12	–	–	–	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
15	28	43	5	1	6	–	–	–	St. Luke's Hospital.
5	5	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bethel Hospital.
45	31	76	28	27	55	–	–	–	St. Andrew's Hospital.
2	5	7	9	2	11	–	–	–	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
1	6	7	5	2	7	–	–	–	Warneford Asylum.
7	5	12	8	6	14	–	–	–	Charitable Institution, Coton-hill.
94	113	207	5	–	5	–	–	–	Bethlehem Hospital.
13	19	32	11	14	25	–	–	–	Holloway Sanatorium.
5	12	17	5	1	6	–	–	–	York Lunatic Hospital.
9	11	20	9	11	20	–	–	–	The Retreat, York.
225	282	507	135	97	232	–	–	–	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	105	54	159	12	9	21	180
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	306	156	462	83	44	127	589
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	407	192	599	–	–	–	599
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	818	402	1,220	95	53	148	1,368
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	37	–	37	–	–	–	37
Middlesex -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (*a*)	75	20	95	–	–	–	95
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.	138	–	138	–	–	–	138
	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum)	250	20	270	–	–	–	270
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	468	152	620	–	–	–	620

(*a*) This is a Registered Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.

HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886,"):
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
									NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:
14	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.
–	–	–	6	1	7	–	–	–	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London.
10	–	10	1	–	1	–	–	–	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth.
24	–	24	7	1	8	–	–	–	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
									CRIMINAL ASYLUM:
74	50	124	2	–	2	–	–	–	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green -	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road -	40	70	110	118	173	291	401
Bow - - -	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road -	246	1	247	120	25	145	392
Camberwell - -	Camberwell House - - -	90	210	300	60	115	175	475
Hoxton - - -	Hoxton House - - - -	20	33	53	72	154	226	279
Peckham - -	Peckham House - - -	89	184	273	30	60	90	363
Chiswick - -	Manor House - - - -	17	14	31	–	–	–	31
Clapton, Upper -	Brooke House - - - -	29	38	67	–	–	–	67
Finsbury Park -	Northumberland House - -	37	33	70	–	–	–	70
Isleworth - -	Wyke House - - - -	17	11	28	–	–	–	28
Roehampton - -	The Priory - - - -	24	29	53	–	–	–	53
Sunbury - -	Halliford House - - -	11	12	23	–	–	–	23
Chelsea - - -	Blacklands House, King's-road -	14	–	14	–	–	–	14
Fulham - - -	Munster House - - -	26	–	26	–	–	–	26
Hillingdon - -	Moorcroft House - - -	38	–	38	–	–	–	38
South End, Catford	Flower House - - - -	16	–	16	–	–	–	16
Fulham - - -	Peterborough House - -	–	26	26	–	–	–	26
Hammersmith -	Homelea, 68, Weltje-road - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Hanwell - - -	Lawn House - - - -	–	9	9	–	–	–	9
Hayes, Uxbridge -	Hayes Park - - - -	–	11	11	–	–	–	11
,, - - -	Wood End House - - -	–	15	15	–	–	–	15
Hendon - -	Hendon Grove - - - -	–	12	12	–	–	–	12
Kensington, West -	Otto House, 47, North End-road	–	31	31	–	–	–	31
Leyton - - -	Great House - - - - -	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
Nunhead - -	Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Southall - -	The Shrubbery - - -	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
,, - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green -	–	10	10	–	–	–	10
Wandsworth - -	The Huguenots, East Hill -	–	9	9	–	–	–	9
Notting Hill - -	24, Royal-crescent - - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Teddington - -	Goudhurst, Stanley-road - -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
Tooting, Upper -	Ivy Lodge - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
	TOTAL - - -	716	778	1,494	400	527	927	2,421
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:								
Hampton Wick -	Normansfield (*a*) - - -	107	40	147	–	–	–	147

(*a*) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	33	45	8	5	13	1	1	2	Bethnal House.
4	2	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	Grove Hall.
6	19	25	13	36	49	–	–	–	Camberwell House.
20	75	95	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hoxton House.
20	27	47	9	18	27	–	–	–	Peckham House.
3	5	8	6	2	8	–	–	–	Manor House.
6	8	14	15	11	26	–	–	–	Brooke House.
2	5	7	12	6	18	–	–	–	Northumberland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wyke House.
3	6	9	13	8	21	–	–	–	The Priory.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Halliford House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Blacklands House.
3	–	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	Munster House.
4	–	4	17	–	17	–	–	–	Moorcroft House.
2	–	2	5	–	5	–	–	–	Flower House.
–	3	3	–	7	7	–	–	–	Peterborough House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	Homelea.
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	Lawn House.
–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	Hayes Park.
–	2	2		6	6	–	–	–	Wood End House.
–	3	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	Hendon Grove.
–	3	3	–	8	8	–	–	–	Otto House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Great House.
–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	Silverton House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Shrubbery.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vine Cottage.
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	The Huguenots.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	24, Royal-crescent.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Goudhurst.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ivy Lodge.
85	194	279	105	129	234	1	1	2	TOTAL.
									IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:
–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds	Bishopstone House, Bedford	–	9	9	–	–	–	9
„	Springfield House, Bedford	16	21	37	–	–	–	37
Derby	Wye House, Buxton	15	15	30	–	–	–	30
Devon	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	–	6	6	–	–	–	6
„	Plympton House, Plympton	13	16	29	–	–	–	29
Durham	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	14	14	28	–	–	–	28
„	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	17	16	33	–	–	–	33
Essex	Witham	5	8	13	–	–	–	13
Glamorgan	Vernon House, Briton Ferry	8	16	24	–	–	–	24
Gloucester	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	17	20	37	–	–	–	37
„	Fairford House, Fairford	15	12	27	–	–	–	27
„	The Croft House, Fairford	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
Hants	Westbrook House, Alton	7	8	15	–	–	–	15
„	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Herts	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	2	8	10	–	–	–	10
Kent	North Grove House, Hawkhurst.	13	10	23	–	–	–	23
„	Springcroft, Beckenham	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
„	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	4	–	4	–	–	–	4
„	West Malling-place, Maidstone	12	17	29	–	–	–	29
Lancaster	Marsden Hall, Burnley	6	11	17	–	–	–	17
„	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	6	4	10	–	–	–	10
„	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	49	62	111	2	3	5	116
„	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	12	17	29	–	–	–	29
„	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston.	4	16	20	–	–	–	20
Norfolk	Heigham Hall, Norwich	32	41	73	–	–	–	73
„	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	2	9	11	–	–	–	11
Northampton	Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	7	11	–	–	–	11
Salop	Stretton House, Church Stretton.	30	–	30	–	–	–	30
„	Grove House, All Stretton	–	32	32	–	–	–	32
„	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
„	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	9	10	19	–	–	–	19
Somerset	Brislington House, Bristol	40	39	79	–	–	–	79
„	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	13	21	34	–	–	–	34

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bishopstone House,
2	3	5	3	3	6	–	–	–	Springfield House.
5	7	12	5	3	8	–	–	–	Wye House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Court Hall.
1	2	3	4	2	6	–	–	–	Plympton House.
–	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	Dinsdale Park.
3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	Dunston Lodge.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Witham.
1	2	3	2	1	3	–	–	–	Vernon House.
–	2	2	4	4	8	–	–	–	Northwoods.
1	1	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	Fairford House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Croft House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Westbrook House.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	The Briars.
–	3	3	1	1	2	–	–	–	Harpenden Hall.
2	2	4	2	2	4	–	–	–	North Grove House.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	Springcroft.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	Tattlebury House.
1	1	2	1	3	4	–	–	–	West Malling-place.
–	3	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	Marsden Hall.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Overdale.
9	11	20	2	3	5	–	–	–	Haydock Lodge.
1	4	5	5	3	8	–	–	–	Tue Brook Villa.
1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	Shaftesbury House.
2	2	4	2	7	9	–	–	–	Heigham Hall.
–	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	The Grove.
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	Abington Abbey.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stretton House.
–	4	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	St. Mary's House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Boreatton Park.
6	8	14	15	8	23	–	–	–	Brislington House.
–	3	3	2	2	4	–	–	–	Bailbrook House.

(*continued.*)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	8	14	22	–	–	–	22
„ - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Suffolk - -	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham.	2	–	2	–	–	–	2
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	Sutherland House, Surbiton -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
„ - -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton -	–	2	2	–	–	–	2
„ - -	Canbury House, Kingston-on Thames.	1	–	1	–	–	–	1
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	42	40	82	–	–	–	82
„ - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	8	42	50	–	–	–	50
„ - -	Peritean House, Winchelsea, Rye.	–	3	3	–	–	–	3
„ - -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	–	6	6	–	–	–	6
Warwick - -	Glendossil and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	15	22	37	–	–	–	37
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	23	17	40	–	–	–	40
„ - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	60	64	124	195	224	419	543
„ - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	10	8	18	–	–	–	18
„ - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	11	25	36	–	–	–	36
York, E. R. -	Craven-street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	–	5	5	–	–	–	5
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	Grove House, Acomb, York -	3	7	10	–	–	–	10
„ - -	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	3	1	4	–	–	–	4
„ - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	–	14	14	–	–	–	14
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	6	14	20	–	–	–	20
	TOTAL - - -	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:								
Devon - -	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (*a*)	12	7	19	97	61	158	177
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (*a*)	–	4	4	–	–	–	4
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (*a*)	18	25	43	–	–	–	43
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	30	36	66	97	61	158	224

(*a*) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890,									HOUSES.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	Ashwood House.
–	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	Moat House.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	The Glebe House.
–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Church-street.
–	–	–	–	2	2	–		–	Sutherland House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chalk Pit House.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	Canbury House.
1	7	8	19	10	29	–	–	–	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	1	2	3	3	6	–	–	–	St. George's Retreat.
–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	Periteau House.
–	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	Ashbrooke Hall.
2	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	Glendossil and Hurst House.
8	3	11	3	4	7	–	–	–	Laverstock House.
88	116	204	10	6	16	2	–	2	Fisherton House.
–	1	1	5	4	9	–	–	–	Fiddington House.
1	1	2	2	3	5	–	–	–	Kingsdown House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Craven-street Retreat.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Greta Bank.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Grove House.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	Lime Tree House.
–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	The Grange.
2	3	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	Lawrence House.
139	218	357	106	95	201	2	–	2	TOTAL.
–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Downside Lodge.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).

SUMMARY.

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
County and Borough Asylums -	501	526	1,027	23,267	28,643	51,910	52,937
Registered Hospitals - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	951	1,238	2,189	24	30	54	2,243
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	716	778	1,494	400	527	927	2,421
Provincial Licensed Houses - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755
TOTAL - - -	2,728	3,313	6,041	23,888	29,427	53,315	59,356
Naval and Military Hospitals and India Asylum.	250	20	270	–	–	–	270
Criminal Asylum - - -	468	152	620	–	–	–	620
Private Single Patients - -	184	262	446	–	–	–	446
Idiot Establishments - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	955	478	1,433	192	114	306	1,739
GRAND TOTAL -	4,585	4,225	8,810	24,080	29,541	53,621	62,431

- - - - - - SUMMARY.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1890.									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1,149	1,630	2,779	15	10	25	870	707	1,577	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
225	282	507	135	97	232	–	–	–	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
85	194	279	105	129	234	1	1	2	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
139	218	357	106	95	201	2	–	2	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
1,598	2,324	3,922	361	331	692	873	708	1,581	TOTAL.
24	-	24	7	1	8	–	–	–	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.
74	50	124	2	–	2	–	–	–	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
–	–	–	64	78	142	–	–	–	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
–	–	–	4	4	8	–	–	–	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS.
1,693	2,374	4,070	433	414	852	873	708	1,581	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B⁴.) - - - - -

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number, 1st January 1889.			Number Admitted during 1889.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, Hunts - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Berks - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4
Bucks - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cambridge - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carmarthen, &c. - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Chester: Parkside - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Cornwall - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Carlisle - - - - - -	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Denbigh, &c. - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Derby - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Devon - - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	4
Dorset - - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3
Durham - - - - -	1	2	3	–	–	–	4	–	4
Essex - - - - - -	5	–	5	–	–	–	13	4	17
Glamorgan - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	3
Gloucester - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hants - - - - - -	2	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	1
Kent: Barming Heath - - -	3	2	5	–	–	–	3	–	3
,, Chartham - - - -	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1
Lancaster; Lancaster Moor - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
,, Rainhill - - -	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Prestwich - - -	4	1	5	–	–	–	4	–	4
,, Whittingham - -	2	1	3	–	–	–	3	3	6
Leicester and Rutland - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Lincoln - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	4
London: Banstead - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	9	10
,, Colney Hatch - - -	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middlesex: Wandsworth - -	5	–	5	–	–	–	8	–	8
Monmouth, &c. - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3
Norfolk - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
Northampton - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Northumberland - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Notts - - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Salop and Montgomery - - -	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Somerset - - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	2
Stafford: Stafford - - - -	2	1	3	–	–	–	2	2	4
Suffolk - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3
Surrey: Woking - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sussex - - - - - -	3	1	4	–	–	–	1	1	2
Warwick - - - - -	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilts - - - - - -	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester - - - - -	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
York, North Riding - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
,, West Riding; Wakefield -	4	–	4	–	–	–	11	2	13
,, East Riding - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1

Appendix (B[4].)

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1889.

Number Discharged during 1889.						Number who Died during 1889.			Number remaining, 1st January 1890.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (*a*)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTY ASYLUMS:
1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	Beds, Herts, Hunts.
1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Berks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	Bucks.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Cambridge.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Carmarthen, &c.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Chester: Parkside.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	Cornwall.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Carlisle.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Denby, &c.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Derby.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	Devon.
1	–	1	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Dorset.
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	2	1	3	Durham.
3	–	3	7	1	8	–	–	–	8	3	11	Essex.
1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	Glamorgan.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Gloucester.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	Hants.
–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	4	2	6	Kent: Barming Heath.
–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	2	„ Chartham.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Lancaster: Lancaster Moor.
1	–	1	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	„ Rainhill.
–	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	1	3	1	4	„ Prestwich.
–	2	2	3	2	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	„ Whittingham.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leicester and Rutland.
3	–	3	3	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	Lincoln.
–	2	2	1	7	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	London: Banstead:
–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	2	„ Colney Hatch.
1	–	1	10	–	10	1	–	1	1	–	1	Middlesex
2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	Monmouth, &c.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Norfolk.
2	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	Northampton.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Northumberland.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	Notts.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	Salop and Montgomery.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	Somerset.
–	–	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	Stafford: Stafford.
–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	Suffolk.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	Surrey.
–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	Sussex.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	3	Warwick.
–	–	–		1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Wilts.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	Worcester.
–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	York, N. Riding.
1	–	1	11	2	13	–	–	–	3	–	3	„ W.Riding: Wakefield.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	„ E. Riding.

(*a*) Of this number 81 males and 25 females were retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B[1].)

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1889.			Number Admitted during 1889.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green - -	1	2	3	–	–	–	2	–	2
Bristol - - - - - - -	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hull - - - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4
Ipswich - - - - - -	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
City of London - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Nottingham - - - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Portsmouth - - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	471	147	618	2	1	3	40	11	51
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	92	24	116	–	–	–	101	29	130
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - -	471	147	618	2	1	3	40	11	51
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	567	171	738	2	1	3	141	40	181

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1889—*continued.*

Number Discharged during 1889.						Number who Died during 1889.			Number remaining, 1st January 1889.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (*a*)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
												COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:
–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	Birmingham: Winson Green.
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bristol.
–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	1	–	1	Hull.
–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	Ipswich.
–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	City of London.
1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nottingham.
–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	Portsmouth.
												REGISTERED HOSPITAL:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
3	–	3	22	6	28	20	1	21	468	152	620	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	Fisherton House.
												SUMMARY:
22	5	27	91	20	120	7	1	8	73	18	91	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	REGISTERED HOSPITAL.
3	–	3	22	6	28	20	1	21	468	152	620	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
25	5	30	113	35	148	27	2	29	545	170	715	TOTAL.
				(*a*)								

(*a*) Of this number, 81 males and 25 females were retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. *See* Table following Appendix (B¹.)

Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts (Three Counties) Asylum.

2 August 1889.

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

At this our annual inspection of this Asylum we find that the number of patients borne on the books is 1,072, 496 being males and 576 females; of these, 5 males and 6 females are private cases. Twelve men and 5 women are absent on trial, and the majority, we are glad to learn, with an allowance; though this, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a week, must in many instances be inadequate. The allowance, to be really useful, should be large enough to maintain the patient for three or four weeks, while seeking employment, and so relieving him from the anxiety which would be likely to produce a relapse.

Statistics.

Since 7th July 1888, the date of the last visit of Commissioners, 142 male and 134 female patients have been admitted; 56 males and 79 females discharged, of whom 49 males and 40 females had recovered, and 50 males and 55 females died. Of the patients at present on the books, 985 are chargeable to the Three Counties in Union, 67 to the County of London, and 9 elsewhere. The charge for the first class is 8 *s.* per week, for the others 14 *s.* or 15 *s.*, and for private cases 10 *s.* to 20 *s.* per week.

The vacant beds are stated to be 18 in the male and 5 in the female division; but on this point we have to say that in our opinion the day space in the female division is rather inadequate; indeed we find, on inquiry, that making the usual allowance of 40 feet superficial per head, there are now 29 patients more than the day space would properly accommodate, so that admissions of out-county patients of the female sex should be stopped.

Post-mortem examinations.

Inquest.

With one exception the causes of the 105 deaths, 90 of which were followed by post-mortem examinations of the bodies, were ordinary and natural; in the excepted case, in which there was an inquest, the only one held since the last visit, death resulted from suffocation by the face being turned on the pillow during an epileptic fit. The deaths represent a rate of mortality of something under 10 per cent. per annum of the average number resident. No epidemic or contagious disease appeared in the Asylum, and no serious but non-fatal casualties appear to have occurred.

At present the sanitary condition of the Asylum and bodily health of the patients are good. Very few patients were found by us in bed, and the numbers under medical treatment are 28 males and 25 females.

Restraint.

Since the last visit no seclusion has been employed in the treatment of patients, and restraint but in one case, that of a male, on 16 occasions, for a total of 340 hours, for surgical reasons.

We

Appendix (C.)

Beds, Herts, and Hunts Asylum.

We have seen every patient in residence. The behaviour of the patients during our inspection was very good. Many appeals for discharge, but no complaints of ill-treatment, were made to us. We trust that the good custom of frequent visits by members of the Committee to the wards will be maintained, so that patients may have the opportunity of complaining of their grievances, if any. We were satisfied with the condition of the dress, and with the attention to personal neatness.

Condition of patients.

State of wards.

The wards generally we have found in very good order. A good deal of painting has been done, especially of the female dormitories. The bedding, in most instances, was in proper order; but we must notice that in the male division many mattresses used by patients of faulty habits were very offensive, and we fear that they are allowed to be used too long without being taken to pieces, the hair thoroughly washed, and the beds re-made. It is desirable that there should be proper apparatus for washing and drying the hair. At the Cambridge County Asylum a well-designed apparatus of this description is in use.

We desire to call attention to the dining halls; both greatly need being made more presentable. The walls should be plastered, and decorated in some inexpensive manner; and we think it very much to be desired that the female dining hall, which is used as the recreation room, should be enlarged, and provided with a proper stage and dressing rooms; the hall might be lengthened at the end at which the stage now stands, and at no great expense.

Some of the seat-action closets referred to at the last visit have been altered, and others are, we understand, to be similarly treated; we recommend the trial of Doulton's flushing apparatus, or some one of that character.

An enlargement of the drying ground, and more complete separation of the male from the female laundry, is about to be effected; also an enlargement of the airing-court for Nos. 4 and 5 female wards.

Employment.

We have had the usual returns as regards employment and the other details of treatment. Of the male patients 78 per cent., and of the female 59 per cent. are usefully employed. The latter ratio should be increased.

Amusement.

The average attendance at associated entertainments is small, being only 344, and this gives emphasis to our recommendation of an enlargement of the recreation room.

We think that more should be done to afford patients extended exercise in a systematic way, instead of confining so large a proportion to the airing-courts, and we repeat our Colleagues' recommendation on this head.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is about of the same strength as at the last visit. It gives about one day attendant to 11 patients on the male, and one to 14 on the female side. There are five night attendants for each division. The duration of service continues to be very satisfactory.

So large a number of patients, namely, 1,070, as are now here, requires, we think, a stronger medical staff than is at present provided, that is the Superintendent and two assistants. We recommend for the consideration of the Committee our suggestion that a third medical officer should be employed to assist in the wards, and to devote himself to the pathological research, which it is so desirable to encourage in our Asylums. With the appointment of such an officer the provision of the means and apparatus with which to pursue his studies would, of course, be necessary.

Appendix (C.)

Berks Asylum.

3 December 1889.

Berks Asylum. Statistics.

It is nearly a year ago since our Colleagues were here last. We have seen all the patients on the books, excepting 2 men, who are absent on trial; they are 519 in all, 218 being males. The following changes have occurred since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	35	61	96
Discharged "recovered" - -	16	27	43
" "relieved" and not "improved."	5	9	14
Died - - - - - -	7	16	23

Vacant accommodation exists for 56 males and 42 females, if 64 beds in the so-called infectious wards be included, but the gradual increase of the insane population here should be a warning that it will not always be possible to reserve these beds for contagious disorders, and, therefore, the building of a detached hospital, which has been often urged, should no longer be delayed.

Condition of patients. The patients seen by us were well clad, and, with few exceptions, quiet and contented. No well-founded complaints were brought to our notice, but every patient had opportunity given of telling us their grievances.

State of wards, &c. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and their general aspect was bright.

Precautions against fire. From one or two of the dormitories we pointed out to Dr. Douty where alternative exits might be made at small cost, and we have no doubt that such additional exits will be made, as in these particular places the escape of the patients in case of fire would be difficult. We advise, also, that the internal fire appliances be kept in boxes, but not guarded by a special key placed in a glass box, as is the case at present.

Dietary. We saw 303 patients seated in the dining hall, where a good meal was placed on the table. We do not approve of the stunted forks in use at dinner; they are liable to prove dangerous weapons, and should be discontinued in favour of ordinary forks made of white metal.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants consists of 20 males and 21 females on day duty, and three men and four women by night. The duration of service is good; 12 men and nine women have spent some years in service here.

Employment. One hundred and fifty-five men and 229 women do some useful work; of these, 49 of the former, and 76 of the latter are ward cleaners; 73 men work on the land, and the rest assist the artizans; 96 women are employed in needlework; 41 in the laundry, and 16 in the kitchen and offices.

Restraint. Mechanical restraint has once been found necessary in the case of a male patient, who wore gloves for 23 hours to prevent his tearing down the pads whilst in seclusion in the padded room.

Seclusion

Seclusion has been employed in his case and in that of one other man, and of 11 women for 12 and 48 occasions, and for 107 and 369½ hours respectively. Appendix (C.) Berks Asylum. Seclusion.

Over 300 patients were present at church last Sunday, and nearly 340 attended some amateur theatricals in the recreation hall last week. As a rule, about 460 patients walk every day beyond the airing-courts, and above 220 are weekly taken for walks beyond the grounds. Divine Service.

We saw in bed to-day 8 men and 14 women, and under medical treatment last week 22 men and 21 women were registered.

The coroner held inquests on two patients. (1) Upon a man who had sustained fracture of three ribs, which had, however, united during life, and had not accelerated the death. The verdict was natural causes. (2) Upon a feeble old woman who died from injuries, accidentally sustained by being pushed down by another patient. Inquests.

The mortality for the year 1888 was 8·3 per cent. upon the average daily number resident. During the present year, up to date, the death-rate has been considerably lower, notwithstanding that typhoid fever has occurred, affecting 8 patients and two attendants, and causing the deaths of two patients. This disorder only appeared on the female side of the house, and was thought to be probably due to some obstruction and defective trapping of the drains. These defects were remedied as soon as possible, and no fresh case has occurred since August. An analysis of the well water by Professor Tidy gave results which were not quite satisfactory, and, in consequence, it was decided to conduct the sewage for irrigation to a greater distance from the Asylum, to abandon the old, and to sink a new well, which is now in use. The new sewage farm is being laid out under the supervision of Mr. Bailey Denton.

No other of the 23 deaths calls for notice, but we remark with satisfaction that post-mortem examinations were made in all but two cases. Several of the suggestions made by our Colleagues have been carried out, but the organ for the chapel has not yet been supplied. Several of the water-closets have been altered and improved; we shall be glad when the whole of the wooden floors in these closets have been replaced by tiles. No change has occurred amongst the principal officers here, except that a new housekeeper is in office. Post-mortem examinations.

Considering the small medical staff here, we think the condition of the Asylum and patients reflects credit upon Dr. Douty, and his assistant deserves praise for the way the case books are entered up.

Bucks Asylum.

28 January 1889.

We have to-day inspected this Asylum and are able to report that it is in good order. The wards are exceedingly clean and free from bad smells, and we have noticed that the bedding is also clean and properly attended to. Bucks Asylum. State of wards, &c.

We desire to call attention to the water-closet accommodation, which is certainly inadequate, no ward having more than two seats, though in some wards there are as many as 50 patients. There is also some deficiency of ward cupboards, or places for brushes, buckets, &c., which, in many instances, are now placed in the bath-rooms.

Another matter, noticed by our Colleagues last year, we must also remark on, namely, the absence of double exits from some of the dormitories. Precautions against fire.

Appendix (C.)

dormitories. We refer especially to Wards 12 on the female and 9 and 11 on the male side. Outside iron staircases from these dormitories might easily, and at no great expense, be constructed.

Bucks Asylum.

The want of sleeping accommodation for nurses has also been mentioned. This might be inexpensively supplied by the erection of a cottage building.

Staff of attendants.

The staff is certainly weak, allowing for leave of absence and casualties. The number of attendants on duty to-day represent one to about 15 patients on the male side, and one to 14 on the female side. We are aware that the patients generally are of a quiet class ; but with every allowance for this, we still think an addition to the strength of the staff desirable ; and more particularly in regard to the employment of the patients, of whom at present only 53 per cent. of the men and 47 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Employment.

Statistics.

We have seen all the patients whose names are now on the books, and who are 191 males and 264 females, making a total of 455 ; 39 of these are out-county patients and 13 belong to the private class.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th June last, 37 males and 35 females have been admitted here, 13 males and 19 females discharged, all but one of each sex having recovered ; and 10 males and 9 females died. The vacant beds are 19 in the male and six in the female division. The above deaths were all due to ordinary causes.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 14 instances. No coroner's inquest has been held, and the sanitary condition of the Asylum has been satisfactory ; no exceptional or infectious disorder having occurred, nor any serious casualty.

The mortality in 1888 was at the rate of 8·78 per cent. of the average daily number of patients resident. We find no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been employed in the cases of 4 men on 20 occasions for a total of 208 hours, and of 2 women on four occasions for a total of 35 hours. The demeanour of the patients to-day was good, and no complaints were made to us of ill-usage.

Condition of patients.

We are satisfied with the dress and personal condition of both sexes.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service last Sunday included 121 male and 108 female patients.

Amusement.

At the last week's associated gathering only 42 men and 72 women were present. A better entertainment room, which would serve also as a dining hall, is a thing to be desired here.

The arrangements for the out-door exercises of the patients might be improved ; and here, too, the want of a stronger staff is felt. Parties of women are, as a rule, taken round the grounds twice a week, and on Sundays patients of both sexes are taken out on the roads ; but there are a considerable number, apparently, who do not go beyond the airing-courts for exercise.

No very important structural alteration has been effected since the last visit, but the protection of the water supply, both at its source and in the reservoirs has been completed. The disconnection of waste pipes from the sewers and the ventilation of soil pipes is now more perfect than formerly.

The late assistant medical officer, Dr. Grant, has been succeeded by Dr. Anderson, formerly at the Barming Heath Asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

1 November 1889.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum

Yesterday we received at our office a letter from the Clerk to the Visitors, saying that the new buildings "are now so far complete that they have been able to give notice for the return from the Berrywood Asylum of their male patients and 29 of the 38 female patients." We have, in consequence to-day, carefully examined the completed part of that plan for additional buildings, which was as a whole recommended by our Board to the Secretary of State, and was as a whole sanctioned. We do not consider the building and occupation by patients of portions of a plan sanctioned in entirety at all satisfactory. We doubt whether the building can be properly ready for the reception of patients by the end of this month. No doubt beds can be put into the building and patients placed to sleep there, but the building is at present without a single piece of furniture, or fitting, except the gas brackets and fire grates. Hand-rails to the stairs, cisterns for the water-closets, are not yet put up; in fact, the place at present suggests to us the idea that in about three months' time the wards and dormitories might be properly and safely occupied by patients. We do not consider that the day space now available for patients in the new building is adequate; the day-rooms are corridors pure and simple, and we feel satisfied that the plan would never have been forwarded for approval by the Board had there been any idea at the time that the building (which provides a good day-room and alternative staircases for escape in event of fire) was not to be carried out at once and as sanctioned. We cannot learn that there is any intention at present of completing the building, and so a ward with inadequate day space, and in the event of fire a dangerous building, exists, and is supposed to be sanctioned by the Commissioners. The Clerk to the Visitors, in his letter above-mentioned, further asks the Commissioners' leave to enter into a fresh contract with Berrywood, for the boarding out there of 15 male and 15 female patients, but having regard to the facts above stated, we trust that the matter will be long deliberated before finally decided. Several other matters require notice; in the plans a disinfecting chamber is provided for; this does not exist on the male part, and dirty-linen rooms have not been built. Amongst other requirements we call attention to the want of a detached hospital for infectious diseases; a new chapel of adequate size, a better system of tell-tales for testing the vigilance of the night attendants; an electrical arrangement seems to us would be the best, and some means of immediate communication with Cambridge might at the same time be adopted. Alternative exits by stairs ought to be provided for all dormitories. More definite instructions to the attendants as to the suicidal patients should be furnished.

Divine Service.

With respect to the chapel, there is but one service on Sundays, and that at 9 a.m.; the congregation now numbers about 170 patients. The chapel is we learn full; when the patients return here from Berrywood, the chapel will be unable to accommodate all who wish to attend, and indeed even now Dr. Rogers tells us that more might be present if there was more space. We suggest that by the building of a new chapel, the present room used for Divine Service might be converted into attendants' mess-rooms, where they should dine in two divisions

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Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum.

on each side, and thus do away with the present bad arrangement of all the attendants having their dinner sent in at the same time to their respective wards. The effect of this is, either the attendants in each ward are all collected into one spot, leaving the whole of the patients unsupervised, or some of the attendants have a cold unappetising meal. The rooms should be properly furnished to serve as sitting and recreation rooms for the attendants when their work is done, and during the long winter evenings means of amusement are not readily to be obtained in this place. Uniform, we regret to say, has not yet been provided. The overcrowding mentioned in our Colleagues' report in No. 2 Wards exists still, and is particularly marked on the female side. When the question of accommodation available in the new building is considered, this overcrowding will have to be remembered and remedied. The infirmaries might be made more cheerful and comfortable by the addition of easy chairs for the sick and feeble, whilst pictures and flowers should be much more liberally provided. Amusing books were conspicuous by their absence, and the whole subject should be considered in a generous spirit, as expenditure in these matters is often true economy, because it tends to the speedier recovery of the patients.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here last, in May 1888, the following changes have taken place :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	50	90	146
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	20	39	59
" "Relieved" - -	5	6	11
" "Not improved" -	2	2	4
Died - - - - - -	20	25	45

Two of the patients admitted were found not to be insane at the time they were received in the Asylum, and were therefore discharged. None of the 45 deaths were due to other than ordinary causes, and the coroner held no inquest, but we regret to notice that the assigned cause was verified by autopsy in not half the number of deaths. The patients on the books are 391 in number ; 182 males and 209 females all of whom have we seen, except 1 man and 2 women absent on trial. We are sorry to learn that no patient is, as is allowed by the Act, sent out on trial with an allowance. Our experience teaches us that this allowance is of the greatest possible use in enabling patients to recover their stability before having at once to fight a hard battle with the world, and a positive benefit to the ratepayers' pockets. We had not any complaint calling for notice, and the patients were quiet and contented.

Post-mortem examinations.

Dietary.

They had a good dinner served to them to-day, and it was much approved.

Condition of patients.

The dress of the patients was good and clean, and two shirts are provided weekly for all male patients.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

No one was in seclusion or restraint when we visited the wards ; the former mode of treatment has been employed in the case of 5 men and 12 women, and for a total of 97½ hours in all, and 3 men and 1 woman have been restrained for various periods for surgical reasons. Five men and two women were seen by us in bed, and 38 patients were last week registered as under medical treatment.

The

The state of the day-rooms and dormitories was on the whole creditable to the attendants, but some of the floor-cloth or linoleum needs renewing, and the ceiling of No. 2 dormitory male side should be cleaned. Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum. State of wards.

Exclusive of the head attendants, there are 39 for day and night duty ; 14 have, however, had but little experience in Asylum service here. We hope efforts to attract suitable attendants will be made, and by giving them reasonable comforts to induce them to remain in the service. We ought to state no attendant has since the last visit been dismissed, or had to resign to escape dismissal. Staff of attendants.

About 120 men and 130 women are returned to us as usefully employed ; 105 out of the 250 being chiefly ward-cleaners. Nearly 100 are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. A slight increase in the staff might enable this large number to be greatly reduced, as small parties of the more turbulent patients could be readily sent out in this neighbourhood with a strong staff. No important structural addition not already alluded to has to be noticed, and the superior officers, who have now been here for some years, still remain in office. Employment.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.

16 February 1889.

In the course of our inspection, just completed, of this Asylum we have visited, as well as all parts of the main building, the detached houses, Rhyd-y-gors and Job's Well, occupied by male patients, and the detached hospital in which are lodged 26 females. We have found all in good order and comfortable. A considerable improvement has been effected on the male side of the Asylum by throwing together two dormitories of No. 5 ward, so as to form a very fair observation dormitory of 50 beds. We strongly recommend a similar arrangement on the female side, for the present dormitory for epileptics and suicidal patients is small and overcrowded. The defect of the arrangement is the position of the single rooms, which are not so fully within the view of the night attendants as is desirable. We have recommended Dr. Hearder to place the recording station for the attendant's "Dent's" clock at the end of the passage between the single rooms, so as to ensure his visiting these rooms at short intervals. Carmarthen Asylum.

Among the improvements effected since the last visit, or now in progress, we may notice the completion of the chapel, which is a very satisfactory building ; a new range of pigsties ; a new house for the head male attendant ; the repairing of the main corridors with tiles, and reflooring with pitch-pine of some of the wards ; and the establishment of telephonic communication between the main building, detached hospital, engineer's house, and "Job's Well." We hope it may be found practicable to extend this to Rhyd-y-gors.

In addition to the foregoing we find that a considerable amount of painting and re-papering has been done throughout the Asylum. We would suggest the plastering of those dormitories of the third floor which have still only the rough brick walls. The amount to be done is not great. A portion of No. 1 male ward is being fitted up in a more comfortable manner for the reception of the best of the male patients. This seems a very proper step.

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Carmarthen Asylum.

Condition of patients.

We are able to report very favourably of the dress and present condition of the patients of each sex; the clothing of the male patients is particularly good.

No patient made any complaint to us of rough usage by attendants; we learn, however, that a male attendant was, a few days since, charged before the borough justices with breaking a patient's leg. The bench, however, we gather from the newspaper report, were of opinion that Owen (the attendant) had no intention of injuring the man, and that the occurrence was really an accident, and dismissed the charge. The attendant has, properly, not been retained in the Asylum service.

There are to-day on the books the names of 272 male and 268 female patients, a total of 540; of these, 32 are private cases and 4 out-county. There is said to be vacant accommodation for 18 males, but, irrespective of the detached hospital, for no females. In this hospital are, however, 36 beds, 26 of which are at present occupied. This accommodation cannot be looked upon as permanent, for it is obvious that upon the occurrence of a single case of infectious disease the hospital must be cleared of its ordinary inmates, who would then overcrowd the wards of the main building. Hence we conclude that the new Committee of Visitors must soon take into their consideration the provision of additional room for females, and indeed for males also.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit, on March 20th of last year, 44 males and 48 females have been admitted here, 16 males and 7 females discharged, of whom 13 and 5 respectively had recovered, and 20 males and 15 females died.

Post-mortem examinations.

The deaths were from ordinary and natural causes, ascertained or verified in 30 instances by post-mortem examination, and in one case only was an inquest held, the verdict being "death from cardiac disease." The 35 deaths represent a rate of mortality of about 7·5 per cent. per annum of the average number resident.

No typhoid or contagious or epidemic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and casualties, except the fracture of a leg, already mentioned, have been few and not serious.

During our inspection we found 14 men and 4 women in bed, but the general health of the Asylum is good. No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit.

We desire to recommend the provision of a moveable bath for each hospital ward, so that the sick may be bathed when necessary at the bedside.

Divine Service.

The completion of the new chapel has been followed by a sensible increase in the attendance of patients, the number having risen to 360 on Sundays.

Employment.

The returns made to us of the numbers of patients usefully employed, including in the employment domestic work, indicate that 64 per cent. of the males and 77 per cent. of the females are so employed.

Amusement.

We are glad to find that the exercise of the patients on a more extended scale than can be attained to in the airing-courts only is duly practised; and that a very good proportion attend the associated entertainments.

Staff of attendants.

We have inquired into the staff of attendants, and find that it is maintained at a good strength, and that changes are not frequent.

The medical staff remains unchanged. We find the case-books and medical records well kept.

We understand that the use to be made of the old chapel has been under discussion. We do not think it could be made into a satisfactory

ward

ward, and the cost of conversion would be considerable; and we suggest that it be fitted up with a billiard table, &c., as a sort of club room for the male attendants. Such a room, which does not already exist here, is now very commonly provided in Asylums. Appendix (C.) Carmarthen Asylum.

Cheshire Asylums.—1. Chester.

8 March 1889.

Yesterday we commenced our inspection of this Asylum, and have concluded our work this day. It is nearly 12 months since the last official visit was paid, and since that time the following changes have taken place. Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.) Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	72	64	136
Discharged, recovered - - -	44	39	83
,, relieved - - -	2	—	2
Died - - - - -	34	22	56

The number on the books is 597, of whom 310 are females. We learn that there is vacant accommodation in the male division for 24, and in the female for 17 patients. No patient is absent on leave, and we have in consequence seen and given opportunity of speaking with us to every patient. The only complaint made to us (that, however, was in the male division by no means infrequent) was of the quantity of bread given at breakfast and supper, and we think that six ounces and five ounces for men and women respectively is by no means a liberal allowance; and we may notice that the weekly charge for the patients here is lower than in any other Asylum of which we are officially aware.

One of the reasons whereby the cost may be kept down, is no doubt the smallness of the staff, and in consequence thereof there are several matters on which we have to comment. In the dormitories we found several beds with only one sheet, blankets not regularly supplied in the same numbers to all beds, and beds furnished with waterproof sheets without under blankets. There is no housekeeper, so that the work of supervising the articles sent to and from the laundry falls on the head attendant, who has also to see to the clothing of the women, which in several wards appeared to us to be unsatisfactory, both as regards quality and neatness. Too many strong exceptional dresses were worn, also, we think, pointing to the weakness of staff; and in consequence the nurses are unable to overcome the destructive habits by occupation and out-door exercise. In No. 5 Ward, where are placed the worst class of female patients, there are 45 women under, nominally, three nurses; but one of the nurses with three patients is absent from the ward for several hours in the day, and so 42 women who require constant attention are looked after by two nurses only. Another matter arising from the smallness of the staff is the non-existence of any system of regular extended exercise for men and women beyond the Asylum grounds, exclusive of the men working on the land. During the summer the men attending church on Sundays (if Staff of attendants. Condition of patients.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

Condition of patients.

the weather be fine) walk beyond the Asylum grounds, and the women under similar circumstances walk within the grounds; and about 70 women, if the weather permit, are taken twice a week beyond the grounds, and their exercise beyond the airing-courts is limited to this. Including laundry maids the staff of nurses is one to 15, and we therefore strongly urge an increase in the staff. We might here call attention to the fact that a nurse has been, since the beginning of January, and still is, laid up with an attack of typhoid fever; but for these two months no supernumerary has been appointed to supply her place. It is to be regretted that there is no detached hospital, as the sick nurse has to be treated in a single room in the infirmary ward, where proper isolation is impossible. This defect, we think, should be supplied. The mortality for last year, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was 9·5 per cent. for both sexes; and, with one exception, the deaths were due to natural causes. The exception was that of a female patient who died from suffocation during a fit at night, in the observation dormitory, in which there was a nurse specially appointed to continuously supervise the patients. In this case alone the coroner held an inquest and the jury appended to their verdict a rider "that the dormitory was insufficiently watched during the night." The nurse inculpated was dismissed. It ought to be known, however, that the electric apparatus which should serve as a test of the wakefulness of the attendants on night duty, was and still is out of order. This defect was noticed at the Commissioners' last visit, and the clock has been overhauled by Bailey, of Salford, the maker; but without success. We learn that the maker was offered an annual sum to attend to and keep the clock in proper order, but this offer was declined. Some other plan of testing the vigilance of the night watch than by this useless clock must be speedily adopted.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in only 35 out of the 56 deaths.

The health of the patients seemed to us to be fair; 17 men and 13 women were seen by us in bed, and under medical treatment last week were registered ten men and nine women.

Restraint.

Restraint has only been found necessary in the case of one woman, who broke her arm before admission, and wore long sleeves one night for surgical reasons.

Seclusion.

Two patients have been secluded on six occasions in all, and for a total of 28 hours.

Dietary.

We saw the dinner served in the dining hall, which was good but would be far more appetising if earthenware plates and cups were substituted for the enamelled tin, which, as soon as the enamel begins to peel off, looks dirty and is very difficult to keep clean. The men have two shirts a week; but not all the women have a change of linen during the week, whilst it is only in the infirmary that night dresses are given. We think that all the women should have clean under-linen twice in the week; this matter would doubtless appertain to the office of housekeeper, who will be, we hope, soon appointed, as she is evidently needed.

Precautions against fire.

We tested the efficiency of the fire brigade, with the following result. Having given an alarm, one jet was playing in seven minutes upon the side of the house, and in 12 minutes two jets were in play upon the same spot; but it took 23 minutes before two jets were able to play on the roof, and then the force of water was but small. Reliance is placed upon the Chester Fire Brigade, and at one time the Asylum and Chester were in telephonic communication. This, however, has

has been discontinued, and until it be renewed, we think the possibility of receiving timely aid from the brigade at Chester very problematical. Appendix (C.) Cheshire Asylums. (Chester.)

The attendants seem to us to be on good terms with the patients, and to have a fairly satisfactory record of the duration of service. No patient complained of ill-usage, and except respecting the bread, already mentioned, only one man (R. E.) brought anything to our notice worthy of mention. He told us that he had a sum of money, between 1,200 *l.* and 1,400 *l.* If this be the case, we were told it was believed to be so, we think some steps might be taken to remove him to some place where he would not be detained as a pauper lunatic.

A return of employment furnished to us shows that 187 men and 214 women are employed in various ways. Of the men, the principal occupation is on the farm, where 84 are made useful; and 101 women are engaged for the most part in the needle-room; 33 men and 39 women are employed about the wards, whilst 32 women assist at the laundry. Employment.

At church last Sunday were 160 men and 167 women, whilst at last week's dance 98 men and 103 women were present. The books in the wards are very scantily supplied, and for the most part not of an entertaining character, and the means of amusement seemed to us to be scanty. The principal improvement since the last visit has been the occupation and addition of some buildings to the "Knolls" farm. We hope, with the completion of the work here, the construction of a walk all round the estate will be undertaken. Amusement.

The Asylum well has been deepened, by which an abundant supply of water has become available. We have only to add, in conclusion, that the case-books continue to be well kept.

Cheshire Asylums.—2. Macclesfield.

23 July 1889.

On the books of this Asylum are the names of 586 patients, of whom 248 are males. We have during our visit seen and given opportunity of speaking with us to all the patients, excepting 3 men, one of whom is on trial, one on four days' leave, and the other out with his friends for the day. Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

We can give, on the whole, a very good report of the state of the wards and dormitories, the condition of the patients, and the general air of contentment which prevailed. Their dress was neat and good, and no complaints were made to us calling for notice. State of wards. Condition of patients.

A very good dinner was supplied in the hall. The air was everywhere untainted, and the water-closets were in good order, but we think that some of the urinals might be improved. Some of the dormitories struck us as being rather crowded, and we learn that it is in contemplation to ask the sanction of the Secretary of State to enlarge the female division; whenever such scheme is brought forward we trust that the erection of a detached hospital will not be lost sight of. Amongst other matters calling for notice we think that the dead-house and post-mortem room should be improved, and the rooms in which the deceased patients' friends come to pay the last token of respect should be furnished for their visit. The airing-courts require fresh gravel, or, better still, the walks should be asphalted. Telephonic communication Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

has been made throughout the Asylum, but we think that this should be extended to Macclesfield, which would prove of great service in a sudden emergency, *e.g.*, an outbreak of fire or escape of a patient. With a view of ensuring to those patients who sleep in single rooms quiet at night, we advise that all the doors be made to open with a handle from the outside.

Staff of attendants.

The duration of service of the attendants is very satisfactory; out of the whole number, 60, only 15 have seen less than 12 months' service, and it is a singular fact that out of the 34 nurses no less than 25 have been here for over two years. Both sexes seemed to understand and be liked by their respective patients, and it is therefore with the greater regret we have to report that an attendant, A. Bailey, was on Friday last dismissed for striking a patient, M. G., several blows, knocking him down and kicking him. As this was seen by the medical superintendent, and there were several attendants also witnesses of the assault we trust that the Committee will without delay direct his prosecution. We saw in bed to-day 5 men and 10 women, and under medical treatment last week are registered the names of 20 men and 22 women. The Asylum has been entirely free from an infectious or contagious disorder since the last visit over 16 months ago, and the general health is satisfactory. We suggest that bedside baths on wheels be provided for the use of the sick in the infirmaries. The deaths have been 31 amongst the males and 41 amongst the females. Except one suicide of a male patient all the deaths were due to causes common in asylums, calling for no remark, except that out of the 31 male deaths 10 were due to general paralysis.

Inquest.

The coroner held an inquest in the case of the suicide, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned, and no one seems to be blameworthy for the occurrence. One other death, that of a woman, formed the subject of inquiry by a jury, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Post-mortem examinations.

It is to be mentioned with praise that Dr. Sheldon has performed necropsy in 67 out of the 72 deaths. The deaths in which permission to make such examination was refused were principally private patients, of whom there are now (including 2 criminals), 36 in the Asylum, for whom the charge is from 12 *s.* to 20 *s.* a week. There are 15 out-county patients received here at 12 *s.* 10 *d.* weekly.

Statistics.

The admissions since the last visit have been 214, and the discharges on recovery 63, whilst 55 have been sent away "relieved," or "not improved," over 30 of these being transferred to their own county asylum.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

All the epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous observation by night, but the construction of the dormitories does not afford that perfect supervision which we could desire, and we hope if the additional building be erected, a well constructed observation dormitory will be included.

Divine Service.

The returns of Church Services show that 280 were present last Sunday and about 190 attend the week-day prayers. The congregation at church on Sundays does not seem to us to be large in proportion to the number of patients, and we regret to learn that no Roman Catholic service is held here. A room for celebration of the service has been offered to the priest, but he has declined to use it; we hope, however, some other priest may be found who will be able to avail himself of the offer. About 250 patients join in the associated gatherings, and 218 walk daily in the grounds, over 150 weekly beyond the grounds, and we are informed by Dr. Sheldon that excepting 2 male patients no

one

one not physically disabled is confined wholly to the airing courts for exercise. Appendix (C.)

One hundred and seventy-eight men and 228 women are usefully employed, 72 of the former and 56 of the latter being returned as ward-cleaners: 61 men work on the land, and 97 women knit and sew. Cheshire Asylums. (Macclesfield.)

No patient was in seclusion or under restraint when we visited the wards, but 5 males and 3 females have been restrained on various occasions, principally by the gloves, and for surgical reasons, but one woman was dry-packed 38 times and for 456 hours, on account of her suicidal attempts. Employment. Restraint.

Twelve male and 13 female patients have been secluded 77 and 44 times, and for a total of 768 and 172 hours respectively. Serious casualties have been very few. The medical officers remain as at the last visit, but a new head male attendant and a new housekeeper have been appointed. The case books are very well kept and the Pathological Journal furnishes much useful information. Seclusion.

Cornwall Asylum.

5 October 1889.

The patients at present borne on the books of this Asylum are, in all, 680, being an increase of 15 over the number at the date of our Colleagues' visit last year. Cornwall Asylum.

The 680 patients are divided into 46 (24 males and 22 females) of the private, and 634 (282 males and 352 females) of the pauper class. There is, we are informed, vacant accommodation for 24 male and 50 female patients of the latter class.

Since the date, 27th July 1888, of the visit referred to, 148 pauper and 6 private patients have been admitted; 57 patients, 52 paupers and 5 of the private class, have been discharged, of whom 41 of the former had recovered, and 50 pauper and 3 private patients died. Statistics.

On the bodies of 11 of those who died the coroner held inquests. Inquests.

Four had died within 14 days of admission; one died from extensive fracture of the skull, caused by a fall; one from impaction of a piece of fat in the wind pipe, and two deaths were due to diarrhœa, the rest to ordinary causes..

Post-mortem examination was made in 34 instances only. Objection by relatives prevents, we are told, a larger proportion. We are so impressed with the value of autopsy in Asylums that we trust every effort will be made to overrule that objection. Post-mortem examinations.

No epidemic or contagious disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and the death-rate has been low, namely, about 6·25 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

At present a good many patients, 23 males and 44 females, are under medical treatment, and we found 18 males and 24 females confined to bed, many of them, however, owing only to feebleness. The nursing of the sick seems to be good, and we were glad to find that none of the patients confined to bed suffered with bedsores.

There is but one case recorded of the use of mechanical restraint, applied by means of locked gloves. Restraint.

Seclusion was employed in the cases of 4 males on four occasions, and for 7½ hours, and of 5 males on 16 occasions, and for 21 hours. Seclusion.

One private. and 8 pauper patients are absent on trial; all the latter, we are glad to learn, with allowances, for which a charitable fund exists here.

Appendix (C.)

Cornwall Asylum.

All the rest of the patients we have seen. We regret that among the private patients, all of whom are in the "Carew Building," we observed none showing, at present, much improvement.

Condition of patients.

The patients generally were remarkably quiet and free from excitement, and, apart from the customary complaint of unnecessary detention, little dissatisfaction was expressed by them. No charges calling for inquiry were preferred to us. We were satisfied with the dress of both sexes.

Employment.

The return supplied to us of the patients usefully employed is fairly satisfactory. In the male division, 173, and in the female, 238, patients are so employed, representing 62 and 68 per cent. respectively of the total numbers of pauper patients. We should be glad if the male private patients could be induced to engage more freely in active employment, such as gardening, &c., believing it to be valuable as a remedial agent.

Amusement.

The amusements of the patients appear to be well cared for, and they include several pic-nics at the seaside, and visits to a circus when one comes to the town.

About 290 of the two sexes attend the associated entertainments, and about 250 have walking exercise beyond the Asylum estate.

As regards the Asylum buildings, we can report the wards generally to be in very good order. Two in the old building, and the new infirmary, on the female side, and wards 8 and 9 on the male side, have been painted and decorated.

More work of this nature will doubtless be done in the new male block, and we should be glad to see something done to relieve the large extent of bare whitewashed walls.

The work of most pressing necessity is, in our opinion, the improvement of the "Men's Building," by increasing the day space, and providing proper water-closet accommodation and urinals.

Dr. Adams has pointed out to us how he thinks this may best be done, viz., by addition to the ends of the projecting wings, and the construction of proper cross ventilated closet blocks in connection, and we quite agree with his views. We recommend this matter to the early attention of the Committee.

Precautions against fire.

The improvement of means of escape in the event of a fire, from the "High Building," is also a matter deserving of consideration. The fire-escape which has been procured would, no doubt, be useful, but descent by it from the upper floor would not be unattended by danger. The best provision would be an external iron staircase at each end.

We thought that some of the machinery in the laundry required protection by light wire guards, to prevent danger to the patients employed.

We need hardly say that we concur in the suggestions heretofore made as to the desirability of erecting a detached hospital for infectious diseases. Such an hospital is now generally recognised as a necessary part of the equipment of a lunatic asylum.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants remains at about the same strength as at the last visit. It appears to be adequate, and for night duty there are four for the male and five for the female division.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The arrangements for the night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients are as noticed in former entries.

The junior medical officer, Mr. L. Jones, has left, and has been succeeded by Mr. Woodward.

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

26 March 1889.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum. Statistics.

We have this day inspected this Asylum, and find that there are on the books 573 patients, of whom 303 are males. Since our Colleagues were here in October 1888, the following changes have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	39	27	66
Discharged "recovered" - -	16	15	31
„ "relieved" and "not improved."	8	2	10
Died - - - - - -	15	11	26

The causes of the 26 deaths present no features calling for remark, except we have to notice that in these cases, as has happened for many years past, autopsy has verified the assigned cause in every instance. No patient was absent on trial, and we have therefore seen every patient on the books, and endeavoured to converse with them. We had no complaints, except of too long detention, and, as usual, those complaints were made by those patients least fitted for discharge.

State of wards, &c. The patients were very quiet and contented, the wards were bright and clean, the beds and bedding in very good order ; and the dress of both sexes not open to unfavourable comment.

Condition of Patients. We saw no strong dress in either division ; and only one patient appeared with a black eye, and that was self-inflicted. The number of water-closet seats was in some wards too small, but nowhere did we detect any noxious smell.

Dietary. The dinner which we saw served in several wards, in the dining hall, and in the laundry, was savoury and approved. There are a very large number of old and feeble persons here, and we saw in bed 24 men and 30 women, whilst 65 patients were entered as under medical treatment last week.

Epileptics. There are 43 patients here afflicted with epilepsy, all of whom sleep under continuous supervision by night. We think there ought to be two tell-tale clocks, one at either extremity of each watch dormitory, and they should be marked every half hour. More tell-tale clocks ought to be placed about the building, to show the visits of the patrolling night attendants. No one was in seclusion or restraint to-day, but a p.tient, just admitted, with a suspicious eruption, is not isolated, but shut up in a single room in the reception ward. We desire once more to call attention to the want of a detached hospital.

Restraint Three men have been restrained by the polka, and two of them also by sheets, one of them to prevent his injuring himself during periods of violent suicidal excitement ; and the two others for surgical reasons, one of them having cut his throat previous to admission, and the other had fractured his right clavicle. Four male patients were secluded on 24 occasions, and for 296 hours in all. Seclusion.

Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants on day duty is, on the male side 21, and on the female side 19, whilst on night duty are three of each sex. The changes amongst the attendants have been rather numerous, but the wages are good, and there seems to be no other reason than the love of

Appendix (C.)

Cumberland and Westmoreland Asylum.

change to account for the short period of service of many of the attendants.

There have been very few structural alterations since the last visit, but we have seen the new farmstead and piggeries, which seem to be well contrived and arranged.

Precautions against fire.

This Asylum is in telephonic communication with the Carlisle Fire Brigade, whereby the danger of the buildings being burnt is diminished. We think the safe removal of the patients by alternative staircases throughout the Asylum is practically secured.

Amusement.

The entertainments are provided very freely. Since the 1st January there have been 22 dances, two lectures, three concerts, and one quasi-theatrical performance. At the last associated gathering 182 patients were present. Walking exercise is enjoyed by a large number of patients, and except for the laundry patients, appear to us to be satisfactory; but those engaged at the laundry should have a short walk daily, as well as the more extended walk given them now once a week. The patients who are restricted altogether to the airing-courts, which are really gardens, are very few.

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday 279 patients attended.

Employment.

Two hundred and fourteen men are usefully employed, and we note with satisfaction that this return is not swollen by an undue proportion of ward cleaners, but only 25 are entered under that head. On the land, 151 work, and 35 assist the artizans and tradesmen; of the women, 63 knit or sew, 29 work in the laundry, and 8 are employed in the kitchen and offices. From this entry it will be seen that the Asylum continues to be managed with energy and efficiency, whilst the assistant medical officers should receive praise for the carefully noted case-books.

Denbigh Asylum.

15 October 1889.

Denbigh Asylum.

Want of further accommodation.

On the books of this Asylum are now 543 patients. At our Colleagues' visit, in July 1888, there were 547. Four patients are, at the present moment, away on leave. The crowding of the Asylum continues. At the Abergavenny Asylum are also 24 women who should be accommodated here if they could be received. The necessity for further accommodation for the pauper insane of the five North Wales counties is therefore obvious. The new Committee of this Asylum have not yet decided how the necessity shall be met. Enlargement of this building is much to be deprecated; the Asylum does not lend itself to sufficient enlargement for both sexes, and any step in that direction would involve the removal and re-erection of laundry, kitchen, stores, and other offices. The first consideration, however, appears to be the water supply for any increase of the number of patients here; the present supply is scarcely adequate, in all seasons, for the 543 now under care and treatment, the quantity failing at times through the reduced pumping power of a ram in droughty weather and as regards the quality of that supply we have also doubts, which should be solved by a professional analysis. As a preliminary to any decision by the Committee of the point whether further accommodation should be provided here or elsewhere, the opinion of a competent engineer should, we think, be taken as to the certainty of an ample supply of pure water.

The

Denbigh Asylum.

Statistics.

The admissions since 17th July 1888 have been 131 of pauper, 14 of private cases; 78 chargeable insane, and 12 of the private class have been discharged. Of the former 62, of the latter 9, had "recovered." The deaths have been 64, according to the returns made to us.

Mortality, casualties, and Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations have been 21 only. The mortality for 1888 was about 9 per cent. upon the average daily numbers resident. For the interval since the Commissioners' last visit it has been at a somewhat higher rate. Among the causes which are *not* common in Asylums we may mention dysentery or severe diarrhœa, which proved fatal to 2 men and 1 woman; suffocation by food getting into air-passages of 2 epileptic men; the suicide by drowning of a male patient; the death from acute melancholia, and fractured ribs with pleuro-pneumonia of another male patient.

Inquest.

The Coroner appears to have held an inquest in the case of the suicide only, but he seems to have made a personal inquiry at the Asylum into the case of broken ribs, and to have satisfied himself that an inquest was not necessary. In the last mentioned case, the patient was unusually violent in resisting all efforts by attendants to deal with him. Two members of the Committee, one of whom was a medical man, made a special inquiry at the Asylum into all the circumstances of this death, but failed to discover the actual manner in which the bones were fractured. In the above mentioned 4 cases of death, particulars were at the time forwarded to our office, and we were informed, in the case of suicide, that the Committee had thought the attendant in charge at the time so much to blame that they had reprimanded him, and lowered his wages.

Suicidal patients.

We have ascertained what the existing arrangements are for securing supervision of suicidal patients, and have advised Mr. Cox to supplement them by issuing special caution parchments or cards to be retained by the attendants in charge, directing the patients to be kept constantly in view, such caution parchments or cards to be withdrawn only by the Medical Superintendent or Assistant Medical Officer, when, in his opinion, the supervision may be properly relaxed; these cards to accompany the patients when removed from ward to ward, counterfoils to be signed by each attendant to show his knowledge and responsibility.

Staff of attendants.

We have to draw attention to the fact that in this Asylum the staff of attendants is much below a proper strength, and in some wards it is not even sufficient for the safety of the patients, and is of course inadequate for their proper treatment as regards employment and out-door exercise. We would instance male ward No. 2, with 45 patients, 22 of whom are epileptic, and two attendants, of whom one is withdrawn during part of the day to work in the laundry: also No. 3 male ward, where 43 of the most excited and turbulent class are together with four attendants, but of whom two go out to work. In none of the other wards, male or female, is the staff too strong. At the time we visited, Nos. 2 and 3 female wards, with 46 very troublesome patients, were in charge of three nurses only, the fourth being absent on leave. We strongly urge the immediate employment of two additional men and one additional woman for day duty.

Seclusion.

While we were in the wards 1 male and 2 female patients were in seclusion, and since our Colleagues' visit this treatment has been adopted for 20 men on 106 occasions in the aggregate, and for a total period of 1,289 hours, and as regards 5 females on 35 occasions and for 392 hours.

Restraint.

One patient of each sex has also been restrained, the man (the individual who died of broken ribs) by a long sleeve jacket for 120

 hours

Appendix (C.)

Denbigh Asylum.

hours, for extreme violence and resistance; the woman wore locked gloves and bandages for 600 hours for surgical reasons.

Night supervision.

For night duty there are still three attendants of each sex, two stationary in the observation dormitories on each side, and one patrolling. The latter have each a patient assisting. We must again express disapproval of the employment of patients for such duty.

Epileptic and sick patients.

There are 67 epileptics, but of these, 12 men and 3 women are not considered fit for association at night, and are therefore not then under continuous observation. The patients under medical treatment and so registered are 14.

State of wards and clothing of patients, and dietary.

We found the wards in good order, and noticed recent improvements, especially the substitution of Doulton's water-closet fittings for others of faulty construction. Some of the water-closets require better flushing, and the hot-water supply to the baths is in several instances unsatisfactory as regards temperature and the quantity of water; indeed the baths themselves have insufficient inlets and outlets, and we should be glad to see better baths in their room. We did not observe that the air was vitiated in the wards, but it is a serious defect that soil-pipes should be inside a building used as an Asylum. The bedding, so far as we examined it, was clean, but in the "Church" dormitory, which is cold at night, more or thicker blankets would be a comfort.

The patients appear to be well clad by day, and the dietary is unaltered. Communication between the medical staff and some of the wards has been accelerated by electricity. There is, however, no means of communicating thus with the public water works on which the Asylum relies for assistance in case of an outbreak of fire. The cases in bed to-day were 7 men and 3 women, some for excitement only. The patients up and dressed were, on the whole, quiet and orderly; the women in Nos. 2 and 3 somewhat noisy and an exception to the rest.

Employment.

The returns made to us show that 127 men, or 41 per cent. of the total number of males, and 179 women, or 70 per cent. of those in the female division, do some kind of work. The proportion on the male side is low and is no doubt to some extent due to the insufficient staff of attendants. This deficiency probably also accounts for the fact that daily exercise beyond the airing-courts to those patients not employed out of the wards, is only given to 8 men and 46 women. On two days in the week, however, parties of 60 to 80 men and about 90 women are taken for country walks. The suggestion by our Colleagues, that the field near the Superintendent's house should be properly enclosed and a good path made round it, has not yet been carried out. Extended exercise and varied amusements, alternating with employment, are, we believe, very conducive to the bodily health and mental recovery of patients.

Exercise.

Case books.

Since the visit in 1888 of the Commissioners the Asylum has been deprived by death of the services of Mr. Robinson, who had been in office as Clerk to the Visitors and Clerk and Steward since the opening of the Asylum in 1848. He has been succeeded by Mr. William Barker from the Lancaster County Asylum. Mr. Cox continues to be assisted in his medical duties by Dr. Herbert, and we observe with satisfaction that the case books are well kept.

Appendix (C.)

Derbyshire Asylum.

10 April 1889.

Derbyshire Asylum.

This Asylum came under our inspection to-day. We are much disappointed in finding that a sum of 2,610 *l.*, profit made from out-county patients, has been diverted from improvements and additions essential to the proper working of the Asylum. It is still without a detached hospital; the dining and recreation hall is overcrowded at meals; there are no mess-rooms for attendants (who certainly require their comforts to be somewhat considered, their work being very trying). The extension of the observation dormitories, the provision of additional single rooms in their vicinity for epileptics, and better infirmary accommodation, are also all matters which cry for outlay which cannot properly be postponed. The patients are now 447, of whom 236 are males, 211 are females. We have seen all in residence; none are away on leave.

Accommodation.

Staff of attendants.

The day attendants are, in the men's division, in the proportion of one to 12 patients, in the women's one to 13 or thereabouts, a staff by no means too strong numerically. In male ward No. 8, where are 41 patients, of whom 30 are epileptics, the attendants, three only, seem to us to be too few.

State of wards.

We cannot do otherwise than remark favourably upon the state of the wards; they are, particularly on the female side, bright, clean, and comfortable, without lavish expenditure in furniture or decoration. We found the water-closets in a satisfactory state, the bedding sufficient and clean wherever we turned it up, and the bath-rooms tidy: the towels in the lavatories should however, we think, be more frequently changed on the male side. We can also speak well of the patient's clothing. Seven men and 5 women were in bed, a small proportion of the total number of patients. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint.

Restraint.

Two females and 1 male have been restrained, each once; the male from 19th January to 16th February last to prevent self-mutilation, one woman for two nights and a day to prevent her pulling out her hair and injuring herself, the other woman for 39 hours because she was dangerously violent to herself and others. They were all restrained by jacket. The woman last mentioned is convalescent, and when speaking to us remembered the restraint, and spoke gratefully of her treatment, which appears to have been quite necessary, and to have, in fact, saved her life.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been resorted to thrice with 2 men for a few hours only, both violent epileptics, to abate their excitement.

Casualties.

We saw no black eye in the male wards. Two women only exhibited such injuries, both epileptics, who had fallen. One man only complained of rough treatment, and that by an attendant in the football field. He was stripped and examined. The man alleged internal injury, but none such was discoverable by us, and he showed no bruise. We made inquiry into the affair; the evidence was conflicting, and we came to the conclusion that he had himself been disorderly and violent, and that in future it would be well not to include epileptics, generally irritable, in the Asylum football games.

Epileptic, suicidal, and sick patients.

This class of patients consists here of 40 men, and the women are 36. Of these and the actively suicidal cases 36 men and 34 women are under continuous night supervision. Sufficient instructions are given

Derbyshire Asylum.

in the charge attendants' books for the constant oversight by day of those dangerous to themselves.

The night attendants are three in each division. One is stationed in the infirmary ward of each side, another in the observation dormitory, the third patrols. In the infirmaries to-day were 33 men and 28 women. We think that the small side rooms there are overcrowded with four beds in them. No person had a bed-sore, but no one had been very long bedridden. There are 6 general paralytics only in the Asylum at present. The actively suicidal patients are returned to us as 19. Two of the women in bed were suffering from erysipelas. The total number of patients registered as being under medical treatment are 12 males, 7 females.

Suggestions as to wards and attendants.

We would suggest the provision of portable baths in both infirmaries, and a stretcher is wanted in the women's. To female wards 5, 7, and 8, the hot-water pipes are now extended. Everywhere the temperature was good. Wards No. 7 on each side (now vacant) are about to be re-opened, although the Derby Borough cases have been transferred to their Asylum. The conduct of the patients of each sex was very orderly during our inspection. The attendants and nurses still take their meals in the wards, so that many must be on duty for long hours, with little intermission. Those employed in the more turbulent wards might perhaps deserve extra consideration in the shape of increased wages. We are very sorry to learn that the wages of attendants hereafter taking service are to be lowered by the withdrawal of the 3 *l.* 5 *s.* and 2 *l.* 15 *s.* per annum, allowance now made to the present male and female attendants respectively for the withdrawal of their beer. No class of employés deserve more consideration than the attendants on the insane. They have long hours of duty and much exposure to risk of bodily injury, and should at least be as well cared for as the patients in the Asylum. We were present at the hall dinner. The overcrowding was very great. We have already said that the hall should be enlarged.

Dietary, and state of patients' health.

The dinner was well cooked and perfectly substantial; the plates were, as a rule, cleared, and the patients spoke contentedly of their dietary, and the general health appears to be as good as can be expected in an Asylum. There have been some, but not many, cases of dysentery and diarrhœa. The water is not known to be deleterious, but it is much charged with sulphates, and the question of deepening the Asylum well has been mooted in the hope that by this operation a better quality may be got. This deserves further consideration by the Committee.

Statistics.

The admissions of patients since 2nd February 1888, when our Colleagues were here, have been 190. The discharges have been 110, of which 72 were upon recovery; 85 deaths are recorded, almost the same number on each side of the Asylum.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been as many as 83. An autopsy book is kept, and at that we have looked as well as at the other medical records. We recommend that all bed-sores be noticed, as they often result from careless or ignorant nursing, or from the want of proper appliances in an infirmary.

Inquests and casualties.

The casualties include 2 suicides, one by cutting the throat, the other by hanging; the particulars of each death were communicated to our Board. These were the subjects of coroner's inquiries. There were two other inquests, one upon the death of an epileptic found dead in bed. The verdict was, "Died suddenly from epilepsy." The other inquest was upon a man who had swallowed a chesnut, and who had been the

subject

subject of œsophagotomy. The verdict was accompanied by a rider to the effect that the operation was most carefully and skilfully performed. We are sorry to add that there have been several fractures of a serious character; 2 of ribs on the male side, and 2 in the female division; the former not accounted for except as sustained during excitement; the latter, in one case, through the violence of a fellow patient who knocked the woman down; in the other during excitement, and probably in struggling with nurses whom (we are informed) the magistrates who held an inquiry into the matter did not blame. The case-books which we have examined appear to be well kept.

Appendix (C.)

Derbyshire Asylum.

Devon Asylum.

22 May 1889.

We have completed the annual visitation of this Asylum, the patients in which continue to increase in numbers. There are now on the books the names of 907; 370 being males, and 537 females. This is an increase of 26 upon the number here at the visit of our Colleagues in July of last year, and which number exhibited a similar increase upon the total of patients at the visit of the previous year. The vacant accommodation is estimated as sufficient for 16 males and 22 females, but we must record our opinion that some wards are already overfull, especially as regards the dormitories, in some of which the cubic space per bed cannot, we think, exceed, if it reaches, 400 feet, and in few, if any, does it reach the minimum which we require in all new Asylums, namely, 600 feet.

Devon Asylum.

In the circumstances we would strongly urge on the Committee the necessity for carrying out without delay the unexecuted portions of the general scheme of extension which has already received the sanction of the Secretary of State, beginning with the additions to the "male house."

In the meantime some means of providing for a reduction of the number of beds in the overcrowded dormitories should be considered. Day space, too, is in some wards deficient, notably, for example, in male 2. Dr. Saunders has made a suggestion which appears to us to be a good one, and which is, to throw out one or more bays of good size from the corridors. We should be glad to see a commencement made in the ward we have mentioned.

An escape staircase should be provided for No. 4 female ward, at the end of the spur.

We think it important that electric recording clocks, as checks upon the night attendants, should be obtained; and it would be well at the same time to establish some telephonic, or other mode of communication between the blocks and other detached buildings and the main building. One or two pianos for the female blocks would, we think, be appreciated.

Among improvements effected since the last visit we notice the completion of the new female dining-hall, kitchen, and offices; the extension of the recreation-hall and construction of a good stage; and we are glad to observe that the high semi-circular windows in sleeping rooms continue to be cut down.

We have found the wards generally clean and bright and the bedding in good order, though we should like to see more horse-hair and less coir fibre used for filling the mattresses.

State of wards, &c.

Appendix (C.)

Devon Asylum.

Of the present patients, all but five who are criminals, are of the pauper class. One man and three women are absent on leave, but all the rest we have seen..

Condition of patients.

As regards their dress and personal condition we are satisfied; and upon the whole they appear contented with their treatment, though some general and undefined complaints of roughness were made to us; none, however, that seemed to us well-founded.

Dietary.

We saw yesterday a very good dinner served to the patients, who have the appearance of being well fed.

Employment.

Inquiring into the details of treatment, we learn that the patients usefully employed in the various ways common in asylums are 182 men and 282 women, being 50 per cent. of the total of males and 53 per cent. of that of females. These proportions are, we think, susceptible of increase. As regards exercise, too, we should be pleased to see some improvement, for we observe that as many as 169 males and 94 females do not get more extended exercise than can be obtained in the airing-courts.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since 25th July, the date of the last visit, have been the admission of 66 males and 70 females, the discharge of 28 males and 31 females, of whom 19 and 23 respectively had recovered, and the death of 22 males and 28 females, all but one from ordinary causes. The excepted death was due to enteric fever, of which it was the only case, and which is supposed to have been sporadic.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 20 of the males and 15 of the females, who died. No coroner's inquest has been held. The mortality last year was very low, being only 5·8 per cent. of the average number resident.

Seclusion.

We find that seclusion has been employed in the case of 26 males on 14 occasions, and for a total duration of 1,405 hours; and of 20 females on 45 occasions, and for 314 hours. No mechanical restraint has been used.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

All the epileptics and the acutely suicidal patients are stated to sleep under continuous supervision; of the former, there are in the male division, 55, and in the female, 35, and of the latter, 21 males and 14 females.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants, which consists for day duty of 25 men and 38 women, and for night duty of 3 men and 4 women, has before been thought to be rather weak in this Asylum, and so we must consider it. It gives only one male attendant to 15 patients, and one female to about 14 patients. Full employment and exercise depend a good deal upon an adequate staff. Changes do not seem to have been frequent of late. We are glad to learn that an assistant head nurse is to be appointed to live in, and take immediate charge of, the female blocks.

Dorset Asylums.

18 May 1889.

Dorset Asylums.

We have visited and inspected both the new Asylum at Charminster and the old one at Forston. In the former are 315, and in the latter 143 patients, and a woman is on leave, making a total of 459 on the books, of whom 10 males and 16 females are of the private class, and the rest (212 males and 220 females) are paupers.

There are vacant beds for 25 females, but for only 5 males; all the pauper patients are now Dorsetshire patients; and as it is presumed that

Dorset Asylums.

that most, if not all, of the private cases must be retained in that category, additional accommodation for the former class cannot be obtained by their removal, and it is evident therefore that the question of an extension of the Asylum must before long be considered. In connection with this, the committee will, no doubt, also consider the further question of concentrating all the patients on the Charminster site, and abandoning the antiquated and unsuitable buildings at Forston. Before, however, this could be done, and indeed before any extension of the Charminster Asylum could be sanctioned, a material addition to the Asylum estate would be requisite. In the entry made in this book by our Colleagues last year, reference was made to a proposal to purchase 18 acres, which, no doubt, would be a valuable addition, but in our opinion quite insufficient for such an extension of the Asylum as the large scheme indicated above would involve. Should an opportunity occur of purchasing at a fair price a much larger extent of adjoining land than the 18 acres, it would, we think, be prudent in the committee to embrace it.

We find that since the last visit, on 7th February 1888, of two members of our Board, 53 male and 48 female patients have been admitted here; 15 males and 26 females were discharged, 13 of the males and 21 of the females having recovered; and 29 males and 25 females died.

Post-mortem examinations.

The deaths were due to causes of ordinary occurrence in asylums; in 52 out of the 54, post-mortem examination was made. One was the subject of an inquest. It was the case of a young woman said to have been kept locked up in a shed near Weymouth by a man named Burt. The inquiry was a long one, and only terminated the day before yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of "death from consumption." The rate of mortality last year was 9·5 per cent. of the average number resident. No epidemic or contagious disease has appeared in either Asylum since the last visit.

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients and are satisfied generally with their condition. A few were noisy and excited, but to no great extent. No complaints of any consequence were made to us. The state of the patients' dress and their condition as to cleanliness and neatness were satisfactory.

Though there are many aged and rather feeble people among the patients, we found only one patient of each sex confined to bed at Charminster, and 4 women and 3 men at Forston, and the bodily health generally of the inmates of both is good.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We find that there are at present 33 males and 19 females affected with epilepsy, and 4 men and 3 women who are considered actively suicidal. All these females, and 30 of the males sleep under continuous supervision at night, so far as the imperfect structural arrangements will permit, but the want of suitable observation dormitories is seriously felt.

Employment.

As regards the employment of patients, we learn that, including those who only assist in keeping the wards in order, 48 men and 45 women, about 158 men and 156 women are usefully employed, being about 71 per cent. of males and 65 per cent. of females, proportions which are not unsatisfactory.

We are glad to observe from the returns furnished to us that the subject of exercise is well attended to, and that as many as 202 males and 212 females are exercised weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds; and that only 20 males and 25 females are confined altogether to the airing-courts.

Appendix (C.)

Dorset Asylums.

Divine Service and amusement.

The attendance at Divine Service and at the associated entertainments is fair.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

We notice that since the last visit only one case of seclusion, that of a woman for a short period, and two of restraint, one a woman for 30 hours restrained by the jacket to prevent self-mutilation, and the other, also a woman, restrained for the same cause and by the same means, have been recorded.

Staff of attendants.

The staff appears to us to be of adequate strength, and the duration of service is very satisfactory.

As to the condition of the fabrics of the Asylum, we can say little in favour of Forston, but the Charminster Asylum is generally in very good order.

State of wards, &c.

The wards have been improved in aspect, and the sanitary condition also improved in some particulars; new closet apparatus has been introduced, but in one instance it is a system which we do not approve, namely, a trough with automatic flushing; we do not recommend the application of this system to any other closets. Those in No. 4 Male Ward have to receive attention, and here the urinal was very offensive; we recommend cement, instead of boarded floors.

Among the improvements effected since the last visit, we notice a room for picking the flock which is used for the beds and for which we would recommend the substitution of hair; a new shoe room and lavatory, a new soft-water tank; the repapering of several wards, and the progressive alterations of water-closets. The latter throughout the Asylum at Charminster are cramped in size, and it would be desirable, where practicable, to build out spurs containing new closets and having cross ventilation. At Forston the closets are very bad, but have been somewhat improved as regards lighting. In view of the possible abandonment of this Asylum we hesitate to suggest any serious outlay of money there.

Mr. Turner, the late assistant medical officer, has left, on appointment to be assistant at the West Riding Asylum at Menston, and is succeeded here by Mr. Booth. The medical records continue to be well kept.

Durham Asylum.

24 July 1889.

Durham Asylum.

We have given two days to this Asylum, and seen all the patients, now 1,071, the males being 546, the females 525. A man and 6 women are away on leave. Since 1 st visit 49 cases have been sent out on trial: occasionally, allowances are made on leave. Besides the patients here, 204 Durham lunatics are boarded out, 203 at Whittingham Asylum, 1 at the Royal Albert Hospital.

Accommodation.

The Committee of this Asylum have, it seems, entered upon the subject of further accommodation in the county, but the first question to be settled is whether the three county boroughs of Sunderland, Gateshead, and South Shields decide on joint provision with, or separate provision from the county as regards lunatics. We are informed that the populations of the county boroughs are, respectively, about 122,000, 129,000, and 150,000 of both sexes. The new block for men, providing an observation dormitory, and day-room below, with baths, water-closets, &c., is not yet completed, and probably will not be ready for occupation for some months, and the furniture is not yet ordered. If the window sashes now being

put

put up be not altered materially, or unless, which would be far better, new sashes be substituted, the Committee will, we think, incur a heavy responsibility. The panes of glass in these windows measure 22 inches by 27, and are quite unsuitable in rooms occupied (as these rooms will be) by epileptic and suicidal patients. Only to-day a woman dashed her head through a window in the main building, and suicides by jumping through large panes are not so infrequent that we can be silent on view of the window sashes now putting up in the new block here. We must strongly object to them.

Accommodation.

Going back to the numbers now under care and treatment in this Asylum we notice that the admissions, 209, are considerably fewer than during the previous nine months, when Sunderland almost cleared her workhouse of cases which might properly, we think, have been retained there. The admissions have included 30 patients who had been here before. The discharges have been 95, of which 83 were upon recovery. We think it not useless to quote the following extract from Dr. Smith's last annual report: "As usual, the recoveries were most numerous among those soonest sent to the Asylum after the commencement of their illness. Of those treated within a month of the invasion of the disease, 44 per cent. recovered."

Statistics.

The deaths have been 70 in the male, 37 in the female division. Of the deaths, one only was not followed by autopsy. This is very satisfactory, but we regret that scientific investigations are much crippled here by the absence of any provision whatever, at public cost, of a laboratory, a museum, or even microscopic or photographic instruments. In a public lunatic asylum these should be considered in the light of necessary aids to the medical staff. There has been, luckily, no epidemic. No detached hospital has yet been erected to meet such a likely occurrence. The causes of deaths have all been natural, but 26 patients died of general paralysis, and 22 from disease of the brain.

Post-mortem examinations and scientific inquiry.

There are now in the wards 135 epileptics, 61 general paralytics, and 18 cases actively suicidal. There has been no restraint, and no seclusion. Having a strong staff, Dr. Smith objects to the provision of padded rooms.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The staff is 105 attendants, all told, for 1,071 patients during the day, and at night 20, of whom 15 are in the main building, four at Winterton Annexe, and one at the Hut, where are 12 patients, all bedridden. During inspection the patients behaved well. We saw them in the wards and in the dining halls at the old building, and at Winterton. Only one woman came before us as a complainant, on the subject of treatment, in the female division, and one man on the male side, both in the main building; we heard them, and those whom they called as witnesses, but after doing our best to discover the truth, were satisfied that there had been no rough treatment.

Staff of attendants.

The clothing of the patients is fairly good, and the dietary has undergone no change. The meals we saw were substantial, and properly put on table. One hundred and thirty-nine patients were in the infirmaries, and 58 in bed, the men being 10 more in bed than the women.

Condition of patients.

There have been three cases of fracture, two from falls, quite accidental. An inquest was held in the third case, where a man died of general paralysis, but had fractured ribs. The death took place a few days after admission; there was no displacement of the ribs. A correspondence took place between our Board and Dr. Smith on the subject of the fractures. Dr. Smith's opinion is that the fractures were such as to escape detection on admission here.

Inquest.

Appendix (C.)

Durham Asylum.

Sick patients.

Among those in bed, whom we saw, no one had a bed sore, and the nursing appears to be careful. The day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms are kept in good order, and they are well ventilated; a little more decoration of an inexpensive character would, however, we think, make them more cheerful, and so assist the recovery of such of the occupants as are recoverable, and brighten the life of the rest. In one ward we noticed a boy named R. O. who, we are of opinion, should be sent to the Royal Albert Hospital for training.

Precautions against fire.

The general arrangements for extinction of fire we tested by calling out the fire brigade. The door of communication between certain dormitories, connected by a store room (which door is intended to supply an alternative exit in case of fire), is, however, somewhat useless, unless the key for opening same be within reach of attendants having direct access to those dormitories from rooms close to them.

Improvements.

The laundry improvement suggested by our colleagues waits, we assume, decision upon the larger question of further general accommodation. We could wish that a billiard room were provided for the medical officers and attendants in a more convenient position than at a distance from the main building, and over the upholsterer's shop. A staff in charge of lunatics all day, and for long hours, should have means of amusement when work is over. We are glad to hear that some cottages have been converted into quiet bedrooms for the night nurses. A general bath-room for the men in the male building is a desideratum. The presence of the head attendant there at bathing times would detect bruises, and so deter rough treatment. Other improvements, which could be easily carried out, would be the lowering of the beds of epileptics in infirmaries, as elsewhere; the distinguishing hot from cold water taps in the baths, and the better lighting of the wards. The gas is either bad, or the burners too few; possibly the Committee might take into consideration electric lighting, as we hear that the gasworks need repair. We agree with our colleagues that the further extension of this Asylum should not be undertaken in any circumstances.

Essex Asylum.

24 January 1889.

Essex Asylum.

On the 24th November last, the new Annexe for male patients was opened, and during the following month all the male patients boarded out were brought in, and all the female patients who were boarded out also returned, so that at the present time the only patients belonging to the county (with the exception of two or three whose state of health did not permit of their removal), who are not treated here, are the 52 males at Lea Hall, and the 49 females at Brunswick House, Mistley. It is intended, we understand, to retain these houses for the reception of patients, at all events for a time, and they are so suitable for the classes of patients lodged in them that we have no difficulty in expressing an approval of the proposal. Both houses will be found useful as the means of giving an occasional change of air and scene to chronic patients, or to those who are convalescent.

There are here to-day 434 male and 660 female patients, in other asylums 2 males and a female, and the total number of patients, including those at Lea Hall and Mistley, is 1,198.

Statistics.

Since the last visit of members of our Board, namely, on 26th April 1888, 209 males and 293 females have been admitted here, but these numbers

numbers include 80 males and 157 females brought in from other establishments. In the same interval 75 males and 85 females were discharged, 65 of the former and 71 of the latter on recovery, and 40 males and 28 females died. Appendix (C.) Essex Asylum.

The mortality has been somewhat below the average of county asylums. No suicide or fatal casualty has occurred, and only one coroner's inquest has been held in a case where the death was sudden and was due to heart disease. The only other exceptional cause of death was typhoid fever, of which a woman died. Three other cases of this disorder occurred, two among the officers, but all recovered. The outbreak was, in Dr. Amsden's opinion, due to escape of sewer gas into the building from a cesspool which has since been abolished. Inquest.

There were post-mortem examinations in the cases of 44 of deaths. Post-mortem examinations.

We observe that 44 males and 28 females were last week under medical treatment. In our progress through the wards we noticed a good many feeble cases and several confined to bed.

Many patients of each sex suffer from general paralysis, and those affected with epilepsy are 62 males and 88 females, all but one of each sex sleeping under continuous supervision.

We have seen all the patients in residence. Of the total number on the books 2 males and 6 females are absent on leave. No patient was aggressive during our inspection, but several were rather noisy. Generally speaking, the dress of both males and females was satisfactory, but perhaps some variety from the rather monotonous linsey used for the dresses of the latter is to be desired. No complaints of any importance were made to us by the patients, who, on the whole, appeared to us to be contented and comfortable. Condition of patients.

As regards restraint and seclusion we find that since the last visit 2 women have been restrained by the jacket, each for 252 hours; one owing to maniacal excitement, the other to prevent self-injury. Two men and 3 women have worn locked padded gloves, one of the men for 12 hours owing to destructive habits; the other for 272 hours for surgical reasons; one of the women for 50 hours, another for 30 hours, and the third for 84 hours, to prevent self-injury. Fourteen men, each once, for a total of 366 hours, and 8 women for an aggregate of 250 hours, have been secluded. Restraint and seclusion.

Our inquiries have been directed, as usual, to the various details of treatment.

We are glad to find that a good system of extended exercise prevails, and that daily, in fine weather, as many as 280 men and 146 women walk beyond the airing-court, while weekly about 100 men and 73 women are taken beyond the Asylum estate.

The recent influx of patients has naturally somewhat upset organization, but still 266 men and 298 women are usefully employed, representing of the numbers here 61 and 45 per cent. respectively. No doubt these proportions, especially the latter, will be considerably increased as the Asylum gets into more complete working order. Employment.

The old chapel is not now used for Divine Service, which until the new chapel is ready, which will be soon, is performed in the dining hall, and we are not surprised to find the attendance at present rather scanty. Divine Service.

The male patients are now lodged in the Annexe and the three cottages. Of the former we can report very favourably, and it promises to be very convenient for working. Some of the single-rooms have been plastered, and no doubt the aspect of the building would have been

Appendix (C.)

Essex Asylum.

been better had all the walls been so treated. Probably by degrees the plastering may be extended. Very good furniture has been provided, and we observe that the means of warming the wards are quite adequate. The old building is wholly given up to the female patients, who, however, do not at present fill it. Some of the wards, especially on the former male side, need repainting and brightening up, and no doubt they will be taken in hand. A great deal of work has to be done in laying out and planting the airing-courts of the Annexe, and we feel sure that no unnecessary delay will take place in bringing them into order. We notice that one of the airing-courts of the old building has had the walks tar-paved. We would suggest that the walks of the new airing-courts should be similarly treated.

Brentwood Hall was used for the isolation of the typhoid cases mentioned above. The plans for the conversion of this house into an infectious hospital were considered unsatisfactory, and rightly so, we think, in our office, and we would again urge the provision of a well-planned hospital, which is the more needed here as so large a proportion of the patients come from metropolitan districts.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of day attendants in both divisions appears to us to be adequate, as is also that for night duty, 10 nurses in the female division. In the male division there are five night attendants, and it is possible that the epileptic dormitory, containing 61 beds, may be found beyond the power of one man.

The re-arranged laundry seems to give satisfaction, and we are glad to learn that it is intended, as soon as the stock is increased, to give every man two clean shirts a week.

We regret to hear that the late senior assistant medical officer, Mr. Smith, died suddenly. Dr. Turner has succeeded him, and two other medical officers have been appointed.

Essex Asylum.—Brunswick House, Mistley.

25 January 1889.

Essex Asylum. (Mistley.)

The patients from the Essex Asylum now here are 49 in number, there being one vacancy. We have just now seen all of them, and find them well looked after and comfortable. One woman, M. C., has much improved after eight years of confinement, and will probably soon be fit for discharge on trial. The rest are of the chronic type; one patient has died since the last visit, and this was the only death here in more than two years. Scarlet fever has been prevalent in the neighbourhood, and in consequence the patients have been kept in from church for six weeks, but the restriction is about to be removed. We observe that 22 of the women are usefully employed, 16 of them in household work, and 6 as needlewomen.

Looking at the case-book, we notice that the medical officer does not, as he should, insert the day of the month on which he makes his entries. We request that the full dates be given.

The house is in very good order, having lately been repainted and coloured.

Appendix (C.)

Essex Asylum.—Lea Hall, Leyton.

11 April 1889.

Essex Asylum. (Lea Hall.)

There are 51 patients from Brentwood here, 2 less than at the visit of two Commissioners in March last year. Since then 3 died, 2 were removed back to Brentwood, and 3 brought here from there.

We have seen all the patients, and find them to be suitable cases for care in such an establishment as this.

They all seem to be comfortable and contented, and are well taken care of. Dr. Honeywell is still the medical attendant, and visits daily, and the same charge attendant is here.

The bodily health of the patients is good, 2 only are under medical treatment, one of them for a broken finger. The injury was sustained in a struggle with an attendant in the bath-room, the patient having attacked the latter, when both fell. There does not seem to be any blame attaching to the attendant.

The arrangements are unaltered, and appear to be satisfactory. The house is in fair order.

Glamorgan Asylum.

21 February 1889.

Glamorgan Asylum.

We have during yesterday and this forenoon inspected all parts of this Asylum, and of the Annexe at Parc Gwyllt. At the latter much has been done to make the interior more comfortable. The wards to a great extent have been papered, and pictures have been hung on the walls, and a system of heating by hot water has been introduced. This was not in operation at the time of our visit, as connection was being made with some additional coils of pipes which had been found necessary for some of the larger rooms. Dr. Pringle informs us, however, that the warming of the Asylum is adequate under the new system. Separate boilers, in duplicate, have been supplied for working it. We noticed that it has been found necessary to remove the pads of the padded rooms at the Annexe, those supplied by the contractors having proved very faulty. We recommend that india-rubber covered pads be employed, as, although more expensive, they are far more durable than the canvas-covered, and more readily kept clean.

The exterior of Parc Gwyllt is still very rough, and it will take some time to get it into proper order. It would be well to plant more extensively for shelter, and we recommend some of the hardier forest trees, such as the sycamore, to be planted singly in the airing-courts. A good sun-shade in each court would also be an advantage in summer. There is, we learn, a new arrangement for the water supply of both Asylums. At present the water is delivered by the Bridgend Water Company at the old Asylum, and the supply for Parc Gwyllt is pumped up to a reservoir there. In future the water will be delivered there from a new source, and the portion required for the old Asylum will descend to it by gravitation. There will also be a supply to the Parc Gwyllt hydrants having a head of 50 feet above the height of the present reservoir, so that water can be thrown on to the roofs. We find the old Asylum in good order, and here some improvements have been effected. The flushing of the water-closets has

Appendix (C.)

Glamorgan Asylum.

has been improved ; a lodge has been built at the north entrance ; four of the female wards have been re-papered and painted, and several single rooms supplied with ventilators ; and Male Ward No. 6 is now being altered to allow of the ground floor being used as an infirm ward, the present day-room being converted into a day-dormitory. We have suggested to Dr. Pringle that he should do away with two of the present single rooms, so as to procure the means of some cross ventilation for this room.

The patients to-day on the books are 438 males and 443 females ; total, 881. Four are private cases and two are out-county patients. At Parc Gwyllt are 109 males and 167 females ; the rest are in the old Asylum. We are informed that the vacant accommodation is estimated to be sufficient for 12 males and 15 females in the old Asylum, and for 16 males and 62 females at Parc Gwyllt.

Statistics.

The present cost of maintenance is 7 *s.* 11 *d.* per head, per week, a sum which, in the circumstances, we consider very moderate.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 16th March of last year, 113 males and 95 females have been admitted ; 36 males and 53 females discharged, of whom 27 and 37 respectively had recovered, and 47 males and 34 females died.

Post-mortem examinations.

In 64 instances post-mortem examination was made. The causes of death, general paralysis being that of the deaths of 20 males and 4 females, were all natural and ordinary.

Inquests.

The coroner held two inquests ; one on the body of a male patient who died of tubercular disease, accelerated by a wound in the neck, self-inflicted, before admission ; the other, also on a male patient, who died in a convulsive seizure occurring in the course of general paralysis. Three casualties, resulting in fracture of bones, appear to have occurred, and to have resulted from falls ; and 1 man cut his throat with a portion of an iron boot-heel, worn sharp, but he recovered. This was done while the man was in bed in an observation dormitory.

The death-rate in 1888 was about 10 per cent. of the average number resident. No contagious or epidemic disease has appeared here since the last visit ; and the health of the inmates is generally satisfactory.

Seclusion.
Restraint.

We find that 2 males on five occasions and for 20¾ hours, and 3 females on four occasions and for 17 hours, have been secluded ; and 1 female, during 73 hours, has been mechanically restrained since the last visit.

Employment.

The returns made to us inform us that 225 men and 303 women are usefully employed in some way, being about 51 per cent. of the total male, and 68 of the total female patients ; but 99 men and 83 women are put down as employed in the wards only. We think there is room for some improvement as regards the employment of the men.

Divine Service.

The attendance at Divine Service is not very large ; at both Asylums last Sunday there were only 166 male and 156 female patients.

The subject of exercise seems to receive due attention, and a good proportion obtain it beyond the airing-courts.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is of good strength, and the duration of service of the individuals composing it is satisfactory. In the male division there is an attendant to 11 ; and in the female, one to 10½ patients, for day duty ; and for night duty there are six men and seven women.

The medical staff remains the same as at the last visit, and we find the medical records well kept.

Appendix (C.)

Gloucester Asylums.

15 November 1889.

Gloucester Asylums.

There are on the books of these Asylums the names of 1,001 patients, 447 being of the male, and 554 of the female sex; 7 of the former and 10 of the latter are absent on trial; the rest we have seen in the course of our inspection yesterday and to-day; 617 being in the old Asylum at Wotton, and 368 at the new Asylum. There are at present 18 vacant beds for male and 26 for female patients; but of the present total number of patients 116 are received here from Cane Hill Asylum and 17 are private cases.

Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 1st November 1888, 242 patients have been admitted, 112 discharged, 19 having recovered, and 110 died.

Inquests.

These deaths represent a rate of mortality of about 10 per cent., which is not much over the average rate. Three were the subject of Coroner's inquests, but the circumstances do not call for special comment here. The other deaths were due to ordinary and natural causes, none having resulted from disease attributable to insanitary conditions, or of an infectious or epidemic nature; and the Asylums may be reported to be healthy and wholesome at the present time.

Post-mortem examinations.

We are glad to find that autopsy was made in 105 cases.

The number of patients found by us in bed was small, and 36 only are now under medical treatment.

Restraint.

The medical journal records only one instance of mechanical restraint since the last visit, and that for surgical reasons; and 5 males, on 33 occasions and a duration of 179 hours, and the like number of females on 9 occasions and for 32 hours, were secluded.

Seclusion.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The present number of epileptics (all of whom are in the Wotton Asylum) is 117, 56 males and 61 females; and all but one are said to sleep under continuous supervision; but this is far from perfect, and we shall presently suggest a means of improving it. The suicidal cases constantly watched are returned at 50, of whom 17 are males and 33 females.

Employment.

Inquiring, as is our custom, into the details of treatment, we learn that 358 men and 306 women are usefully employed; these numbers, including 120 men and 92 women, who, however, merely assist in the care of the wards. The total numbers represent proportions of 81 per cent. of the total males, and 56 per cent. of the total females, as engaging in some form of useful occupation.

We should have been glad to find in practice a regular system of daily exercise beyond the airing-courts for all patients not physically incapable. Such a system, however, does not yet exist, and for it is required the completion of a walk round the Wotton estate, which is partially made, and eventually the formation of a similar walk on the Barnwood estate, for the new Asylum. Here, however, the existing walks and the public roads offer facilities which do not exist at Wotton.

Condition of patients.

The patients were orderly, and generally very free from excitement, during our inspection; and few complaints, except the usual one of detention, were made to us. We were quite satisfied with their dress, except that there were rather more exceptionally strong dresses worn by women than we like to see, and both men and women were neat in person.

The number of idiot boys in the wards has before been noticed. We refer to the subject now to suggest to the Committee the consideration of the question of employing the extended powers given by the new

Appendix (C.)

Gloucester Asylums.

Lunacy Act for making provision, possibly in connection with adjoining counties, for the class of idiots in separate establishments, as it is admitted on all hands that the association of imbecile children with adult lunatics is very undesirable.

State of wards.

The new Asylum is very good, the wards bright and cheerful, and some progress has been made in their decoration. We find the old Asylum, too, in good order, as far as its defective plan will permit. The male division, however, needs repainting in some parts.

As regards the epileptic dormitories, we suggest that some of th partition walls at either end of the gallery in each division be removed, so as to form at each end a larger dormitory in which should sleep the cases requiring the closest watching; and this being done, that there should be a night attendant at each end, with a proper recording station. At present there is but one attendant for the entire gallery in each division; and that on the male side contains 73 beds, while in the female gallery there are nearly as many, being more than one person can effectually supervise.

It would be an improvement, we think, if the bedrooms in the female division, now containing two beds, but which are too small for two persons, were altered by throwing two together, thus forming a room large enough for three beds. Another matter to which we desire to call attention is the improvement of the mortuary at Wotton. The building should be re-arranged, by placing the post-mortem room in the centre, with the rooms for the bodies of each sex on either side. This may be easily done, and it will involve the erection of a small separate shed for the hearse.

Several improvements have been effected since our Colleagues' visit last year, but we need not here enumerate them. They appear to us all of a useful character. A new cottage for the farm-bailiff is in course of erection at the new Asylum, the estate round which now includes about 280 acres.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants employed, though not so strong as in some Asylums, appears to be for the present sufficient, except as already noticed for night duty. We observe that changes among the female attendants are somewhat numerous, 14 out of the present staff of 41 not having yet completed a year's service. It may be that the wages paid do not offer sufficient inducement to remain. The rates strike us as being lower than are commonly paid, beginning, for nurses other than charge nurses, at 14*l.* a-year, and rising by a £. a-year to 18*l.* It might be well to compare the rates with those prevailing in other Asylums.

As regards the medical staff, we have to notice that Mr. Rowe, the senior assistant at Wotton, has been appointed Superintendent of the Ipswich Borough Asylum, and has been succeeded by Mr. Johnson. Mr. H. Watts is the junior assistant, and Mr. Henley continues in sole charge, under Mr. Craddock, of the new Asylum at Barnwood.

Hants Asylum.

29 & 30 April 1889.

Hants Asylum.

We find upon the books of the Asylum the names of 913 patients, all of whom, with the exception of 1 man, absent on leave, have been seen by us. The patients are 427 in the male and 486 in the female divisions; 2 of the former and 6 of the latter belong to the private class,

class, for whom the weekly rate is 17*s.* 6*d.*, for the out-county patients 14*s.*, and for the remainder 9*s.* 4*d.* Hants Asylum.

The changes since the last visit, about 10 months ago, have been as follows:— Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	58	97	155
Discharged "recovered" - -	17	46	63
„ "relieved" - -	7	5	12
„ "not improved" - -	3	2	5
Died - - - - - -	42	46	88

At our Colleagues' visit they reported that there had been "no outbreak of contagious or infectious malady," but we regret to have to state that since that time (during July and August last year) 39 males (4 being attendants) and 46 females (12 being nurses) were attacked by typhoid fever, and 2 patients of each sex died.

The water supply had already been condemned by Dr. Dupré, and suspected by Mr. Rogers Field, and after this outbreak a sample of the water, taken from the well on 24th July, was submitted to Dr. Tidy for analysis, and he condemned the water as being contaminated by sewage matter. The Committee have been considering for some time what course to pursue, but there were several reasons which prevented their taking any very active steps, not the least of which was the fact that they, as a moribund body, did not wish to embark upon and saddle their successors with a very heavy outlay in which the County Council had no voice; and it is with great regret, therefore, that we have to state that typhoid fever has again re-appeared in the last few days, and 2 female patients, in different wards, have already been attacked. No time must be lost in obtaining a fresh supply of water in lieu of that which seems to be by all agreed to be the origin of this malady. The order is now that all water is to be boiled before being placed in the filters for the patients' use, and tea is given largely as a beverage at dinner.

The causes of the 88 deaths present no other features calling for notice, excepting that besides the deaths from enteric fever above mentioned, 1 woman died from diarrhœa. Dr. Worthington tells us that he makes autopsy in every case in which leave to do so is not absolutely forbidden. Post-mortem examinations.

We found in bed during our visit 12 male and 24 female patients. The dormitories for the sick seemed to us to be too crowded, and on the female side, at any rate, 50 patients in the infirmary, with 24 in bed, are not too strongly overlooked by four nurses.

Ninety males and 76 females are reckoned as epileptic or suicidal, and these all sleep under continuous supervision by night; and 44 patients were under medical treatment last week. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The wards and dormitories were in excellent order; the patients quiet and contented, their dress clean and good, and beds and bedding creditable to the attendants. State of wards.

Complaints worthy of notice we had none, except 1 criminal patient, G. G., who is detained here in the following circumstances:—This man was the master of a vessel coming from Ascension, and on the way he murdered two of the crew. The vessel put in to Southampton, when

Appendix (C.)

Hants Asylum.

the man was apprehended and lodged in the lock-up at Southampton. He was not tried, but sent under the Home Secretary's order to this Asylum. This man complains that he is a Scotchman, and placed in an Asylum far from his home, where he can be rarely visited. It seems to us that if the ordinary ward of a County Asylum is a suitable place of safety for a homicidal lunatic, the wards of the man's own County Asylum should be selected for him, and we hope arrangements may be made for his being sent to Scotland.

We had no charge of ill-usage at the hand of any attendants brought to our notice, though in December last an idiot lad had both bones broken of his left leg by attendant C. Morley, who was summoned for this offence, but absconded, and was last heard of in America.

Staff of attendants.

The staff consists of 51 men and 46 women, including 1 head attendant on either side. The duration of service is not very satisfactory; 9 men and 13 women have not been here a year yet, and only 6 nurses have spent any long time in the Asylum service.

Rooms have, since the last visit, been provided for both sexes for messing, and recreation when the day's work is done; but we think that more comfortable furniture, a billiard table for the men, and a piano for the women, and other means of amusement, commonly to be found in Asylums of this size in the attendants' rooms, would be appreciated.

There is a fair supply of books for the patients in the wards, but we observe from the Chaplain's Report that five daily and four weekly papers are all that are supplied for 913 patients, 8 of whom are private. We cannot think that excessive liberality is displayed in this matter.

Seclusion.

The number of patients confined to the airing-courts is small, and few are entirely kept therein from aught but infirmity of body. No patient has been restrained since the last visit, and only 1 patient, a man, has been secluded, and that once only, and for 7½ hours.

Divine Service.

The attendance at church, particularly amongst the males, is small, only 153 being present last Sunday. We agree with our Colleagues in thinking that, with so large a population, daily service ought to be the rule here. There are 25 Roman Catholic patients, for whose spiritual wants no provision is made, except that a priest visits voluntarily from Farcham, for which he receives not even his expenses.

The new cottages for use as a detached hospital in case of need are furnished, but we regret to find that they are not provided with a bath-room.

The corridors appear to us to be very cold, and likely in winter to injuriously affect the patients' health.

Dietary.

The kitchen has been refitted, and additional cooking apparatus placed therein. We saw the dinners on both days of our visit. On the first day it was boiled meat, potatoes, greens, and tea; and on the second day, soup, which is always unpopular, and, besides, was very salt.

One of the subjects on which we desire to call the attention of the Committee, is to the granting of an allowance to the patients on leave of absence. This is never done here, but we are so impressed with the great aid this is to their permanent recovery that we advise this course, and if it be only on the score of economy, hope the subject will receive favourable consideration.

Employment.

One hundred and ninety-two men and 251 women are (excluding ward-cleaners) returned to us as usefully employed. The ward-cleaners number 94 in the male and 143 in the female division.

When the locks were altered last year we regret that the opportunity

was

was not taken of having all the doors of the single rooms made to open from the outside with a handle. This arrangement has proved in many Asylums a great boon, in lessening the disturbance caused to the patients by the periodical visits of the night-watch, and would greatly facilitate the escape of the patients if an outbreak of fire occurred at night. Appendix (C.) Hants Asylum.

The second assistant medical officer, Mr. Lichfield, was to have left on the 1st of February this year, to go into private practice, but he was unable to leave at that time, as he was in January attacked by typhoid fever, which fortunately at that time happened to be an isolated instance. All these cases occurring must render Dr. Worthington's task most anxious, and necessitate a very active, intelligent, and zealous staff. Mr. Finucane, who fills Mr. Lichfield's post, has had some experience in Asylum work, and will, we hope, prove of use should this present attack of typhoid spread through the Asylum.

The case-books are well kept.

Hereford Asylum.

13 February 1889.

We have to-day paid a visit of inspection to this Asylum, and are able to report in favour of its present condition. There is, however, a defect in the sanitary state, diarrhœa prevailing to a certain extent, the cause of which has not been definitely traced. Hereford Asylum.

The milk supply has been suspected, and Dr. Chapman has of late caused the milk given to patients to be first boiled, apparently with the result of checking the complaint.

The milk is derived in part from the Asylum farm, and in part by contract from neighbouring farms. It will be desirable that the condition of all the sources of supply should be inquired into, and in the meantime all necessary precautions should be taken, as far as possible, to isolate the cases occurring of the complaint, and to keep separate the linen used by patients suffering from it, and to prevent the closets used by them, or down which their evacuations are thrown, from being used by other patients.

There is no question that a detached hospital, so often recommended by Visiting Commissioners, would in this and similar cases be found most useful.

The patients to-day on the books are 362, 169 being of the male, and 191 of the female sex. All but 3 are of the pauper class, and all have been seen by us. We are informed that there is vacant accommodation for 18 males and 24 females.

Since our Colleagues' visit last year, on 13th March, 36 male and 39 female patients have been admitted here; 30 males and 40 females discharged, of whom 9 males and 16 females had recovered; and 13 males and 14 females died. Statistics.

The causes of the deaths were ordinary and natural, but one inquest was held on a patient who died of erysipelas, supervening on a cut on the head. There have been two or three other cases of erysipelas; and one doubtful case of scarlet fever, and one of small-pox occurred among attendants, but neither spread. Inquest.

In 18 instances post-mortem examination was made. Post-mortem examinations.

We found to-day in bed 22 men and 32 women. The latest record of

Appendix (C.)

of those under medical treatment includes the names of six men and 19 women.

Hereford Asylum.

There is no record of the employment of restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

The patients were very free from excitement during our visit to their wards, and no complaint of ill-treatment was made to us.

Condition of patients.

We were pleased with the dress and neatness of the patients of each sex.

State of wards.

The wards were comfortable, well warmed, and cheerful. We cannot but think, however, that the Infirmary wards, having regard to the bodily condition of the inmates, and the fact that so many are confined to bed, are overcrowded.

Employment.

As to the general routine of treatment, we find little to remark upon. The usefully employed of the patients are 109 men, and 131 women, representing proportions of 64 and 68 per cent. of the totals of the sexes.

Amusement.

Exercise and amusements appear to be sufficiently provided, and the

Divine Service.

attendance in chapel is satisfactory.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at a good strength, and has been added to since the last visit, by the appointment of another night attendant in each division.

The duration of the attendants' service is very fair.

Kent Asylums.—1. Barming Heath.

27 November 1889.

Kent Asylums (Barming Heath.)

Our inspection of this Asylum has of necessity been late in 1889.

Accommodation.

No agreement has yet been come to between Kent and the county of London as to which, if either, of the Kent Asylums the latter county will take. Meanwhile the paupers chargeable to London unions are retained at a special maintenance rate. The Maidstone cases lately boarded out elsewhere have now been taken in here. The present numbers on the books are 581 males, 868 females. We are told that about 79 beds are vacant, only 15 for women. Twelve patients are away on trial. Statutory allowances are granted to those on leave, when proper. The private cases on the books are 16.

There are only four out-county patients, exclusive of the London paupers, of whom there are some hundreds.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues visited in May 1888, have been 540; the discharges recorded are 320, of which 291 were upon recovery.

Post-mortem examinations.

One hundred and ninety-seven patients have died, nd one only of the deceased was not the subject of an autopsy, although there are many Roman Catholics here. The medical superintendent has experienced but little difficulty in obtaining consent to post-mortem examinations.

Inquest.

There has been but one inquest. The verdict was that the man cut his throat while of unsound mind. The other causes of death were natural. General paralysis, lung and heart diseases, brain disease, and epilepsy, figure as the principal causes. The deaths from general paralysis were 42. The suicide has already been inquired into by our Board. A nurse has had measles, and a male patient scarlet fever. There has been no epidemic in the Asylum. A few fractures appear to have been sustained, which call for no special mention beyond their occurrence; they resulted nearly all from accidental falls. One

attendant

attendant was convicted on prosecution for striking a patient; he was fined. Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptics are 120; the general paralytics 39; the actively suicidal are not many; all having any propensity to injure themselves sleep in observation dormitories, if capable of association; 37 patients are registered as being under medical treatment; 13 were in bed during our inspection, all for illness, none for excitement. We can speak well of the conduct of the patients while we were in the wards. There has been it seems, no seclusion, no mechanical restraint, and we are informed that no patient is now sleeping in ticking.

Condition of patients.

As to the patients' clothing, we may say efforts have clearly been made since our Colleagues were here, to improve that of the women, by introducing variety of colour and texture into their dresses; we should, however, like to see many more women with white collars, relieving the sombreness of their dress, and lending an appearance of contrast to their complexions and dark hues of their gowns. Among the men a higher standard of tidyness is still, we think attainable, if the attendants will increase efforts in that direction.

Staff of attendants

The staff appears to be numerically sufficient; well chosen uniforms are worn by the attendants and nurses, and those in charge of wards are distinguished in dress from the ordinary. The ordinary, are by day 72 men, 79 women. There are 8 men and 10 women on duty at night.

The duration of service is fairly satisfactory; after two years it is decidedly good.

State of wards.

We found the wards comfortably warm, the weather being cold and sleety, and except where painting is in progress, in excellent order; one or two wards in each division have been finished in very good taste, and are as well decorated and furnished as we have seen in any Asylum. The artificial warming is now extended to every ward, and the improvement effected thereby is marked.

The abolition of the stewardship of the Asylum has enabled the Committee to enlarge the airing-court to the "additional" building, and his residence is now given up to the accommodation of a medical officer, and other purposes.

There has been a considerable extension of the laundry, and there have been useful additions to the machinery there. New arrangements have been made for cleaning mattresses, and the canvas bottoms of beds occupied by dirty patients; but we are inclined to think that the drying process of these articles when cleaned, is not yet perfect.

Dietary.

The dinners which we saw were substantial, and properly cooked. It is evident that much pains is taken to detect adulteration in the supplies to the Asylum; and we are not sorry to hear that the contract system has been abandoned for purchase in the open market, both of clothing and bedding.

Water supply.

The water is what it long has been, from more than one source; the analysis is frequent; the water tanks in the Asylum grounds are well covered over. Filters are in every ward, and the water therein can be drawn readily. By an ingenious mechanism, the Maidstone Water Works can always know when it becomes necessary to supplement the Asylum water deficiency.

The general health of the patients is good, we may say, though of course the infirm are, as in all Asylums, recruited largely in numbers by admissions. Though this be the case, we should be glad to see less overcrowding in the women's department. The infirmaries would be more completely equipped if portable baths were provided, which could be easily brought to bed-sides of general paralytics and others. The

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Barming Heath.)

number of bed-sores recorded in the P. M. book, viz., 22 of the 61 bodies last examined, shows that the nursing of the bedridden is open to much improvement.

Amusement.

In regard to in-door amusements, we can report a fair provision, though we should be better satisfied if another piano and another billiard table were added to the patients' means of relaxation after the day's work, in suitable wards.

We saw the list of newspapers, daily and weekly, issued, and that of the magazines, the number was considerable ; but if reading desks, with the papers attached, were introduced, the result might be that the perusal of these papers would be more general.

Divine Service.

According to the returns, 600 patients attend the chapel on Sundays ; about 60 the week-day services. There is a room set apart for the ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest, who visits the Asylum once a week, and the sick (of his faith) whenever they are seriously ill.

About 175 men, and upwards of 200 women, join in the associated entertainments.

Employment.

One hundred and sixty-three men work on the land ; 72 in the work-shops ; 150 women knit, sew, and help in the work-room, and upholsterer's shop ; 47 other women in the laundry ; 28 in the kitchen and stores. The total number of men usefully employed, is 230, of women, 467 ; exclusive of the ward-helpers, who are 140 of the male, 462 of the female sex. These figures show, that, not taking into calculation those helping only in the wards, the percentage of men employed is 39, that of women, 53.

Exercise.

It seems that only 82 patients are confined to the airing-courts. The numbers taking daily exercise beyond the courts are, however, low, viz., 112 ; of whom 71 are women, 41 men. The numbers, however, who walked weekly beyond the estate, is satisfactory; 511 men, 744 women.

Case-books.

So far as we have examined the case-books, they appear to be well kept. There is no diminution in the number of medical officers.

Kent Asylums.—2. Chartham.

29 November 1889.

Kent Asylums (Chartham.)

The recent Local Government Act has not made any change at present in the proprietorship of this Asylum. It is overcrowded on the female side. There are, we are informed, 120 beds or thereabouts vacant in the male division. Eighteen women are now at the detached hospital for whom, if any outbreak of an infectious character were to occur, accommodation in the main building could only be made at the cost of further overcrowding. We understand that on the male side the Committee would be glad to receive a limited number of out-county cases on special terms. There are, it seems, only 14 patients in the Asylum chargeable to unions in the county of London. The patients on the books are 335 males, 467 females ; total number 802, including 23 private cases.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here in May 1888, have been, according to the records, 247, the discharges 102, the deaths 104 ; of the discharges 89 were upon recovery. No patient is away on trial. It appears to us that there are some men and women in the wards who might be sufficiently well to be cared for by their friends or in the workhouses, and trials might be proper for them ; and with statutory allowances in some instances.

Of

Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

Of the 104 deceased, 71 only were the subjects of antopsy. The only extraordinary death was matter of inquiry by a coroner's jury, the verdict suffocation (by choking) and syncope. There has been no enteric fever, dysentery, or malady of an epidemic nature.

Post-mortem examinations.

Inquest.

The general health is fair, having regard to the proportion of those in an asylum who ordinarily require infirmary treatment. Six men and 10 women were in bed to-day.

General health.

Epileptic patients.

The epileptics are 98 ; these and others requiring constant night watching, and therefore placed in observation dormitories, are 228.

Casualties.

A few fractures have been sustained, but none call for special notice here. Four burns are however registered, and these point to insufficient means of protection against such accidents. There has also been a scald by turning on a wrong tap in a bath, which points to carelessness.

Sick patients.

There are two so-called infirmaries in each division, in which are 56 men and 126 women. These, however, are only nominally such, and the sick cannot be described as having there the comforts, the nursing, or the necessary convenience of a sick room. At night they are only visited. No women act as nurses in the male division, except a woman in the idiot ward ; there are no portable baths, and in fact the so-called infirmaries cannot, on view, be distinguished from ordinary wards. This, we think, calls for early remedy.

State of wards.

The wards occupied by the healthy and more robust patients are clean, and sufficiently comfortable, and they are kept in good order. The temperature of the interior of the Asylum is, though the weather is very cold, warm and even. The gas lighting is very inadequate. By it we could neither see clearly the faces of the patients nor read the lists of their names. To do so we were obliged to have recourse to a taper. This deficiency of light cannot but interfere with the amusements of patients in the evening after the day's work is over.

Staff of attendants.

The staff is in the proportion of one to 10 or thereabouts in the male, one to 12 in the female department. The attendants and nurses appear to give satisfaction to the medical superintendent, and he speaks very highly of the nurses on duty at night. The tell-tale clocks should nevertheless be multiplied ; they are, in some important wards, at one extremity only of the dormitory.

Precautions in case of fire.

Double exits are now provided for all dormitories. Good internal stairs have been set up, where egress was formerly not alternative.

Condition of patients.

In the dress of the patients there is still room for considerable improvement, as regards tidyness, also as regards fit. The material of the women's gowns is good enough, but the make is far too careless, and the addition of linen or crochet white collars would make the wearers look more clean and neat. The men's clothes, we mean their buttonless or unbuttoned condition, show neglect on the part of the male attendants in this direction. As to the suicidal patients and their supervision by day, that is arranged by lists of such cases given to the attendants and nurses, with special directions ; of those most dangerous constant oversight is required.

Amusement.

The means of indoor amusements are not stinted, but reading desks with the newspapers attached would probably ensure more general enjoyment.

Divine Service.

Three hundred and sixty-seven patients are stated to attend the chapel on Sundays, 154 on certain week-days. There are only 20 Roman Catholics here.

Exercise.

We regret to see that there is no system of daily walks for the women beyond the airing-courts ; weekly, however, 210 females and 63 males walk beyond the grounds. The weekly entertainments bring together 404 of both sexes ; these entertainments include theatrical performances

Appendix (C.)

Kent Asylums. (Chartham)

Employment.

Those usefully employed are 59 men and 119 women as ward-helpers only. In other work, 85 men and 128 women are occupied. Of the former, 52 men on the land, 13 in the shops, 17 in the kitchen or stores, 3 in the laundry; of the latter, 38 women assist in the laundry; 90 sew, &c. Excluding the ward-helpers, the percentage is 22 of men, 27 of women; certainly a low percentage. Sunday suits, as far as we can ascertain, have not yet been supplied to the working men.

Dietary.

We saw a dinner on the table which appeared to us reasonably good, but we are bound to say that several complaints were made to us of the insufficiency in quantity of food, none (but such as were on the face of them groundless) in respect of treatment by the attendants.

Case books.

One of the junior medical officers is temporarily absent. The case-books which we have examined, should more clearly indicate the grounds, if any, which exist for a conclusion of insanity in each case. By way of illustration we may mention that the two last entries dated 28th August and 5th November of the mental condition of the lady referred to by us in the patient's book contradict rather than support the notion of her insanity, and appear to be to some extent, at least, founded on the complaints of other patients.

Restraint.

The mechanical restraint recorded is that of 3 men, by strong leather locked gloves, on 65 occasions, for an aggregate of 1,560 hours, all for surgical reasons.

Seclusion.

Twenty-four men and 7 women have been secluded on 76 occasions for 504 hours, on account of their violence. The mortality for the last 12 months, including both sexes, has been very low, 6·2 upon the average daily number resident.

Bed-sores.

We notice that, according to the autopsy book, out of the 67 bodies last examined after death, as many as 13 presented bed-sores. This we regard as too high an average, and might, we think, be reduced by better infirmary arrangements and more careful nursing.

Lancashire Asylums.—1. Lancaster Moor.

25 March 1889.

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum on the 22nd instant, and have concluded our visit this day. We found the patients for the most part quiet and well-behaved, and it was only in 5 Male Ward that noisy excitement was evinced.

State of wards.

The wards were generally bright and cheerful, but in the old buildings many of the wards and dormitories were overcrowded, especially as regards the latter in the three-bedded and five-bedded rooms. When the plans for the annex were under consideration in London it was an understanding that the overcrowding at the old building should be corrected as soon as the annex was built; this has not been done. The ventilation, moreover, of many of these old wards, is insufficient and specially defective in the newly converted wards 7 and 8, where the large dormitories are well heated, but have no adequate means of promoting a change of air at night. This defect is likely to produce and develop consumption. The deficiencies in No. 14 Female Ward, to which notice was drawn at the last visit, still remain, and there are only two water-closets for 93 patients. The lavatory and bath accommodation consists of five basins and one bath. No. 13 on the same side has only three water-closets for 123 patients, and on the male side some of the water-closets have no division between them,

them. All these defects urgently call for remedy. At No. 4 on the female side the dining-room is far too small, as is also the day-room; we are glad to hear that improvement in this respect is shortly to take place. In the annex much has been done in the way of painting and decorating to improve the aspect of the wards, but more furniture is needed in some wards, and better pianos, as those now in use are few in number, and, almost without exception, so worn out as to be a source of annoyance instead of pleasure if played upon.

Appendix (C.) Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.) State of wards.

More means of amusement is needed in No. 1 Female Ward, and throughout the Asylum the supply of newspapers and amusing books did not appear to us to be furnished with a too liberal hand.

Amusements.

In some of the dormitories no alternative exit is yet provided, and in others, where trap-doors are made in the floors, we do not see how they are to be made available if the passage were blocked by smoke, as no attendant sleeps in the room with the patients, and the trap-door is fastened by a key, which is, of course, in the attendant's charge. No regular fire drill has been instituted; this, we think, should be done, and where no alternative exit exists, we hope the second exit will, as far as possible, be by staircases, which are safer, and easier for lunatics than trap-doors and shoots. The bedding was, as a rule, in good order, except in part of the male division of the annex, where some of the beds were much stained and offensive, from having been dried "*en masse*," after having been wetted with urine, instead of the mattresses being taken to pieces and both the hair and ticking washed. We had complaints of the size of the sheets on the beds, and on examination we think the complaints well founded: we also think night-dresses (the want of which also was mentioned to us as a grievance), should be furnished throughout the Asylum, to those desiring them.

Precautions against fire.

Increased means of drying the hair and mattresses mentioned above will be obtained when the new workshops are completed. We must here mention that although the plans for these shops have not yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State, the building is in progress. Dr. Cassidy tells us that it will be easy to make any alterations in the building which may be necessary when the plans are returned from the Home Secretary's Office, and if so, no harm will have resulted from pursuing a course which is not in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

We have seen the dinners upon every day during our visit, and had no fault to find with the viands provided. The beverage is water only, and even this is given in mugs dotted down the table, about 4 or 5 patients sharing one mug. This is by no means a nice practice, and should be discontinued. The patients here are not allowed (as they are in many other asylums), tea or milk at dinner, where beer is not given, but allowed water only. This is a grievance to many, especially the patients from Middlesex and Surrey, who are accustomed to these indulgences. We think it would be very desirable if the superintendents of the Lancashire Asylums could meet and arrange a common dietary table for the four asylums.

Dietary.

The dress of the patients was not open to objection; but the shoes of many of the women need renewal, and we had many complaints on this matter. The health of the patients is, at this date, satisfactory; 46 men and 41 women were seen by us in bed, and 109 men and 74 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Condition of patients.

There are in the Asylum 306 epileptic patients, all of whom, excepting 1 woman, are under continuous supervision by night.

The mortality, which for 1887 was 12·33 per cent. on the average

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

Inquests.

daily number resident, fell during 1888 to 6·63 per cent., a lower rate than has prevailed here since 1876. Since our Colleagues were last visiting this Asylum, just a year ago, 139 patients have died. The chief causes were: general paralysis, 39 cases; pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease, 40; diseases of the heart, 12; senile decay, 13; and epilepsy, 10; in 4 instances death was due to other exceptional causes, and in each of these cases the coroner held an inquest, viz. (1) upon a man who died the day after admission from exhaustion and bronchitis, but at the post-mortem examination fracture of the breast-bone was discovered; the verdict was that the injury was received before admission, but where caused there was no evidence to show; (2) upon a man who died from effusion of blood on the brain, following upon a fracture of the base of the skull, caused by a blow or a fall in a fit; (3) upon a male general paralytic who was accidentally suffocated by food at breakfast; (4) upon a woman who was suffocated in an epileptic fit. The particulars of the above cases were duly communicated to our Board at the time.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 96 instances. Dr. Cassidy has been trying the effects of massage, particularly upon melancholic patients, and he is well satisfied with the results. He has had a professional masseur from Aix-les-Bains, and he hopes to be able to still further extend this system of massage by the aid of Turkish Baths, which have, as we know, been found of much use in some asylums. No death has been due to any infectious disorder, but 1 man and 4 women have suffered from typhoid fever. The cause has not been ascertained. The water used for drinking and cooking is the same as for the town of Lancaster, and is considered pure and good. Although no defect in the drains has been discovered, the Committee have very properly decided that Mr. Mansergh, the engineer, under whose direction the recent re-sewering of the Asylum took place, should be invited to review his work, and report upon the defects (if any). He has not yet commenced his review, but in our opinion no long delay should be allowed. In connection with this subject we have again to call serious attention to the fact that an Asylum containing a population of considerably over 2,000 persons still has no detached hospital for the treatment of infectious or contagious disorders.

Seclusion.

Seventeen men have been secluded on 118 occasions for 912 hours in all, 1 man accounting for 493 hours on 60 occasions, and 44 women on 220 occasions, and for 1,595 hours.

Restraint.

Five men and 2 women have been restrained, all for surgical reasons, by the jacket, sheet-bandages, or gloves, on various occasions, for 470 hours, and 1 crippled imbecile has worn gloves at his own request to check his destructive tendencies.

Statistics.

There have been since the last visit:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	287	299	586
Discharged "recovered" - -	49	94	143
" "relieved" - - -	16	14	30
" "not improved" - -	38	2	40

Of the patients admitted 182 belong to Middlesex and Surrey. There are on the books the names of 1,954 patients, 942 of these being males. These figures show an increase of 237 patients since our Colleagues' last

last visit. The returns furnished us show that there is vacant accommodation for 20 men and 5 women, but, as mentioned above, the beds in many wards might with great advantage be considerably reduced. Five men and 1 woman are absent on trial, but the remainder have all been seen by us. We spoke to every patient who would speak with us, and listened to their complaints.

On the part of the Lancashire patients the general complaint was the distance from their homes, and we do think, in many instances, it is very hard that patients should be brought here from Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, and places adjacent thereto when there exists Asylum accommodation at their doors. The Middlesex and Surrey patients complained about the dietary, especially on the absence of beer. Some also complained of the distance from their friends, but we believe that, as far as possible, patients have been selected to be sent here who are rarely, if ever, visited.

There were no other complaints calling for notice except 1 woman who showed us her fingers, which were crushed. She was allowed to work one of the wringing machines in the laundry. She was considered trustworthy, but as the work is necessarily attended with some danger, we think no patient ought to be employed thereat. Another accident occurred to a woman suicidally disposed, who intentionally burnt herself by putting her head against an unprotected steam coil in No. 14 ward. These coils should have wire guards or other means of averting injury to patients. There have been a few fractured limbs, but no very serious casualty.

Staff of attendants.

The ordinary attendants on day duty are 73 men and 72 women, and on night duty 10 men and 14 women. We are glad to find that charge attendants have, with increased responsibility, increased pay; and the men receive 45 *l.* and the women 25 *l.* on being appointed to the charge of a ward. The duration of service is, however, not satisfactory, especially amongst the nurses. Of the 72 women here, 35, or about one-half, have had less than a year's experience in the Asylum service, although Dr. Cassidy informs us that he is able to raise their wages after they have been six months in service here. The staff is, in his opinion, sufficient; it certainly is not too strong, but he tells us that he is able to engage any number of attendants which may appear to him to be necessary.

Employment.

The returns of employment and out-door exercise continue to be creditable to the management; of the men, 355 work on the land, farm, &c., 80 in the various workshops, 45 in the kitchen and offices, and 194 are chiefly ward-cleaners. Of the women, 750 are returned as employed, but this return includes as many as 300 ward-cleaners. Those engaged in needlework are 347, and 103 are employed in the laundry and kitchen departments. We learn that 230 men and 820 women walk daily in the grounds, that there are associated gatherings frequently attended by patients varying in number from about 540 to 90; that 608 was the congregation at the Church of England service yesterday in the morning, and 654 in the evening; that 181 Roman Catholic patients were present at their service in No. 13 on the women's side, which has been very well arranged and furnished for this purpose, and that a Rabbi attends about twice a year to minister to the wants of the Jews detained here. Some minor alterations and improvements have taken place, and a telephone which places this Asylum in communication with many of the large towns in Lancashire has been brought into use since the last visit. We think that in the dormitories where are placed those patients who are continuously under supervision by night, this telephonic means

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor.)

of communication might be set up between the dormitories and the medical officers' quarters; and the attendants should sit in the centre of the dormitory, having electric pushes at either extremity of the dormitory, which should be touched every half-hour.

Lancashire Asylums.—2. Rainhill.

19 July 1889.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum yesterday, and find there are on the books 1,354 patients, of whom 615 are males. There is vacant accommodation for 285 men and 171 women, according to the returns furnished us, but we think that these figures ought to be somewhat reduced, as in the main building, some of the wards were overcrowded. We think it well to commence our report by stating various matters which seem to us to demand attention. The infirmary wards and dormitories in the main building were too crowded, and there are no tell-tale clocks there to test the wakefulness of the night attendants, and we think it would be well, and of no great expense, if electric clocks were provided with pushes in every dormitory throughout the Asylum, instead of the clocks now in use, which can be most easily tampered with. We are glad to be able to record our satisfaction that patients no longer assist the night attendants in their duties. We are in hopes that the suggestion which has already been made that some wards in one of the Lancashire Asylums may be set apart for the care and education of the idiot children now scattered in the various Asylums will be acted upon. There is no special fire-alarm, which should, as we think, be at once instituted; additional length of hose should be added at each hydrant, and every attendant should carry a key of the hydrant box. Parchment cards, or some such means of proving that the attendants have been cautioned that the patient referred to thereon is suicidal, and must never be lost sight of, should be provided, which card should be read and signed by every attendant in the ward in which the patient is placed, and this card should be handed on with the patient at every change of ward until the caution be withdrawn by the medical superintendent. Books and papers do not appear to be provided with too great liberality, and some of the wards need renovation and general brightening, whilst at the annexe much requires to be done to give a furnished look to the wards, and pictures are wanted to enliven the walls. The recreation-room, which serves also for the male dining hall, at the annexe, is a handsome room, but it is a great pity that the stage is so narrow that theatrical performances cannot be witnessed by many of the patients who are seated there. Some of the airing-courts should be done up, the walks re-made, and shrubs and flowers planted. As they exist at present, some of the airing-courts, instead of being gardens, are mere yards. A walk round the estate is, we hear, in progress, and will, we hope, be completed without delay, whilst the laying out of the land in front of the annexe as a cricket field and recreation ground will be shortly commenced. This work will have to be done by patients' labour, and we rather doubt whether it will not be found necessary to revert to the practice of giving beer to the working men, as an inducement to them to exert themselves. We advise that the windows at the water-closets in the annexe be made to open. The health of the patients has not been entirely satisfactory, and 7 female patients have been attacked with typhoid fever, of whom 3 died, and there are now, and have been for some time past, several cases of dysenteric diarrhœa

of

of a more or less severe character, on both sides, and in various parts of the Asylum. The origin of this disorder is not able to be explained by Dr. Wiglesworth, but we feel sure he will use his best energies to find out the cause and apply a remedy. During our visit to the wards we have seen every patient in residence ; 2 patients (males) are still on the books, but having escaped, were not seen by us. No patient is absent on leave, and we desire to advocate specially the sending away of patients on leave with an allowance, which our experience teaches us tends much to promote the absolute recovery of the patients. Every patient had opportunity of speaking with us, and many complained, when we referred them to the Committee on the subject of their discharge, that they were unable to speak to them, and, as far as we can ascertain, it is by no means certain that every patient is able to have audience with them at every visit. If our information be correct, we hope that steps will be taken that no ground of complaint on this score may arise in future.

Condition of patients.

The dress of the patients was neat and bright, but, the weather being cold for this season, several of the women complained of cold, and would have been the better for shawls. The behaviour of both sexes was, on the whole, orderly, but noisy excitement prevailed in the epileptic wards, where too many of this class were collected together. We saw 9 men and 25 women in bed, as we passed through the wards, and under treatment last week were registered the names of 57 men and 46 women, about half of whom are taking medicine for epilepsy.

Epileptics and suicidal patients.

One hundred and ninety-six patients suffer from that affliction, 57 are considered to be actively suicidal, and 102 are generally paralytics. All the actively suicidal and epileptic patients are placed at night under continuous supervision.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 22 men and 21 women on 47 and 56 occasions, and for a total of 349 and 497 hours respectively.

Restraint.

One female patient had her wrists strapped to the bed once for two hours, for medical reasons. The deaths which have occurred since our Colleagues were here, in September last, have been 152, which, as will be seen, is a high death-rate, but 39 of the deaths are ascribed to general paralysis. The only causes not ordinary in Asylums are the 3 deaths from typhoid fever already mentioned, and 6, 3 of each sex, from colitis, and we have earlier in this report referred to the existence of diarrhœa.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 138 of the deaths, which is a fair proportion, though Dr. Wiglesworth hopes to be able soon to ascertain the cause by autopsy in every instance.

State of wards, &c.

The condition of the wards and dormitories was creditable to the attendants, and few charges of ill-treatment at their hands were made to us. We investigated those that were made, and were not satisfied that they had any foundation.

Staff of attendants.

The attendants are numerically sufficient, viz., 130, but the duration of service is not satisfactory. Fifty-four have not lived here yet 12 months, and 97 have seen less than two years' service in the Asylum. We trust every effort will be made to alter this unsatisfactory state of things, and that every inducement will be offered, by giving good wages and granting indulgences in a reasonable degree, to attract suitable persons to enter upon, and wish to remain in the Asylum service.

Divine Service.

The church services on Sundays are attended by about 315 persons, and about 140 are present at the Roman Catholic service, which is held in the female visiting room. At daily prayers 100 is the average congregation.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)

Amusement.

About 550 join in the associated entertainments, and 330 were present at the last dance. Nearly 300 patients, excluding 245 employed on the land, walk daily in the grounds, and 266 weekly, beyond the grounds. We are informed that only those physically unable to take extended exercise are entirely confined to the airing-courts.

Employment.

Seventy men and 163 women assist in the wards, 6 men and 47 women are employed in the kitchen and offices, 16 men and 90 women help in the laundry, 200 women knit and sew, and 72 men are engaged at various trades. Several alterations have been made since the last visit, amongst which we may notice the old laundry has been entirely re-constructed, and a new officers' laundry is nearly completed. A new female visiting room is in progress at the main building. Two new drying grounds have been asphalted. A new system of sewer ventilation at the annexe has been introduced by the making use of the furnace flues in the water towers as extraction shafts, and two new airing-courts have been laid out.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 272 men and 304 women have been admitted, 31 men and 48 women have left on recovery, and 10 men and 11 women were discharged "relieved," or "not improved." No private patients, excepting criminal patients, are received here, and there are but 3 out-county patients, for whom 14*s.* per week is paid. The staff consist of Dr. Wiglesworth, the superintendent, with two medical assistants at the main building, and two at the annexe. The case-books are well kept.

Lancashire Asylums.—3. Prestwich.

17 July 1889.

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

There are on the books this day the names of 2,343 patients, of whom 1,443 are in the main building, and 900 at the annexe. The males are 1,046, and the females are 1,297. Eight males and 5 females are absent on trial, but all the rest have been seen by us during the three days which our inspection has occupied. We have to report, as the result of our visit, that overcrowding still exists in some of the wards mentioned by our Colleagues in their visit in September 1888, and in consequence of this it may be that in some of the wards a good deal of noisy excitement prevailed. This overcrowding demands an early remedy. Amongst other matters calling for remark, we have to notice that there exists no mechanical means of checking the vigilance of the night attendants, but reliance is placed on the supervision of the head night attendants. The old question on this naturally arises, "Who is to watch the watchers?" and we advise that mechanical means be adopted for testing the wakefulness of the head night attendants at any rate. We also regret to report that the system of employing patients to sit up at night with the attendants is still continued here. In nearly every Asylum this plan has been found to be unsatisfactory and dangerous, and has been given up. No cards are given to the attendants stating that the patient named thereon is suicidal, and must not be let out of sight; the only notice the attendant has is by the letter "S" in the ward list, and no proof exists that the attendant has been duly cautioned respecting any particular patient by the medical officers. We think that some sort of "caution cards" for the attendants is absolutely necessary. We shall be glad when all the doors of the single rooms are made to open from the outside by the handle, thus securing quiet to the occupants of the rooms at night, and facilitating their

their escape in case of fire. We had many complaints that the patients were unable to see the Committee, and that they did not visit all the wards when inspecting the Asylum. We hope this is not the case, as it is of the greatest benefit to the patients that they should have full opportunity of making known their wishes and complaints.

Dietary.

We saw dinners served on all three days of our visit, and we were struck with the want of regularity and order in the patients taking their places at the meal, with the unequal distribution of the meat, particularly in the pies, and we think that the enamelled ware is not as suitable for ordinary patients as glass and earthenware.

Condition of patients.

The dresses on both sides were neat, but the texture of the women's garb was warm for summer wear. In the laundry we thought there were too many places and opportunities afforded for the meeting of patients of both sexes, and fear some so-called "accident" may happen. There are some idiot children here, for whom the ordinary Asylum wards are not suitable places. It would be of great advantage if, in a large county like this, special wards were provided at one of the four county Asylums, to which all the idiot children could be sent, where they might be kept from the contaminating influence of adult lunatics, and be placed under persons specially selected by their training to impart instruction to, and improve idiot children. Some of the closets require more frequent supplies of earth, and it would be well if some means were adopted of automatically discharging earth in each closet after use. Turkish baths have been found very beneficial in various stages and conditions of insanity, and we can hardly consider an Asylum of this size properly equipped which does not include a Turkish bath amongst the remedial agents employed towards the patients.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the following :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	343	376	719
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	106	176	282
" "Relieved" - -	107	61	168
Died - - - - - -	132	112	244

There is no vacant accommodation in either division, but there are 47 private patients who might be removed if occasion required. The charge for these patients ranges from 15 *s.* to 21 *s.* weekly, and for the rest the rate is 8 *s.* 2 *d.* Nothing in the causes of death calls for notice, except that one woman died of enteric fever. This was the solitary instance, and no other individual, either patient, officer, or attendant, was attacked.

Inquests.

The coroner held three inquests, but no blame was in any case attached to the Asylum authorities.

Post-mortem examinations

Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause of death in 189 out of the 244 deaths.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The number of general paralytics here are 208 ; 335 patients suffer from epileptic fits, and 170 are considered to be actively suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Seclusion.

No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint, and 3 men only have been secluded for 13 hours in all. Sixty-four patients were registered last week under medical treatment, and we saw, as we passed through the wards, 17 men and 26 women in bed.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich.)

Staff of attendants.

State of wards.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, and numbers 284 in all, but 103 have not yet completed one year's service at the Asylum, though 58 have lived for a long period here. We had a few complaints of rough usage in both divisions, and though not satisfied in any case that the charges were substantiated, we hope that every attendant of whom complaint is made is narrowly watched for a long period. We were much pleased with the decoration and internal fittings of the wards and dormitories, which were bright, cheerful, and comfortable, though more attention might be paid to the ventilation in some of the dormitories. Every patient on the books in residence had opportunity of speaking with us, and we listened to all their complaints, but they were, for the most part, founded on delusion alone, except on the score of undue detention, and we referred all such patients to the Committee, informing them that with the Committee alone rested the power of discharge.

Employment.

The returns furnished us show that 308 men work on the land, 353 of both sexes are employed as ward cleaners, 61 in the kitchen stores and offices, 129 in the laundry and wash-house; 210 men are engaged in various trades, and 286 women knit and sew.

Divine Service.

Seven hundred and forty-one patients attended Divine Service last Sunday morning, and 812 were present in the evening: 175 formed the congregation at the Roman Catholic Chapel, and 1,762 are able to join in the morning prayers on week-days. A Rabbi attends frequently to minister to the spiritual wants of the Jews.

Amusement.

Nine hundred and twenty-two were present at the last associated entertainment, and 1,068 were collected together for the last dance; 917 patients daily walk in the grounds, 120 men walk weekly beyond the grounds, but the large number of 533 patients are entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Lancashire Asylums.—4. Whittingham.

20 March 1889.

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

We have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum, which we commenced on the 18th inst. We are pleased to be able to give a very good report of the state in which we found the Asylum, and the patients in general.

State of wards and condition of patients.

The wards were clean, bright, and cheerful, the dormitories in proper order, and the beds and bedding, almost without exception, well attended to. The dress of both sexes neat and tidy, whilst that of the women struck us as being exceptionally good and varied. The behaviour of the patients, as a rule, very orderly, and a general air of contentment prevailed. Complaints were, except on the score of detention, rare, and none were made which, upon investigation, proved to be well founded or needing notice here.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners provided on the three days of our visit, which were sufficient in quantity, good in quality, and generally liked. We were glad to find that beer, milk, or tea, are the beverages provided at that meal, and water is never given.

Seclusion and restraint.

Two women were in seclusion at the time of our visit, one of whom was restrained by one locked glove for surgical reasons. Another woman also was restrained, in a similar way and for the like reason, during our inspection; she was, however, in association. The total record of restraint has been of these, 2 women and 3 men, all for surgical reasons, for 1,627½ hours. Eight men and 30 women have been

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

been secluded on 25 and 155 occasions, and for a total of 263 and 1,274½ hours respectively.

The health of the patients has been, on the whole, good; we saw in bed 15 men and 29 women, and last week 40 men and 64 women were registered as being under medical treatment; since the last official visit by two members of our Board was paid, about a year ago, 111 patients, 67 men and 44 women, have died. The mortality for 1888, calculated upon the average daily number resident, was 7·47 per cent. of both sexes, a rate below the average in county asylums. Every death since the last visit has, we are glad to report, been the subject of post-mortem examination. The causes have, with two exception, been natural. The exceptions were, (1) that of a woman who died from typhoid fever, and (2) a man who was suffocated by food passing into the windpipe, whilst vomiting in a state of partial insensibility after an epileptic fit. In this latter case the coroner held an inquest; no other case of typhoid than the one above recorded, occurred; and this case could not be traced to any insanitary condition. There have been no other exceptional disorders or serious casualty.

Inquest.

Staff of attendants.

There is a sufficient staff on duty, both by day and night, but the changes are still frequent. The work is no doubt onerous and the hours long; but we feel sure every effort will be made to secure good attendants, and, by granting them all reasonable indulgences, to retain them in the Asylum service. There are two head male and three head female attendants on day duty, and one head attendant of each sex on duty by night. For day duty 81 men and 83 women, and for night, eight men and nine women are employed.

Statistics.

Since the last visit the admissions have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted from Lancashire and out-Unions	97	86	183
„ Private	6	6	12
„ Criminal	5	4	9
„ from Durham	60	–	60
Total	168	96	264
Discharged "Recovered"	21	41	62
„ "Relieved"	5	10	15
„ "Not Improved"	21	9	30
„ "Not Insane"	–	1	1

There are on the books this day 882 men and 954 women, 1,776 in all, everyone of whom, excepting one of each sex absent on leave, were seen by us. There are 15 private patients on the books, and vacant accommodation is available for 30 men and 95 women. We had no complaints of the lack of means of amusements, and a good library, well supplied with books is under the charge of the chaplain. The supply furnished to the wards did not seem to us to be too large.

Amusement.

Rather less than 400 patients were present at the last associated entertainments.

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)

Divine Service.

At Church last Sunday morning about 300 were present, whilst about 80 more attended the evening service, and about 230 Roman Catholic patients were able to go to their chapel at the Asylum last Sunday; 685 women walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and twice weekly 441 men are able to take similar exercise.

In connection with this subject we hope that the adjoining farm, which has been offered for sale to the Visitors will be purchased, as it will prove a valuable addition to the Asylum estate.

Employment.

The records of employment show (including 144 men and 170 women chiefly employed as ward-cleaners), a proportion of the total patients of about 60 per cent. for the men and 50 per cent. for the women. We should be glad to see higher proportions, but must admit that a large number of the cases here are of a very unfavourable type, consisting of many dements transferred here in 1873 from other asylums, and of many of the 206 Durham cases, removed hither during the re-construction at that Asylum of the observation dormitories. With reference to employment we may mention that the shop for the hair pickers and upholsterers is decidedly inadequate in size. When enlarged, as we hope it will be, it would be of advantage if improved means were provided for steam cleaning and drying horsehair, and freeing it from dust before re-stuffing the mattresses. This dust is injurious to many patients constantly working in the shops. If this alteration were made a large number of the almost demented patients might be employed; another desirable addition, as a means of giving recreation and exercise to this class of patients in wet weather, would be by a covered place being erected on each side in one of the inner airing-courts. The principal improvements since the last visit have been the placing electric bells and clocks throughout the Asylum, and the opening of the railway siding to Grimsargh, whereby great saving in the cost of carriage will be derived, and a long walk saved to the friends of patients and others having business with and at the Asylum. New locks to the doors, similar to those now in use on the female side, are ordered to be furnished to the male division, whereby the patients in single rooms will be able to sleep undisturbed at nights, and the speedy opening of the doors will be ensured in the event of an outbreak of fire. We saw the fire brigade at exercise to-day and were, on the whole, satisfied with the means available for the extinction of a fire, but we still are of opinion that the safety of the patients cannot be assured unless an alternative exit be provided for each dormitory where at present only one exists. No change has taken place amongst the officers, except that Dr. Callcott has resigned upon appointment as medical superintendent of the Newcastle Borough Asylum, and the vacancy has been filled by Dr. Smith, who was previously one of the assistant medical officers at the Durham Asylum.

Precautions against fire.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

3 October 1889.

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Accommodation.

It appears from the books of this Asylum that there are now in its walls 477 patients, of whom 227 are in the male, 250 in the female department, and that there are besides a man and 3 women on leave. These figures include as inmates 34 nominees of the Charity which shares the building. According to statements made to us, 37 Leicester and Rutland Counties cases are boarded out in the Leicester Borough Asylum,

Asylum, 24 of whom were transferred thither from the Northampton Asylum at Berrywood, and there are a few beds remaining vacant here. From the last Annual Report of the United Committee of the Asylum and Charity it appears that last year's subscription to the Charity was 51*l.* 6*s.* only; that the Charity investments were in January 1889, 19,000*l.*, that there was a bank deposit of 1,000*l.*, that the value of the 50 Charity beds here and the Charity furniture was estimated to be 5,500*l.*, and that there was a balance in the Charity Treasurer's hands of 529*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* It would therefore seem that the Charity income is at present not expended, a matter which deserves some attention, as there is, in most counties, a middle class of insane who are not paupers, and yet too poor to be received into private Asylums, and here a surplus income is admitted by the Charity published accounts. The Committee having purchased, some years ago, at Newtown Unthanks, an estate for further provision for the insane poor of Leicestershire and Rutland, are now, as we have been informed, considering whether they should build thereon, or seek to acquire sufficient land in connection with this Asylum for extensions here. In the choice of the latter course it will, we think, be absolutely necessary to its approval by the Secretary of State that there should be a substantial increase to the adjacent acreage. A deputation of the Visitors had recently an interview with our Board in London on the subject, and further communication will, we anticipate, be made by the Visitors on this point as soon as possible. In these circumstances we abstain from making any suggestions for structural alterations or improvements here.

Appendix (C.)

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

Accommodation.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit, on the 25th July 1888, have been 108, the discharges 76, and the deaths 32; of these discharges 51 were upon recovery, 15 were upon transfer to Leicester Borough Asylum. The mortality for the 14 months since July 1888 has been low, especially among the female patients. The only extraordinary death has been the suicide of a male patient whilst absent from the Asylum and on leave at his home.

Statistics.

A coroner's inquest was held in this case only.

Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made after 23 of the 32 deaths.

Post-mortem examinations and casualties.

The Asylum has been free from infectious disorders. The general health has been as good as it usually is in a County Lunatic Asylum, and the serious casualties have been few, all accidental and none fatal in result. The patients under medical treatment, according to the latest record, were 10 men and 11 women.

General paralysis has been diagnosed in only 2 cases now in the wards, but 64 patients are epileptic; of these, all but 9 sleep in the observation dormitories.

Epileptic patients.

No one was to-day under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. The patients, with few exceptions, were free from insane excitement during inspection. The clothing is fairly good; the men have now, as a rule, two shirts every week.

Condition of patients.

The dietary has not been altered in any respect; we saw a good dinner of bacon and cabbage, which seemed to satisfy both sexes.

Dietary.

The attendants on duty to-day were 17 men and 19 women, not too strong a staff numerically, but one attendant of each sex was away on leave. Among the 19 we count three laundry-maids. There are three attendants sitting up at night in each division.

Staff of attendants

The wards are clean, and the single rooms have a particularly comfortable look, but the ventilation of some of the dormitories is imperfect, attributable to insufficient ingress of fresh air at night when windows are closed. The faulty position of a tell-tale clock remarked upon by

State of wards.

Appendix (C.)

Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

State of wards.

our Colleagues has been altered, and means of escape have been provided from one of the towers to which they referred at last visit. A few desks for newspapers and some almanacks hung up in the day-rooms would, we think, be found useful. Improvements in the laundry and drying closets are noticeable, and increased pressure has, we are told, been provided from the town to a tank on the top of the central part of the Asylum. In No. 3 female ward an additional supply of fire hose is required to command the corridor, which hose should of course be on the spot. In the wooden "Hut" the keys to the fire-escape door might be kept in a better place than at present. The red cards for special supervision of the suicidal should state that those persons be kept always in view.

The returns as to employment furnished to us show that 120 men and 138 women are occupied in work of some kind. These figures represent 52 and 53 per cent. of the total numbers of the sexes, proportions which we should be glad to see increased.

Restraint.

Since the Commissioners last visited 1 patient only has been restrained, and she for surgical reasons and to prevent self-injury, by sheets and towels, on two occasions, one for 4, the other for 8½ hours.

Seclusion.

Six patients have been secluded for a total period of less than 4 hours.

Exercise.

Efforts have been made to give daily exercise beyond the airing-courts to as many patients as practicable, and 43 men and 16 women are taken once a week or more frequently for walks beyond the Asylum estate. The limited extent of that estate, however, renders it difficult, if not indeed impossible, to give as much daily extended exercise as would be proper to the full number of patients who would benefit thereby.

Divine Service.

There are two services on Sundays in the chapel, which on an average nearly 200 patients attend. The Chaplain was in the wards when we inspected.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

10 June 1889.

Lincolnshire Asylum.

Statistics.

We commenced our inspection of this Asylum on the 8th, and have concluded our work to-day. It is nearly 13 months since the last official inspection was made by two members of our Board. The changes which have taken place since their visit have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	117	109	226
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	46	43	89
,, "Relieved" or "not improved."	2	7	9
Died - - - - - -	58	53	111

There are on the books this day 325 males and 350 females, 675 in all. These figures show an increase of 17 upon the number under care at the last visit ; 39 patients are boarded out elsewhere, who ought to be under treatment in this Asylum, and vacant accommodation is available

available for only 25 males and 18 females. In these circumstances it is clear that the question of providing increased accommodation here can no longer be delayed, and, in our opinion, additional infirmary or hospital wards should be erected on either side. We see no grave difficulty in adding such wards to the present building : but, in order to do so, a field, now rented, adjoining the female side, would have to be purchased. At the same time the appointment of an additional medical officer, which appears to us, with the present population of the Asylum to be necessary, would then become imperative.

Two males and 1 female are absent on trial, but the rest of the patients were all seen by us. They were quiet and orderly, and, except on the score of alleged illegal detention, made no complaints. Their dress was not open to unfavourable comment, and the wards and dormitories were clean and in proper order. The wards were not, however, so bright in appearance as we are accustomed to see the wards in County Asylums ; and books, papers, and other means of amusement are not too liberally supplied. Whilst on this subject we may remark, that there is no cricket ground or field for out-door games during the fine weather. We are sorry to find that only one clean shirt is allowed weekly to each male patient.

Condition of patients.

State of wards.

One patient was seen by us in seclusion, during our inspection, which mode of treatment has been thought necessary in the case of 30 men and 10 women, for a total of 1,424 hours.

Seclusion.

One patient has been restrained by the gloves at night for 520 hours, to prevent self-mutilation.

Restraint.

We saw a good dinner served on the first day of our visit, and it was, as a rule, liked by the patients. We find that the attendants take their meals in their respective sitting-rooms, which are either in or just outside the wards. We by no means approve of the attendants' rooms being in close proximity to the wards. We think rooms should be provided for them for their meals, and for relaxation when their work is done, but whilst on duty their place is in the wards with the patients, and they should not be able to bring forward a fair excuse for being absent therefrom.

The day attendants who have not yet lived here a year are 11 in the male and 14 in the female division, whilst three more males and eight more females have not completed two years' service : only nine out of the 31 day nurses have had over two years' experience. This is by no means a satisfactory duration of service ; but it is fair to add we had no charge of ill-treatment at the hands of any attendant brought to our notice. Of the night attendants (three in either division) no man has been here less than five and no nurse under two years. A subject which requires attention is the provision of electric or telephonic communication between the wards and the medical officers' quarters. The means of summoning aid at night now is not speedy on the male side, whilst on the female side it can only be done by arousing the head attendant and sending her to fetch the doctor.

Staff of attendants.

Seventy-seven patients suffer from epilepsy, and 13 more are considered to be actively suicidal ; the majority of these sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

At Church yesterday 264 were present ; 170 attended the last weekly dance, and 275 the last concert. The recreation hall is not, however, well adapted for either concerts or theatrical representations. We find from returns furnished us that 225 patients walk fortnightly beyond the grounds, but we agree with our Colleagues in thinking that this exercise should be given at least once a week.

Divine Service.

We

Appendix (C.)

Lincolnshire Asylum.

Employment.

We desire particularly to call attention to the employment of the patients. On the male side but 33 per cent. are made of use in any way. Only 29 men are working on the land, and but 10 assist at the various trades. There is only 1 man with the tailor, and 2 men help the shoemaker. The workshops are all too small; there is no hair-picking room, so several of the more demented patients are unable to be employed. Sixty-seven per cent. of the women are able to work, and on this side we have no unfavourable remarks to make. We trust that amongst the various alterations which must shortly be made here, the workshops will receive early attention.

Some of the water-closets have been lately increased in number, but at C. Female Ward there are only two seats for 67 persons, and at F. Female Ward the same accommodation for 60 persons. During our visit to the wards we found 10 patients of each sex in bed, and 37 men and 33 women were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Post-mortem examinations.

The coroner held no inquest, and post-mortem examination ascertained the cause of death in 45 out of the 111 instances only. This is a low proportion, but with an increase in the medical staff far better results may be expected. The mortality upon the average daily number resident during 1888 was 14·3 per cent., a rate fully 4 per cent. higher than that which generally prevails in English County Asylums; whilst for the interval since our Colleagues were here the rate has been even higher. Amongst the chief causes of death have been pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease, 35 cases; and typhoid or enteric fever, 11 cases. A few instances of this fever have occurred from time to time for many years; but early last year, before our Colleagues' visit in May, several cases appeared, 2 of which proved fatal. Since the latter date and during the months of June, July, and August, a serious outbreak of typhoid occurred, affecting many patients of both sexes, as well as a considerable number of persons connected with the Asylum staff (101 in all), and causing, during the year 1888, the deaths of 13 patients and six other persons, including the clerk and steward. The causes of the fever were energetically investigated by the medical superintendent and the Asylum surveyor, and numerous sanitary defects were discovered; and at the same time the Asylum well water was analysed by Dr. Tidy, of London, and condemned as undesirable for drinking or culinary purposes. The water supply was thereupon exclusively obtained from the Lincoln Waterworks. The sanitary faults discovered comprised leaky joints, worn out apparatus in connection with the water-closets, and defective waste and soil pipes. The position and arrangement of these pipes inside the building was usual at the time of the construction of this Asylum, 40 years ago, but it is now never adopted. Active measures were at once taken by the Committee to remedy the defects discovered. The soil pipes were removed to the outside of the building, and several drains passing under the wards were diverted and carried round; whilst in certain positions where diversion was difficult, the old earthenware pipes were replaced by iron with gas-tight joints. The old worn out water-closet fittings and leaden connections were removed, new apparatus of modern type substituted, and much additional ventilation of drains effected. The work is not yet finished, and we observed a new drain outside the women's wards, not yet covered in, which seems to us to be badly laid. Though the worst defects appear to have been corrected, we feel that others still exist, and would be discovered if a thorough examination be made. We accordingly recommend that the services of some experienced sanitary engineer, such as Mr. Rogers Field, be obtained to inform

inform the Committee of the precise condition of the Asylum, and to advise them as to the further improvements required. Appendix (C.)

Great praise is due to Mr. Marsh, and to Mr. Tomey, the assistant medical officer, for the indefatigable manner in which they discharged their onerous duties during the outbreak; and the exertions of the subordinate staff are also highly to be commended, especially considering that their number was seriously diminished by the simultaneous suffering of many from the fever. We are glad to report that no case of typhoid has occurred since October. Lincolnshire Asylum.

London Asylums.—1. Banstead.

26 October 1889.

We have to-day concluded our inspection of this Asylum. Its patients are 2,000, a number far in excess of what it should be in any Asylum, but against this massing together of the insane our Board has for many years vainly protested. Through the operation of the recent Local Government Board Act, a new governing body has lately taken office here. This Committee of Visitors will doubtless keep in mind, that which is so widely forgotten out of an Asylum, viz.: that the Lunacy Acts were passed expressly for "the care and treatment" of the insane, dangerous, and harmless, and not simply for custody of any; further that this Asylum was originally built for the reception of the chronic and quiet class only; and that now, through circumstances, it has been occupied by the wreckage of humanity, suffering from every form of insanity, and that although acute blocks have been added, to make some provision for proper classification and suitable treatment, the Medical Superintendent cannot yet, on account of structural difficulties, carry out that separation of patients (widely differing from each other), whose association in huge wards is moral torture, to many of them, and by no means conducive to their proper care and treatment. Many have been the appeals made to us by patients, especially the women, to rescue them from this association of the turbulent with the quiet, and the ill-conducted with the well-behaved, and to grant them that "peace" which the numbers of their associates (many easily excited) made impossible. Applicants for discharge were also a legion, during our visit. On this point we could only refer them to the Committee (having ourselves no power in the matter), and were then too often answered, that they never had an opportunity of speaking to the Committee. Doubtless this answer is beyond the truth, but we fear that the changes, incident to recent legislation, have interfered with regular visitation of the wards by the Asylum Committee. That this duty should be performed thoroughly and frequently is, of course, the safeguard provided by the Legislature against improper detention, and no vigilance or kindness of the Medical Superintendent (and Dr. Shaw seems to know his patients well) can supply its non-performance. We are always sorry to hear patients say, in large numbers, "You the Commissioners are the only persons to whom we can address ourselves on the question of discharge, except the medical staff"; even though they be manifestly unfit for discharge. After this preface, which we most respectfully address to the new governing body here, we pass to other matters.

London Asylums. (Banstead.)

Classification of patients.

Visitation of wards by Committee.

The male patients on the books are 713, the females are 1,287. All have been seen and identified, except two men and one woman, away on trial, the former with weekly allowances. There is only one criminal

Appendix (C.)

London Asyum. (Banstead.) Statistics.

patient. The transfers of this Asylum from Middlesex to London County has multiplied the changes of patients. Exchange of inmates between this Asylum and that at Wandsworth is now in progress.

The admissions since our Colleagues visited here, in June 1888, have been 685, of which 38 were re-admissions, and 140 were transfers hither, from Wandsworth and other Asylums. The discharges have been 375, of which 255 were upon recovery, and 81 were for transfer to other Asylums. There are now 81 out-County cases, nearly all chargeable to new Middlesex, and these will shortly be exchanged for others, at Wandsworth, chargeable to London. The deaths of patients have been 305. In the male division, 50 ; on the female side 21 have died of general paralysis. Phthisis accounts for the death of a large proportion of the number who have passed away from this life. The causes of deaths have however been verified in only 76 cases of men, and 60 of women.

Post-mortem examinations, and scientific inquiry.

The post-mortem room has been enlarged, so we shall now expect more autopsies. It is also satisfactory to report that some start has been made in scientific inquiry into insanity, by provision of a microscope. We hope that this will be followed up by the supply of a camera and photographic apparatus. To our Asylums the count naturally, looks for progress in psychological knowledge.

Inquest.

There has been one death only, not from natural causes. It was the suicide of a woman by hanging. An inquest was held, and the jury did not consider anyone to blame. Correspondence as usual took place at the time between the Asylum and our office. So far as the current year has run, the rate of mortality, calculated on the daily numbers resident, has been 13·75 for both sexes. The patients, at present registered as being under medical treatment, are 23 men, 92 women. On the first day of our inspection, 17 males, 21 females were in bed. There are 51 general paralytics, 241 epileptics.

Restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. According to the records this treatment, in the shape of locked gloves, was resorted to with 3 men and 13 women, the men for an aggregate period of 1,865½ hours, the women for 5,520 hours. We examined, and put on the gloves ; they are of two sorts ; soft wash-leather padded, and stiff strong leather ; the latter used with only one woman as she tore the other sort, and would have swallowed the pieces if she had been permitted to do so. In the soft kind the fingers can move freely, and the fist can be even doubled. The reasons given for this restraint were suicidal disposition ; surgical, and medical reasons ; and destructiveness also in the women's case last referred to. In the infirmaries we found 134 of the male and 149 of the female sex. We made inquiry into the sick diet there, and ascertained that a large proportion are not on the ordinary fare of the Asylum, but have special food, or extras. In those and other wards, patients examined by us spoke favourably of the attendants. In the male infirmary we conversed with a general paralytic, whose skull had been trepanned ; and with, at least, temporary benefit. In an Asylum of this size there should certainly be provided a room for operations, suitably furnished and equipped, but no such room now exists here. There has been no epidemic or contagious malady.

Staff of attendants

The continuous night supervision of the sick, epileptic, and suicidal, is good, and the day staff for all the patients may be accepted as sufficient in numbers for general duty. But we have to repeat our Colleagues' remark that the carving attendants in the large ward are too few. As a consequence the dinners are ill-served there, and the meal is not taken in

in a comfortable or orderly way. Our Colleagues recommendation that the dormitories should be visited by an attendant at least once in each hour has been carried out.

There has been no change in patients dietary. The complaints were numerous of the frequency of tinned meat dinners. We saw dinners on two days of our inspection: the first was roast pork, the second, corned beef, both with vegetables; and pickles are now supplied with cold meat; this is given twice a week. **Dietary.**

Meat more or less salted is given four days weekly as a rule, and tinned meat we understand on three days, including the hot meat pie of New Zealand mutton on Wednesdays. We would ask the committee to review this dietary, and to consider whether it be not fairly objectionable to many, as regards the frequency of tinned meat dinners, and the few days of fresh and hot meat. We visited the kitchen and stores. The beef tea, cheese, bread, and other articles of consumption, are fairly good; so is the tobacco for the working men. We did not think so well of the tea, which is a matter of importance for contentment of the female patients, and we would also ask the Committee to ascertain whether the brewing of the tea might not be better, and far more wholesome, through use of a recent invention for making tea on a large scale, with the assistance of steam.

With the neatness of the patients' dress we were better satisfied than were our Colleagues last year, but the attendants should be kept up to the mark to prevent degeneracy in patients' habits. Strong canvas dresses are still more numerous than we like to see; 22 women were wearing them, and 31 sleep under ticken-rugs, the men much fewer. **Condition of patients.**

Examination of the bedding informed us that under blankets are now rarely if ever omitted, and the waterproof-sheets are now generally placed under those blankets, as they should be, if the wet patients' comfort is to be considered. **Bedding.**

The water closets are kept in good order; soil-pipes are, however, not outside the building, but inside, and the only arrangement for the exclusion of sewer gas is trapping, not now considered reliable *per se*. There is also much unnecessary wood in the water-closet fittings, which absorbs urine, and emits, after a time, an offensive smell. **Water closets.**

The day rooms, dormitories, and single rooms, are clean and wholesome; only in one or two padded rooms (these in the female division) did we notice that the atmosphere was tainted. In these the padded floor should not be a fixture, as it prevents proper scrubbing of the planks beneath that floor, now wetted with urine. The general bath-room for women requires also early attention. The frequent bathing has rotted some of the floor, and the room itself wants much freer ventilation. In the day-rooms there are some newspapers, and a few games for the patients, but their cost is so small that they might well be increased in number, and to prevent monopoly in the case of the newspapers (by pocketing them) we would suggest the supply of newspaper reading desks, which proper vigilance on the part of attendants would guard against destructive patients. **State of wards, &c.**

We are glad to hear that a choral service is under consideration, for the chapel. This might be attractive to some patients who cannot otherwise be induced to attend. The patients, however, appear to attend better than they did, as we are informed that there were 194 males and 481 females at last Sunday's prayers there. **Divine Service.**

The Roman Catholic patients here are 254, but of these, at the last service by their priest, 42 only attended. The foreigners, under care and treatment, are 339.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums. (Banstead.)

Employment.

As to employment, the returns tell us that, exclusive of ward-helpers, 238 men are more or less usefully occupied on the land, and in the shops and offices, and 303 women work out of their wards. In the shops the repairs to clothes and shoes are executed. Two hundred and seventy-nine women do needlework. We observe that many of the working men now wear green corduroy, which seems a serviceable article; we should be better satisfied with the working men, especially as regards cleanliness, if they had, as most male patients in Asylums now have, a second clean shirt in the week; one shirt only for day and night use in each week is a scanty supply. Among the other offices, we, as usual, visited the laundry, and there noticed the arrangements for drying wet mattresses. We recommend that a proper system for cleaning them by steam, and then drying them, should be organised in connection with the upholsterer's shop.

Exercise.

Exercise being a very valuable agent in the proper treatment of the insane, we noticed with pleasure that the airing-courts for the more excitable female patients have been extended, and that daily exercise beyond the courts and adjoining field is now given to 145 men (not including those employed on the land) and to 600 women; and beyond the estate about 130 patients of each sex are taken weekly. Dr. Shaw tells us that he quite realizes the benefit which has accrued to the more violent patients from extended exercise, and a female patient conversing with us has remarked: "You can't understand fully the delight it is to me to walk in the roads and see outside life."

Amusement.

The weekly in-door associated entertainments bring together about 150 men and 320 women. We hope that the new committee will give all necessary encouragement to employment, exercise, and amusement, as essential to the recovery of patients curable, and the improvement of those beyond cure in their general habits; not forgetting either that the patients here are from all grades of society, and not a few intelligent and highly sensitive, and one and all suffering from a disease, perhaps more terrible in its consequences than any.

London Asylums.—2. Cane Hill.

25 June 1889.

London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

This Asylum has lately been transferred from Surrey to the County of London. The chairman of the new committee is Mr. Richard Strong, who was on the old committee.

Enlargement.

The Asylum is about to be enlarged upon plans long since approved by the Home Secretary. The additions will include observation dormitories, and two chronic blocks for each sex, and a laundry block, and they will make two wards in the present building available for the accommodation of infirm men and women. After its enlargement the Asylum will be able to receive 2,000 patients or thereabouts. At present the wards are full, and indeed there are a few patients in excess of satisfactory accommodation. It is under consideration of the committee to effect a transfer of a limited number of the inmates here to Leavesden Asylum. The Surrey patients maintained under contract at other Asylums is stated to be 113 at Gloucester, 5 at Star Cross, and 4 at Berrywood. It seems that the county of Croydon has arranged for its paupers to be retained here; they are now 151. The patients now chargeable to Surrey and its unions at present in the building are 238; those chargeable to the county of London and its unions are 727. The total

otal number here now under care and treatment are 1,116 upon the books. It is not, we hear, contemplated to turn out the Surrey cases, but to charge 14*s.* for their weekly maintenance, and not to admit, of course, any more from that quarter. Patients from all unions in the county of London are now received here. Appendix (C.) — London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

The admissions since our Colleagues were here on the 27th September last have been 235, the discharges 116, of which 89 were upon recovery, and the recorded deaths have been 87. No patient is absent on leave, so we have seen every man and woman detained. Since 27th September 7 have been on trial with allowances. There is now a benevolent fund here for the aid of discharged patients, which has been created by transfer from Wandsworth Asylum of 900*l.* There was heretofore only a private fund, collected by the medical superintendent, by which, since the Commissioners' visit in 1888, assistance was given to 15 patients. The causes of the deaths as above stated, 87, were, with two exceptions, natural, but as many as 33 were due to general paralysis. We are glad to say that 5 only of the 87 were accompanied by bed sores; this is creditable to the nursing; they were all in the cases of general paralytics. Statistics.

There have been two suicides; the subjects were a man and a woman. The man was at work on the land, escaped from charge, and threw himself before a train passing on the railway which skirts a part of the Asylum estate; the woman hanged herself in a cupboard adjoining an observation dormitory in which she was working, the door of that cupboard having been inadvertently left open. Correspondence in both cases took place between our Board and the authorities here. Two attendants instead of one now are with each party of men working on the land, and there is a stencil plate notice in writing now affixed to all doors which should be kept locked to that effect. Suicides.

Inquests were held upon the deaths last referred to, and the juries did not inculpate any person by their verdicts, but in the last case the coroner reprimanded three nurses for insufficient vigilance, and the Committee dismissed two, and themselves reprimanded the third. Another inquest was held upon a patient who died three days after admission, but the death in this instance was natural. Inquests.

The serious casualties have been fractures, all from falls of an accidental nature, except in one instance, where two ribs of a male patient were fractured in an attack by a fellow patient; and in another where one rib of a man was fractured in a struggle, also with another patient. We should notice, too, that a female-patient crushed two of her fingers in an ironing machine, the fingers having been drawn under a revolving cylinder. There has been no epidemic of any kind. The general health is on the whole, taking into consideration the many aged and broken down cases, very good: In the male division we found 3 patients only in bed; on the female side, 13. One of the latter had bed-sores. One of the former had bitten his lips before and after admission severely. The most recent entry in the medical journal informs us that 36 males and 43 females are registered as being under special treatment. The general paralytics are 30 men and 10 women. Those under special supervision by day, as actively suicidal, are 24 males, 27 females. The red letter instructions given in regard to them, and held by the attendants, appear to be sufficient. Besides them there is a large number of patients once more suicidal than at present, and these occupy, with the others, the same day-rooms and dormitories. Casualties.

The epileptic men are 62, and 77 women are afflicted with fits. This class also occupies separate accommodation in each division at night, Epileptics.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums. (Cane Hill.)

and by day are brought together in two wards on each side. Only 1 patient, a woman, exhibited violence during our inspection; the general conduct was very orderly in every ward, and the complaints, all in regard to detention, were few, and apparently groundless, the most insane being, as usual, the most forward. There has been no resort, according to the statutory records, either to seclusion or restraint.

Attendants.

Thirty-nine attendants were on duty in the male wards, and 48 in the women's. At the Cottage Hospital there was a female attendant, and at the farm there is a woman in charge with her husband. There are also men in charge of patients at the gardener's cottage and gas works. We thought that the bedrooms at that cottage and gas works were rather too small for the number occupying them, and suggest that at least the ventilation should be improved. We understand that the day-staff consists of 39 men and 51 women; at night six men and seven women are up and, save three, with the sleeping patients, those three on patrol, two on the women's side, one on the men's. The male patients being 472, and the female patients 644, this is in the proportion of one attendant to 10 males, and one to 12 females, or thereabouts. The medical superintendent hopes to add to the number of his nurses. Holidays and illness of course often reduce the number of attendants actually on duty, and this should be provided for, and the employment and out-door exercise of the patients necessitate a strong staff.

Employment.

We are told that 362 men and 451 women are usefully employed; 20 only of the men are helpers only in the wards, but as many as 150 chiefly so working on the women's side. The total numbers employed seem very satisfactory. Of the male sex, 250 work on the land, and a fair number in the shops and offices. The women working in the laundry are upwards of 60, and those sewing, knitting, netting, quilting, &c., are reported to be 204.

Exercise.

In regard to out-door exercise, the boundary walk has not yet been made, but its formation is intended as soon as possible. The cricket field and the downs seem to be the chief exercising ground for the patients; 70 men are taken there every day, and on three days women in large numbers. The patients going on the downs are 270 men, once a week; 240 women twice a week walk out into the country.

Divine Service.

The Chapel attendance is said to be on Sundays 307 from the male, 370 from the female wards, a good proportion, we consider, from both sides. There are two Sunday services, and daily prayers.

Amusements.

The amusements are frequent and varied in the recreation-hall.

In going over the wards we were more than satisfied with their excellent order and good ventilation, and bright and cheerful appearance. The bedding which we examined was also in proper condition.

Dietary.

We saw a dinner on the women's side; both sexes appear to be content with their diet, and some of the stores which we looked at are certainly good. The workers on the land have lime juice and oatmeal for a beverage. Chicago beef dinners have been substituted for those of fish during the hot weather. The softening of the water by artificial means is, we understand, under consideration.

Precautions in case of fire.

The knowledge of their duties by nurses in regard to the hydrants we tested. For increasing facility of escape in the event of fire, bridges are about to be thrown between E and F, and G. and F wards on the female side, and between E and D in the male department.

Case-books.

The case-books are well kept; we find that one of the cases of fracture has not been entered up in the case-book, though upon the notes of the medical officer to-day absent; however, this is a solitary irregularity.

Photography

Photography is, we are pleased to mention, attended to, and if a proper laboratory and museum were provided we doubt not that a full medical staff here could prosecute medical and anatomical inquiry into the pathology of insanity, and so do something towards alleviating the misery of many.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums. (Cane Hill).

Scientific inquiry.

London Asylums.—3. Colney Hatch.

9 July 1889.

This Asylum has, we learn, been definitely appropriated to the County of London, and on the 5th instant, the first day of our visit, the new Committee appointed by the London County Council attended here for the first time.

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

We have, as usual, inspected all parts of the Asylum, and can express a favourable opinion of its condition.

We find from year to year considerable improvement in the wards, adding to their comfort and wholesomeness, and we may express the hope that under the new Committee such further improvement as experience suggests may freely be effected. There is still room for the substitution of sash windows opening fully for the existing small casement windows which open but in a small degree, and more especially in the dormitories of Ward 25 did we notice the need of the better ventilation that would be thus afforded. These, however, are not the only places where the change is desirable.

State of wards.

The time has arrived when several wards in the male division should be taken in hand for cleaning and re-decoration, and the female infirmaries, too, need similar attention. We may also call attention to the deficiency of cupboard room which exists in some wards, where we noticed that the space beneath the lavatory basins was filled with firewood and miscellaneous articles. It would be possible to place some cupboards or presses in the galleries.

We noticed that a promised alteration in No. 5 male ward has been carried out, that ward now being divided into two, No. 5 and C 5, in the latter of which, a day room having been formed out of a former dormitory, the more feeble of the paralysed cases are placed in charge of two married couples. This change has tended greatly to the safety and comfort of this class of patients.

The heating of the wards in both divisions has been further improved.

We have, during our inspection, seen all the patients on the books. There are, to-day, 922 males and 1,331 females; total 2,253.

Since the visits of members of our Board last year, which ended on 18th April, the following have been the changes : Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	300	425	725
Discharged - - - - -	172	302	474
Of whom had "recovered" - -	93	200	293
Died - - - - - -	127	123	250

The vacant beds to-day are two in the male and four in the female division.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.)

Inquests.

Four deaths of males and 1 of a woman were the subjects of coroners' inquests; they were duly reported to our office, and a correspondence upon them ensued. We need not refer to them in more detail on this occasion.

Of the other deaths which occurred the causes were natural and ordinary, and no contagious or epidemic disorder has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in every death on the female side, and in 104 cases in the male division.

A rather considerable number of casualties resulting in fractures of bones, but not fatal, has occurred since the last visit. They amount to 14 in the male and 13 in the female division, and are attributed, with one exception, to accidental falls, or blows from or scuffles with other patients. In one instance the injury, a broken rib, is said to have been sustained by the patient during a scuffle with an attendant whom he had attacked.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

We find recorded that 4 male patients on eight occasions and for 48 hours, and 7 females on 12 occasions and for 13½ hours, have been secluded since the last visit; and that 19 males on 74 occasions and a total duration of 2,197 hours, and 1 female on three occasions and for 26 hours, have been restrained. In most instances the restraint was by means of a canvas jacket, the other means employed being locked gloves; and the reasons were chiefly surgical, but in the case of the female to defeat attempts at suicide.

In all but one or two of the female wards the patients were quiet and unexcited. Many appealed for discharge, but, as is usual, they were those, in most instances, evidently unfit for it.

Some complaints of rough usage were made, for the most part general and indefinite, but in two or three that were more precise we made inquiry, with the result that we were satisfied they were unfounded or much exaggerated. Still the complaints were numerous enough to excite suspicion and to point to the constant need of strict supervision of the attendants and nurses, with prompt punishment of any shown to offend in this particular.

Condition of patients.

The state of the patients' dress was not open to unfavourable comment; in many cases indeed it is very satisfactory. We found, too, the beds and bedding in good order and clean. The laundry is fully taxed to supply the requisite amount of clean linen, and we were not surprised to find that an average of 28,000 to 30,000 articles are washed in it weekly.

Staff of attendants.

As regards the ordinary staff we do not find any material change to notice. Taking the numbers of attendants on duty in the wards it is not very strong in proportion to patients, and we think it might usefully be strengthened.

The medical staff remains at the same strength as last year, and we quite concur in the remarks then made by our Colleagues, and not then for the first time, in regard to it. We do not think that five medical officers for 2,250 patients, and bearing in mind the multifarious duties of the superintendents, are sufficient.

In these days a more scientific study of insanity is, we are glad to say, beginning to be undertaken in our Asylums, and we trust this may be encouraged here, and to that end a stronger medical staff be maintained.

We have examined the medical records, which are, we regret to observe, somewhat meagre, but this is perhaps not surprising, having regard to the numerous admissions and the amount of work they entail upon a very fully occupied medical staff.

Appendix (C.)

London Asylums.—4. Hanwell.

1 August 1889.

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

It is nearly 14 months since the last official visit was paid to this Asylum by two of our Colleagues, and since that time the following changes have occurred :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	108	145	253
Discharged "recovered" - -	41	76	117
„ "relieved," and "not improved."	10	4	14
Died - - - - -	54	54	108

No patient is absent on trial, and we desire to bring the desirability of sending patients away on trial, with an allowance to the favourable consideration of the Committee. We are, from our own experience in the Metropolitan Licensed Houses, so strongly impressed with the great advantage derived by patients being allowed to go home without having at once to set to work to earn their daily bread that we hope the practice will be largely carried out in this Asylum. There is said to be at this time vacant accommodation for 1 male and 3 female patients, but, both in day-rooms and dormitories, much overcrowding is apparent, and we think it would be very desirable that the superficial and cubical space be measured and painted upon each door of day-room and dormitory. We have, during the three days of our visit, seen and given opportunity to every patient of speaking with us, and making known their wishes and complaints. On the score of ill-treatment we had nothing calling for special remark; and the principal grievance was that of alleged undue detention. On this subject we told the patients to bring the matter to the attention of the Committee, and we told all the intelligent patients who complained with whom the power of discharge rested. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, but improved means of ventilation is much needed, and a greater supply of drinking water with cups is required in the dormitories. The beds and bedding were in good order, and the linen was well washed. The new laundry has proved to be of great advantage, but we think a steam cleanser is required for the soiled hair and coir, on removal from the mattrasses, as we observed this day in the hair-picking room much dust arising from the hair, which must prejudicially affect the patients working in the room, whilst the hair itself cannot be properly cleansed by picking only. The doors of the single rooms are still opened from the outside by a key. In many Asylums, now, all the doors of these rooms are opened from the outside by an ordinary handle, whereby the patients are less liable to be disturbed at night from the visits of the night watch, and, in the event of fire, much valuable time is saved in effecting the speedy removal of the patients. Alternative exits are not yet provided for 8 male, and 9 and 14 female dormitories, and a door of communication should be made in 19 female dormitory. The behaviour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and very little noisy excitement prevailed.

Appendix (C.)

Londen Asylums. (Hanwell.)

Dietary.

Staff of attendants.

The dinners we saw served were good and generally liked, and except that some of the women complained of the want of sufficient milk with their tea, the food provided seemed, on the whole, to be approved.

The staff of attendants (exclusive of the officers) consists of 64 males and 103 females for day, and six males (excluding the trained fireman) and 14 females for night duty. We do not think the number of night attendants in the male division sufficient, and that a night attendant ought to be constantly stationed in both 2 and 3 infirmaries, where are placed 83 patients, nearly all physically ill, and of whom no less than 35 were in bed during our visit. One hundred and sixteen of the day attendants have lived in the Asylum service for over two years, and 85 for above five years, whilst 18 out of the 20 night attendants have exceeded the latter period. The electric recording stations should be increased in many places, and especially in the single rooms corridor attached to the epileptic dormitory on the male side.

Amusement.

There seems to us to be a fair supply of papers furnished to the wards, but the books provided for the patients might, we think, be changed with greater frequency, and some of the pianos are almost worn out. Entertainments are provided liberally, and several patients have been taken for picnics and excursions recently, as during the summer months the dances are discontinued. Since the last visit 14 theatrical representations, or some other entertainments of an exceptional character, have been given. Six hundred and eight-two women, but only 400 men (not including the workers on the land) are taken daily beyond the airing-courts, whilst 60 men and 21 women, on an average, walk weekly beyond the estate. The total number who have been to the picnics is 870.

Divine Service.

At Divine Service last Sunday 300 men and 422 women were present, whilst at the Roman Catholic Service as many patients attend as the very small chapel will acccommodate. The inadequate size of this building should receive attention. We saw 4 persons professing the Jewish faith who ought not to be here, but at Colney Hatch, where all the insane Jews belonging to this county are supposed to be placed for treatment.

Employment.

The returns of employment show that 584 of the men and 817 of the women do some kind of work. These numbers give a proportion to the total patients of 77 and 71 per cent. respectively. Of the males, 205 work on the land, 149 in various shops, 124 at miscellaneous occupations, and 106 as ward-cleaners. Of the women, 250 do needlework, 68 are employed in the laundry, 17 in the kitchen and offices, and the remaining 482 are ward-helpers, or other workers. We saw in bed during our progress through the wards 63 men and 65 women, and last week were registered under medical treatment 72 males and 134 females. The general paralytics are 47 males and 21 females, whilst the epileptics are 75 men and 81 women; all these women, and all but 5 of the men are under continuous supervision by night.

Restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint at our visit, but 3 men and 1 woman have been restrained on several occasions, in all but one occasion amongst the men for surgical reasons, whilst the woman was so treated to prevent self-mutilation. She was convalescing when we saw her, and will shortly be discharged. We are satisfied that her speedy recovery has been promoted by the restraint necessarily employed in her case.

Seclusion.

No man, but 26 women, have been secluded on 121 occasions, and for a total of 684½ hours. The mortality for 1888 upon the average daily number resident was for males 6·92, and for females 5 per cent., or 5·76 per

per cent. for both sexes, whilst this rate has not been exceeded for the interval since the last visit. All deaths have been due to natural causes. Appendix (C.)

London Asylums. (Hanwell.)

The coroner held one inquest, when the jury returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes." Inquest.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 90 of the deaths. The case-books appear to be fairly well kept, but, with a larger medical staff, more valuable work in the way of clinical observation and record might be accomplished. The appointment of another fully qualified medical man, to act as fifth assistant medical officer and pathologist, would be a step in the right direction. Since our Colleagues were here last, Dr. Rayner has, we regret to say, been obliged through ill-health to resign his post. He was an excellent medical superintendent, and the Asylum has sustained a serious loss by his departure. He has been succeeded by Dr. Alexander, the senior medical assistant of the male division. Mr. Richards continues his valuable services as medical superintendent of the female division. Post-mortem examinations.

Middlesex Asylum, Wandsworth.

13 December 1889.

This Asylum was taken over from Surrey by London, under the recent Local Government Act, on the 1st April 1889, and acquired by Middlesex from London on the 1st July. The management exhibits zeal and liberality, and several members of the Committee have personally contributed for the amusement of the patients and the decoration of the wards. We are glad to see that Dr. Gardiner Hill appears to have the confidence of the Committee and that as medical superintendent he is supreme in the Asylum, subject only to the Committee. The Asylum inmates under care and treatment are 448 males, 630 females, a total of 1,078 patients. It is in fact quite full. No patient is away on trial at present. The transfers in progress under the Act above referred to alter considerably the numbers on the books from day to day, and render some of the Asylum statistics of less value at the present moment that they usually are. Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.) Change in proprietorship.

The admissions since the Commissioners last visit on the 2nd March 1888, have been 371 in the male, 494 in the female division; 294 men and 422 women have been discharged of both sexes, 193 had recovered, 36 were returned to their friends' care, 51 to workhouses. Among the admissions and discharges figure the names of a large number exchanged between Surrey, London, and Middlesex; 25 patients of each sex chargeable to London, were sent to Lancaster Asylum this year under a contract. Statistics.

Dr. Biggs, after a tenure of office as superintendent for 26 years and upwards, resigned in February of this year. His career in the Asylum as an officer had been still longer. We feel, as the Committee of the Asylum at that date did, that his career in office had been very useful, and that his retirement must have been felt by many patients as involving the loss of a kind friend. The changes consequent on recent legislation and in the management and superintendence of the Asylum lead us, however, to anticipate no lack of continued improvement here. Retirement of medical superintendent.

We find that much work has been done in the wards, especially in plastering the walls and re-decoration; the dormitory for the Improvements.

laundry

Appendix (C.)

Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.)

Improvements.

laundry patients has been improved by throwing down a partition; water-closet spurs have been finished, and the appointment of a fireman will, we trust, soon be made, with some provision for electric calls in case of fire. An additional night nurse has been engaged and a revise of the attendants' rules (almost obsolete on some matters) is proposed; 150 new spring beds have been obtained, and the trough beds are nearly all abolished or altered. The labourers from the male wards on the land are multiplied. The patients' library of books will be immediately increased, and considerably too, by means of a liberal grant from the Committee. New case books have been started, which are to contain photographs of patients, and a form of inquiry is circulated to obtain from patients' friends a more exact history of the patients prior to admission. The purchase of articles for consumption and of clothing otherwise than by contract is, we think, a good departure from previous practice.

Condition of patients.

The patients are warmly clad, and altogether, as regards their personal appearance and tidyness of dress, they are in a satisfactory condition. We think that gradually the locks throughout the Asylum should be more assimilated than they are at present, that all knives should be kept in locked boxes, as well as in locked cupboards, and that open bookcases and newspaper desks should be provided in the wards; we understand that, later on when the number of Middlesex idiots can be better ascertained, there is an idea of building a detached Idiot Block, with a medical officer resident therein. If this be carried out, he might also be useful as a pathologist. The 18-acre field presents, we think, an eligible site for such block.

Health.

The health of the patients is good. The men in bed during our inspection were 5, the women 18. The deaths have been 79 on the male, 68 on the female side.

Inquests.

The inquests have been six. The causes of death found by these inquests, were, in two cases, suffocation in epilepsy; one death was natural, three involved fractured ribs. All have been long since considered by our Board. The percentage of recoveries on admissions for the year which commenced in December 1888 (deducting transfers) has been 33·6 for males, 47·2 for females. There are now in the wards 23 general paralytics, 100 epileptics.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been 123, out of 147 deaths. The fractures, save as aforesaid, have not been many or serious. There have been a few cases of erysipelas. The bed-sores at death have this year been seven in 72 cases.

Dietary.

The dietary has been altered so far, as an increase in quantity has been given of fish, 16 oz., instead of 14 oz., at dinner, and a slight addition has been made to the butter, tea, and sugar supply.

Restraint.

As to restraint by mechanical means, it is recorded that 6 men have worn restraint dress on 22 occasions for a total of 1,388 hours, and 10 have worn gloves on 24 occasions for an aggregate of 1,966 hours; 8 women have been restrained by dress on 122 occasions for a total of 12,822 hours, and 17 women have worn gloves on 12 occasions for an aggregate of 10,600 hours, and a woman has also been tied to a chair on 31 occasions for a total of 1,963 hours or thereabouts. The reasons given for the restraint are self-injury, violence, and destructiveness; the same for the seclusion.

The woman tied to the chair was fastened loosely to it by a strap. She was most aggresive; she has since been removed to Cane Hill. There has been very little restraint since Dr. Gardiner Hill took office, and a very small amount of seclusion is recorded. We were asked by

Dr.

Dr. Hill whether we considered it to be seclusion to obstruct the exit of a patient from a single-room by placing another on a chair before the door so as to give notice to the attendants in the ward when the former overcame that obstruction. So much depends on the strength and conduct of the patient, so as it were placed on guard (apart from the risk which might arise from a conflict between the two patients), that we think that practice is to be deprecated, and if followed up it is too near seclusion not to be recorded. Seclusion.

The attendants on day duty during our inspection were, besides the chiefs, in the proportion of 1 to nearly 10 male patients, and 1 to 14 female patients. Staff of attendants.

About 50 patients are, we hear, confined to the airing-courts. Several male parties, of more than 20 patients each, go out every Saturday beyond the grounds; about 250 men are taken to the cricket field through the summer from two to seven p.m. every Saturday, and of the female patients three lots of 30 or thereabouts go out beyond the grounds three times a week. The laundry patients every Sunday, and about 350 women every Saturday, go to the cricket field from two to half-past seven p.m. in the summer. The more troublesome cases in the female division, go round the grounds three times a week in summer. We are inclined to recommend daily and regular walking exercise round the grounds for a considerable number of women, weather permitting. Exercise of patients.

As many as 192 men are taken from the wards and employed on the garden and farm. This is good; altogether the employed male patients are stated to be 389 last week, of whom 42 are working in the wards only. The women patients usefully employed are returned to us as 366. Employment.

Several theatrical performances have been given, and other associated entertainments are frequent. Amusement.

The chapel congregation on Sundays includes a good proportion of the patients. The patients' behaviour during our inspection was orderly. We gave special attention to those who had written lately to our Board, but their alleged grievances do not require mention here. Divine Service.

No alteration has been made in the supervision by night of the epileptics, Dr. Hill concurring with Dr. Biggs on that point, which was referred to in our Colleagues' entry of 1888. Epileptic patients.

Monmouth, &c. Joint Counties Asylum, Abergavenny.

21 November 1889.

Our inspection of this Asylum enables us to record a very favourable opinion of its present condition. We have found the greatest cleanliness and neatness to prevail in all the wards of both divisions, and the various rooms are comfortably furnished and cheerful in aspect. The personal condition, too (as well as the conduct) of the patients has satisfied us, and their dress is suitable and properly attended to. Monmouth, &c. Asylum.

It is unfortunate that recent unusual increase in the admissions of male patients has caused such pressure on the accommodation in the male division that at present there are 3 more than the number which should properly be lodged in it; and as the rate of increase shows no signs of diminution, it becomes urgently necessary to consider how the deficiency of room can best be supplied. The infirmary ward on the male side is quite inadequate, and Dr. Glendinning suggests the build-

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Monmouth, &c. Asylum.

ing of an additional infirmary in connection with the new male epileptic block. We agree with him in principle, but of course can express no opinion upon details. We do not think, however, that it would be expedient, or indeed that the site would permit, to erect a ward for more than, say 28 patients. There is, of course, an obvious objection to the proposed site, and that is that the two infirmary wards would be rather widely separated; but we fail to see any other position in which the building could conveniently be placed.

Such a building would, for a time, meet the difficulty which exists, but we fear that the Committee must, having regard to the fact that during the past ten years the average annual increase of patients chargeable to the counties in union has been about 20, a rate of increase more likely to advance than to diminish, take into early consideration the question of a much larger provision for the prospective wants of the Three Counties.

The patients now on the books are 859 in number, 422 males and 437 females. Forty-one are of the private class, one being a criminal; and 27 belong to out-counties, chiefly female patients from the Denbigh Asylum. There are vacant beds for 11 women; but, as already mentioned, the male patients are 3 in excess of the proper number. The weekly charge for the ordinary pauper cases is 7 *s.*; for private cases it ranges from 12 *s.* to 25 *s.* Were the male private patients discharged they would probably return as paupers, so that no relief could be expected from the adoption of that course.

Statistics. Since the visit of our Colleagues on 3rd November 1888, 116 male and 80 female patients have been admitted here; 47 males and 35 females discharged, of whom 39 and 33 respectively, had recovered; and 34 males and 25 females died.

The recovery rate, as compared with the admissions for the year 1888, was 40 per cent., a satisfactory proportion having regard to the character of the admissions, which here, as in most other asylums, include many paralytic, epileptic, and incurable patients.

The mortality is again below the average rate in County Asylums as it has been during the last three years.

Inquests. Four of the deaths were due to exceptional causes, and in each case the coroner held an inquest. One was a suicide of a young male patient by strangulation; the others do not need special notice, and the particulars of all were duly reported to our Board.

Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examinations were made in 38 only of the 59 deaths.

The Asylum has been free from infectious disorders, and the serious casualties have been limited to the fracture of a rib of a male patient in a struggle with an attendant. The circumstances were investigated by the Committee at the time. The patient recovered.

At present the health of the Asylum is good, and most of the patients whom we found confined to bed were so merely owing to the feebleness of old age. Forty-six patients are under medical treatment.

Restraint. One patient only, a male, has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, namely, by long sleeves for 12 hours, for surgical reasons.

Seclusion. Three females were secluded, each once, and for a total of 14 hours.

Employment. Useful employment appears to be found for 60 per cent. of the male, and 70 per cent. of the female patients, 107 men working on the land.

Divine Service. The numbers attending Divine Service, 386 last Sunday, are fairly satisfactory, and we are glad to be informed that some 188 patients (excluding men working on the land), have daily exercise beyond the airing-courts, and that as many as 626 walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate. Associated entertainments are given as usual, weekly.

Some

Some additional attendants have been engaged since the last visit, and the staff for day duty appears sufficient. But we think it would be well to increase the night staff to five for each side, and that the patrolling attendants should visit all corridors hourly, instead of once in two hours, and should record their visits. Some additional recording stations are required, especially near 7 and 8 female wards; and the electric pushes in dormitories should be covered by locked boxes. It is especially desirable that the attic dormitories should have the more frequent visitation at night, in view of the dangerous consequences which would probably result from the occurrence of a fire in them.

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Monmouth, &c. Asylum.
Staff of attendants.

The duration of service of female attendants is satisfactory, but changes are too frequent in the male staff. One-half of the present number have less than a year's service. The initial rate of wages, 26 *l.* a year, is rather low for the present day, and possibly an advance is requisite to attract and retain suitable persons.

There are a few matters which we desire to recommend; they are: (1.) The erection of a closet block for Nos. 3 and 4 male wards, similar to those in other wards; (2.) The covering of the floors of some rooms occupied by patients of dirty habits with linoleum; (3.) Provision of means of cleansing horse-hair by steam; (4.) The laying on of gas to the detached cottages; (5.) Electric communication between these cottages and the main building, and the provision of an escape ladder for No. 15 Cottage, now occupied by male patients. The structural improvements effected since the last visit, though very useful in themselves, do not call for special notice.

Norfolk Asylum.

15 June 1889.

Since two members of our Board were here last, the following changes have taken place:—

Norfolk Asylum.
Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	46	72	118
Discharged, "recovered" - -	16	27	43
" "relieved" and "not improved."	6	4	10
Died - - - - - -	21	18	39

The numbers on the books at the commencement of our inspection yesterday were 318 males and 388 females, 706 in all. Two of the male patients are absent on leave; the remainder have been seen by us. There are 14 private patients, and 5 patients more who cannot claim as of right to be received here; but the remainder, 684, all belong to Norfolk and the contributory boroughs and unions. There is still vacant accommodation for 18 men and 72 women. We think it is as well at the commencement of our report to state briefly the various matters which seem to us to call for early attention. (1.) In the event of an outbreak of fire, communication does not yet exist between this Asylum and the Norwich Fire Brigade. This will soon, we hope, be effected, and a skilled trained fireman having had experience in the

Precautions against fire.

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Norfolk Asylum.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade appointed to drill and teach the Asylum brigade, particularly directing attention to the rescue of the patients. The mode of bringing the rescue ladder speedily to the scene of the fire by night, does not seem to us to have been sufficiently considered; and the fire buckets are hung, generally, so high as to be almost useless. (2.) The heating of the single rooms near the infirmaries. (3.) The machinery at the laundry, in places, requires to be boxed in; and all patients should be provided with two clean shirts weekly. (4.) Slop sinks are not provided; in consequence many of the water-closets are rendered unfit for use. (5.) Water-closets should be furnished for each ward, and not, as is the case in 3 and 4 Wards on each side, be for the common use of 76 and 63 persons respectively. (6.) Some of the earth closets in the airing-courts are very offensive, and require alteration. (7.) All the windows in the dormitories, single rooms, lavatories, and closets should be able to be opened both at the top and bottom. (8.) Much painting, papering, and renovation is needed throughout the male division. (9.) A stricter division of the sexes is required, and 6 male patients, one of them having the key of the airing-court, should not be allowed to work without any male attendant in the female airing-courts. (10.) The mess-room accommodation, especially for the nurses, is inadequate; and at supper it is difficult to see how it is possible that the nurses can even get into the room, much less sit at the table. The room might, we think, be easily enlarged. (11.) The staff of attendants ought to be increased; there are only 20 day attendants for 318 patients, and in consequence, doubtless, the number of patients able to be taken for extended exercise is curtailed. (12.) The only subject which seems to us to call for speedy attention at the Auxiliary Building is the dietary, and, we think, that there ought to be no difference in the diet sheet between the two buildings, but that the usefully employed chronic patients who are for the most part housed at the new block, require as good and generous a diet as the more recently admitted and acute cases. We may mention that it was only at the Auxiliary Block that any complaints of insufficiency of food were made to us.

Staff of attendants.

We are glad to hear that there is a probability of obtaining more land near the Asylum. This is much needed, and we hope that the land may be speedily purchased, and walks laid out at once round the property.

Amusements.

The cricket ground at this place is not yet ready for use, but a match is in progress at this time on the old Asylum ground between the Asylum team and an 11 from near Norwich. The entertainments are attended, as a rule, by 275 patients; but theatrical representations are not given, owing to the want of a stage. This want, it seems to us, might readily and cheaply be supplied.

Every patient in residence had opportunity of speaking with us, and very many did so. They were quiet and free from excitement, and no well-founded complaint was brought before us respecting ill treatment and harsh usage. The wards were in proper order, but means of amusement are not too freely provided, and no shelves for library books are furnished to the wards. The patients were tidily dressed, and the state of the beds and bedding on the whole satisfactory. We saw 4 men and 8 women in bed.

Seclusion.

One patient, a man, is the only case of seclusion since the last visit, and for only 4¾ hours in all. No entry of mechanical restraint occurs.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions, have for the last three years averaged 45 per cent.

The

The mortality on the average daily number resident during the same years has been high, namely, over 11 per cent., but for the interval since the last visit it has been somewhat lower. All the deaths since November last have been due to ordinary causes, and have been verified by post-mortem examination in all but 4 cases. No inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations.

The only exceptional disorder that has occurred has been a case of scarlet fever in a young female patient resident here since 1886. She was isolated in the detached hospital, recovered, and no other person was affected. No serious casualty has taken place.

About 70 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, 222 men and 273 women, 44 of the former and 86 of the latter being ward cleaners.

Nearly 450 patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and it is a singular fact that there is not in the Asylum a single patient professing the Roman Catholic faith.

Divine Service.

We have had occasion to call Dr. Thomson's attention to the fact that the entries in the case-books, as regards many of the male patients, and some of the females at the Auxiliary Building, are in arrear, and the notes not accurately dated.

Dr. Thomson is well aware of the various defects mentioned by us in this report, and, we feel sure is as anxious as we are that they should be remedied.

Northamptonshire Asylum.

22 June 1889.

Thirteen months have elapsed since our Colleagues paid the last official visit to this Asylum. The changes which have taken place during the above interval have been as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	134	120	254
Discharged "recovered" - -	34	37	71
" "relieved" and "not improved."	19	3	22
" removed to other Asylums.	41	68	109
Died - - - - - - :	51	25	76

There are on the books this day the names of 322 men and 364 women, 686 in all; no patient is absent on leave, and we have seen yesterday and this day every patient on the books, and given them full opportunity of stating their wishes and grievances. We find the majority well behaved, quiet, and orderly; but in the refractory wards on either side much noisy excitement prevailed, and this we fear must always be the case until these wards be divided. We recommend that in place of one large ward three smaller wards be arranged; this we think might easily be done, and we feel convinced that an immense improvement in the behaviour of the patients would be speedily seen. We know of no other Asylum where the troublesome patients are

 collected

Appendix (C.)

Northampton-shire Asylum.

collected together in wards of such a size. It is worthy of note that it was only in the refractory wards we had any complaints. The charges brought to our notice of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, upon careful inquiry we were satisfied were unfounded, and complaints by some patients that they were denied speech with the Committee, Dr. Greene informs us are absolutely untrue.

The wards were clean, bright, and cheerful; and the dormitories in good order. The patients' dress was satisfactory.

The dinner provided in several of the wards was seen by us yesterday; it was good, and approved. We hope, however, that there will be at an early date a substitution of glass and earthenware for the enamelled vessels in use in the worse wards. New dining rooms have been provided for Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 wards on both sides, but we do not view with approval the abolition of the plan of dining together in the hall; and though we think the new dining rooms will prove of great use, as giving additional day space to the wards, we hope that the practice of patients dining in association in the dining hall will not be discontinued.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants on day duty consists of 24 men and 36 women, and on night duty three of each sex. If allowance is made for the six new female attendants engaged for the ward, the duration of service is satisfactory.

Idiot Ward.

The Idiot Ward, which has been opened since the last visit, is well arranged, and adapted for the class intended to be received therein; but we regret that at present few of the children seem to us to be likely to derive much, if any, benefit from special training.

Of the patients in residence here, 525 patients only belong to the county of Northampton, and the unions and the boroughs within the county; the rest, including 43 private patients, belong to other counties and boroughs. This Asylum is now receiving, by arrangement with Sussex county, patients belonging to the county direct from their own homes; and there were 2 patients received yesterday, 1 from the borough of Brighton, and the other from Steyning. It appears to us that the kind and proper course to pursue would be to receive here a certain number of chronic cases who have resided for some time in the Haywards Heath Asylum, and who are never visited by friends, thus leaving vacant accommodation there for recent cases, who must feel much their lonely position here at such a distance from their friends.

The large amount of accommodation which has for years existed at this Asylum beyond the requirements of the county, and which has been occupied by out-county patients, has enabled the Visitors, out of the profit on the maintenance of such patients, to defray all the cost of the Asylum extension, as well as that of ordinary repairs, without any fresh charge on the county rate.

Charge of maintenance.

The weekly charge for county patients is 7*s.* 6*d.*; for the boroughs of Northampton and Peterborough, 13*s.*; for other Asylums and criminal patients, 14*s.*; and for private patients, 10*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* weekly.

Restraint.

No patient was in seclusion or restraint when we were in the wards; 6 patients have been restrained at various times for surgical reasons, or

Seclusion.

to prevent determined suicidal impulses; 8 patients of each sex have been secluded on 43 and 35 occasions, and for 545 hours in all.

We saw in bed 8 males and 13 females, and 23 men and 20 women were registered as under medical treatment last week; 105 patients are subject to epileptic seizures, and 71 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. All of the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision by night.

Nearly

Nearly 400 patients attend Divine Service on Sundays, and about 150 are present at daily prayers. Northampton-shire Asylum.

There is a fair supply of books and papers provided in the wards, and no ward on the male side is without a billiard table, and no ward on the female side without some musical instrument. The recreation hall is undergoing renovation, and so there have been no dances there lately. The principal additions, not already mentioned, which have been made since the last visit have been a new visiting room, a new sitting room for the nurses, an additional staircase to No. 4 wards on either side, and the widening of the north corridors. Amusement.

The returns of employment furnished us for last week show a total of 172 men and 202 women as usefully occupied. Of these, 80 men and 69 women are ward cleaners, and, including these, the percentages of the total patients are 53 per cent. for the males and 55 per cent. for the females. We hope that efforts will be made to increase these proportions. Only 40 men appear to be employed on the land, and 6 are returned as hair pickers. A larger shop would allow of many more patients being employed in the latter occupation. Employment.

Better lavatories and shoe rooms are required for the male wards. The mortality for 1888 appears to have been 12 per cent. upon the average daily number resident, but for the period since the last visit the rate has not exceeded 10 per cent. The sanitary condition of the establishment, however, has not been altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as there have been 2 fatal cases of dysentery and severe diarrhœa, and 25 other cases (20 in the female division) of this disorder: on the male side there have also been 4 cases of erysipelas. In these 29 cases all the patients recovered. Dr. Greene has hitherto failed to discover the causes of these exceptional disorders, but he thinks they cannot be attributed to either faulty drains or impure water.

The coroner held two inquests, one upon a woman found dead and probably suffocated in a convulsive seizure, though not previously known to be epileptic; and the other upon a woman who died suddenly from heart disease. Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 40 out of the 75 deaths. A pathological record is now kept, as recommended by our Colleagues. Praise is due to Dr. Strahan for his efforts to keep pace with the requirements of so large an Asylum in the work devolving upon an assistant medical officer. In the full and satisfactory discharge of such duties, including clinical observations and pathological investigation, the appointment of a second medical officer is urgently required, and we are glad to observe that such an appointment is referred to by the Visitors in their last report as in contemplation. We trust that no delay will take place in providing the requisite room and making the appointment. Post-mortem examinations.

Northumberland Asylum.

21 May 1889.

Just 13 months have elapsed since the Commissioners made their last visit to this Asylum. During that interval the patients have risen in number from 511 to 535. They consist of 286 males and 249 females. Northumber-land Asylum. Statistics.

The changes have been through 134 admissions, 61 discharges, and 49 deaths. The recoveries have been 49, nearly twice as many on the male

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Northumberland Asylum.

male side as in the female division. The rate of mortality, calculated in the usual way, has been 7·8 for both sexes for the year 1888. There has been no inquest, the causes of death having been natural.

Post-mortem examinations.

In 37 instances post-mortem examinations were made. There has been no endemic or epidemic malady, and the cases in bed to-day were 7 in the male and 8 in the female department, no one having a bed sore. Of the men, 1 only was in bed for excitement, and 3 were general paralytics; of the women, 2 were confined to bed on account of excitement. No person was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

Casualties.

A man employed in the upholsterers' shop about a month ago took a harlequin sort of a header through a window-pane in that room, and landed on the wooden top of a water-butt, but sustained no serious injury, though he must have fallen 20 feet or thereabouts. The act was not suicidal, it seems, but an attempt to escape. A general paralytic was all but suffocated by bread given to him by another patient, and two men have sustained fractures, one from a fall, the other from a fellow-patient's blow; a woman has by fall broken the neck of her femur. There has been, however, no fatal casualty.

General paralytic, epileptic, and suicidal patients.

The general paralytics are 15, the epileptics, 43, the suicidally disposed are 75 so far considered so as to be placed under continuous night supervision. The caution cards issued for this last class require them to be by day kept "under special supervision;" we would suggest that such as are actively suicidal should be required to be kept "in constant view." The infirmaries appear to be too small for the present number of patients now required to be dealt with as sick. We recommend their extension, and the provision of stationary night attendants there, and the employment of female nurses in them on both sides. The attendants now are three by night in both divisions, one in charge of the epileptics, one of the suicidals, one patrol, having his or her head-quarters in an infirmary.

State of wards.

The day-rooms and dormitories are all in very good order. The day-rooms are bright and cheerful, but on the male side overcrowded, and we think No. 7 on the men's side should be completely furnished and then occupied. The female infirmary is just now in the hands of workmen, and another ward is used as such. We think that a few single rooms appropriated for dirty cases should be better ventilated than they are. We are glad to hear that the basement, where are steam-pipes, will not be used as a workshop. It is far too hot for that purpose. The bowling alley has been finished. There is still a great deficiency of water-closet and lavatory accommodation in some wards, and for the working men. We hope that this defect will be speedily rectified.

Amusement.

The means of amusement in the wards may be sufficient, but some arrangements should be carried out to prevent the appropriation by a very few patients of all the newspapers. The hall was filled at dinner by 350 patients or thereabouts, and more could be brought to the associated meals if there were more space. We attach much value to a general dining-room in an Asylum; it is a break in the day from the monotony of the wards, it enables the wards to be thoroughly ventilated, obviates the smell of dinner there for hours after dinner, enables the food to be served hot, and the meeting of both sexes in the hall is calculated to promote good conduct and self-control. We trust that the hall here will soon be inexpensively decorated. The conduct of the patients under inspection was good. We learn that the use of paraffin in the laundry greatly facilitates the washing, and we hope that as that is the case the outer garments of the men may be more frequently washed. The clothing of both sexes is good.

Condition of patients.

The

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Northumberland Asylum.

The staff by day has been increased; there are now 29 attendants and one nurse on the male side, and in the female division there are 29 nurses, including all on duty by day and night. Three of the nurses assist in the laundry, where there are two paid laundry-women. The duration of service of the staff is good. Dr. M'Dowall has been giving ambulance lectures to the attendants' which is very praiseworthy.

Staff of attendants.

The male patients working on the land are now 98, and 74 in the shops, 40 help in the wards. Of the women, 44 do laundry-work, 18 are useful in the kitchen. The number of employed continues to be satisfactory in each division.

Employment.

There are two Sunday services, and a large number of the patients attend them, also daily prayers. The Roman Catholics have still visits from their priest, but very few are fit to attend Mass. The dances in the hall have been weekly, about 281 are present. A considerable number of the men enjoy games of cricket, and on five days of the week the superintendent's billiard-table is given up to male patients.

Divine Service.

Very few patients, only about 19, are confined to the courts; daily 68 men and 95 women are walked within the Asylum estate; about 200 male and 150 female patients have exercise weekly beyond the grounds. We learn from the "Medical Journal" that 30 men and 25 women are at present under special treatment.

Exercise.

Five men have been secluded on 55 occasions, for a total period of 443½ hours, and 6 women on 19 occasions, an aggregate of 69½ hours.

Seclusion.

No woman has been restrained, but a man has worn locked gloves seven times, for a total of 84 hours, to prevent self-abuse.

Restraint.

We notice among the structural alterations of the Asylum, the conversion of the stables into a cow-house, and the provision of new stables. A general bath-room, with dressing-room attached, is desirable, in view of the increased and increasing number of patients, and the workshops should certainly be enlarged, and a clock visible from the grounds would be useful for the men working on the land.

Structural alterations.

The case-books are very well kept; a clinical clerk, if well selected, might strengthen the medical staff.

Case-books.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

13 November 1889.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

Since our Colleagues were here last, the new Committee of the County Council have taken over charge of this Asylum, and we therefore earnestly desire to call their attention to the present condition of the Asylum. To us the best and in the end the cheapest course seems to be to build a new Asylum somewhere in the county where sufficient land can be obtained, to give to the patients ample opportunities for exercise, recreation, and out-door employment; but if this be not done, we think it our duty to state what alterations, additions, and improvements, we consider to be absolutely necessary:—(1.) A chapel of adequate size and ecclesiastical appearance. (2.) A recreation hall. The laundry drying-room now used for the purpose is much too small and entirely unsuited for any associated entertainments. (3.) A dining-hall. The recreation room might serve for this purpose. (4.) More water-closets with cross ventilations. The plan of having water-closets, baths, and washing utensils in the same room is most objectionable.

Appendix (C.)

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

(5.) A visiting room for patients' friends. (6.) An attendants' mess-room in each division. The attendants now dine all at one time in their rooms ; in consequence the wards are during meal times inadequately supervised, and the attendants have no place within the Asylum walls for recreation when their work is done. The evil likely to arise from this need not be pointed out. (7.) Means of communication by night with the medical officers and the detached block. If an electric communication were set up, electric tell-tale clocks should also be supplied, as the present recording stations are too few. (8.) The baths are ill-placed and inconvenient ; modern baths standing out from the wall, with an easy mode of turning on the water, and not furnished with dangerous plugs, are required. (9.) Workshops of adequate size. The tailors', shoemakers', and upholsterers' shops, can only accommodate two patients each. The joiner's shop also is far too small ; many other minor matters will, no doubt, suggest themselves to the Committee ; *e. g.*, the concrete floors and the general gloomy aspect of the wards, but we have said enough to show that, in our opinion, much is required before this Asylum can be considered suitably arranged for the cure of insane persons, and when everything has been done it will not come up to what is now thought to be the standard of a well-contrived Asylum. It is satisfactory to report that the health of the patients has been on the whole good. Two men and 5 women were seen by us in bed.

The borough is rarely free from contagious disorders, and though no detached hospital has been built at the Asylum, Dr. Aplin considers that isolation can be safely arranged by fitting up No. 1 disused male ward as an infectious hospital. This can at best be but a makeshift, and is from its position not suited for sick persons. Since the last visit, about a year ago, the number on the books has risen to 344, but it will soon be reduced as about 40 women will be sent back to the Borough Asylum as soon as the new building there is ready : 261 patients are now chargeable to this county and its unions : 76 belong to the Boroughs of Nottingham and Hastings and out-county unions, 3 males and 2 females are private patients, and there are 2 criminal male patients here.

Statistics.

The changes amongst the insane population here have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	56	60	116
Discharged "recovered" - -	14	9	23
" "relieved" and "not improved" - -	20	12	32
Died - - - - - -	30	22	52

Post-mortem examinaions.

The coroner held no inquest. Post-mortem examination was made in 30 instances only. The deaths were due to ordinary causes, and general paralysis accounts for more than one-third of the deaths in the male division.

Seclusion.

Restraint.

Under medical treatment last week were 22 men and 26 women, according to the Medical Journal, and from the same source we learn that 3 males and 2 females have been secluded on four and 10 occasions, and for a total of 44 and 69½ hours, whilst one woman has been restrained once for a day, to prevent self-injury.

All

All the epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under observation at night, but the rooms might be so arranged and altered as to make the supervision absolutely continuous. If a new Asylum be built, doubtless good epileptic wards and dormitories on the ground floor would be provided. Nottinghamshire Asylum. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The wards and dormitories now occupied by the patients were in good order, and the patients remarkably free from excitement. State of wards.

There were no complaints, and a good dinner with beer was seen by us in various wards. Dietary.

The staff of attendants seems sufficient, but it is certainly not too strong. Only one man has not yet here a year out of the 13 male attendants, but of the 15 women, four have not completed that period. The only serious casualty occurred to a woman, who dislocated her jaw whilst shouting. Staff of attendants.

Nearly 190 patients are able to attend church and the associated amusements, and about 120 go to the Wednesday service. Divine Service.

Exclusive of ward cleaners amongst the men, 45 are usefully employed. We have mentioned various reasons militating against the finding occupation for a great many patients, but we think work might be found for a larger number of men. The like number (45) are returned as ward cleaners in the male division, whilst only 27 are so employed on the female side; 57 more women do some useful work, 26 of these being in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen and offices, and the rest knit or sew. We must end our report as we began, by urging the erection of a new Asylum, and asking the Committee to consider the greater chances of recovery which will be afforded to patients by a larger area, brighter rooms, and purer air. Employment.

Oxford Asylum.

2 December 1889.

We have this day made the annual official inspection of this Asylum, which was last visited by two members of our Board, almost a year ago; since that time the changes have been as follows:— Oxford Asylum. Statistics.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	49	57	106
Discharged, "recovered" - -	14	21	35
,, "relieved," and "not improved."	7	10	17
Died - - - - - -	25	19	44

There are on the books this day 515 patients; 220 males and 295 females, all of whom (excepting 2 males and 5 females absent on trial) have been seen by us. They have had ample opportunity of telling us their grievances and wishes, but nothing worthy of mention in this report was brought to our notice.

We were well satisfied with the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories, though in several places the flooring is so much worn as to require renewal. The rooms might, however, easily be made to present a brighter aspect, at a small cost, and amusing books should be more State of wards.

pendix (C.)

Oxford Asylum.

liberally provided. Of the books which we saw, too many were of a semi-religious character.

Staff of attendants.

The behaviour of the patients was very orderly, but we do not consider the staff of attendants sufficiently strong, and recommend an early increase of the same. Sixteen of each sex are on duty by day, and three of each sex by night. The period of service is satisfactory, and changes are infrequent.

Condition of patients.

We were satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of the patients, which reflects credit upon the attendants, but the lavatory arrangements for the patients are defective, and the placing the bath, lavatory, and scullery in one room will, we hope, be discontinued, more especially as new baths are required for many wards.

Dietary.

The dinner we saw served to-day was pudding, which seemed to us to be of a satisfying description, but we should be glad if some other beverage than water were provided for the non-workers, such as coffee, cocoa, or milk. Mugs ought to be furnished to every patient at meal times.

As we visited the wards we saw 21 men and 17 women in bed, and, last week, were registered under medical treatment the names of 29 men and 32 women.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptic patients number 73 in all, and the actively suicidal are 12. All these sleep under what is considered to be continuous supervision, but it is not by any means satisfactory, and on the female side the nurse is not ever constantly in the room she is to supervise. We desire to repeat and emphasise the remarks of our Colleagues on this head. Tell-tale clocks to test the vigilance of the patrolling night watch should be provided, and the visits should be hourly, at least. Our Colleagues' remarks respecting "medicine cupboards," "suicidal cards," "baths of modern construction," and the abolition, by degrees, of the trough beds, have not yet borne fruit, but they have, we doubt not, been carefully considered, and will, ere long, be carried into effect.

The ward lists of the patients if not kept with greater care will prove a source of trouble when the new Lunacy Act comes in force. The water-closets require better light at night; in one of the blocks (No. 14) no artificial light at all is provided. The health of the patients has been good since our Colleagues were here, and the Asylum has been entirely free from any infectious or contagious disorder.

Post-mortem examinations.

Nothing in the 44 deaths calls for special comment, excepting the fact that post-mortem examinations were made in all but three instances. There has been no suicide or fatal casualty, and the coroner held no inquest.

Seclusion and restraint.

One man was once secluded for half-an-hour for epileptic excitement, and another man was restrained by a locked glove for 38 hours for surgical reasons.

Employment.

Including ward cleaners, 66 per cent. of the males, and 41 per cent. of the females are usefully employed; 51 men work on the land, 29 in various shops, 8 stoke fires and carry coal, 7 men are employed in the kitchen and offices, whilst 50 clean the wards. Of the women, 41 are employed in the wards, 49 knit and sew, 30 assist in the laundry, and 3 help the cook.

Divine Service.

The patients at Divine Service yesterday consisted of 120 men and 144 women.

Amusement.

We hear that an entertainment was held in the day-room, used as the recreation hall, about a fortnight ago, and it is hoped that another may take place before Christmas. The number of associated entertainments provided will from this appear to be infrequent, which may, perhaps, be due to the want of a special room for social gatherings, such as is almost universally provided in county or borough Asylums

Appendix (C.)

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

9 October 1889.

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

There are now 713 patients in this Asylum; when our Colleagues visited on 17th July 1888 there were 714 on the books. The males are 325, the females 388. A man is absent on four days' leave, granted by the medical superintendent. It seems that the Committee rarely, if ever, send patients out on trial; this we regret, as a trial may show that a patient, though still mentally affected, has recovered sufficient self-control to entitle him to discharge; for this reason the Commissioners grant leaves of absence liberally in London private Asylums, as do magistrates in the country, and the practice is common in public Asylums. To many paupers an allowance is given, as the Lunacy Acts permit for their support during such trial. The paupers here are 701, the private cases are 10, and there are 2 male criminals.

Accommodation.

The estimated vacancies are 35 for men, 52 for women, but the accommodation for the noisy and turbulent class is scanty on the female side, 61 women being in No. 3 Ward, where the space is very deficient, and the single rooms too few in number.

Statistics.

The admissions since 17th July of last year have been 206, the discharges 118, the deaths 89. Of the 118 discharges, 77 were upon recovery, nearly equal in the number in the male and female divisions. The recoveries, as compared with the admissions for 1888, were 31·6 per cent., and the mortality upon the average daily number resident, 12·19 per cent. The death-rate for the interval since the last visit of Commissioners has been, however, about 2 per cent. lower. One of the 2 patients then suffering from typhoid fever died, the other recovered. No other case of that disorder has since appeared.

Casualties.

Among the deaths there have been 2 suicides, 1 by a man who strangled himself in a single room, the other by a woman who hanged herself in the water-closet of an airing-court. Another death, we may mention, was due to pleurisy following fractured ribs; the bones of the deceased patient were in a softened condition; and the death of an aged man was accelerated by fracture of thigh bone, the injury being accidental. The particulars of all these deaths were reported to our Board at the dates of their occurrence, and some of these cases formed subjects of correspondence between the Commissioners and the medical superintendent; the coroner held inquests in each of them.

Inquests.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination verified the recorded causes of death in 39 instances only. Dr. Strange informs us that he has much difficulty in obtaining leave for these valuable examinations.

Epileptic, suicidal, and sick patients.

Forty-one patients are at present registered as being under medical treatment; 111 are returned as epileptics, and 10 as general paralytics; 56 are described as suicidal. We have inquired into the arrangements here for supervision of the last-mentioned class, and think them open to improvement, viz., by giving special instructions on parchment or cards to the attendants cautioning them to keep those patients in constant view, the parchment or cards to be endorsed by every attendant having charge, and to be withdrawn so soon as the medical superintendent is of opinion that continuous watching may be relaxed. Twelve men and 10 women were in bed at the time of our inspection of the wards, one of the former had sustained recently an intracapsular fracture of the femur, the result of a fall on a curbstone in the airing-court, and, as he himself told us, through being pushed down by a fellow patient suddenly. Some

Appendix (C.)

Salop and Montgomery Asylum.

of those in bed in each division were so treated to allay excitement only. No patient was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards; padded rooms were occupied, but the doors were not locked.

Restraint. Since the visit of July 1888, 1 male and 2 male patients have been restrained to prevent self-injury, or for surgical reasons; the man for 22 days, 1 of the women for 7 days 15 hours; the other for 76½ hours, the longer periods to avert self-injury.

Seclusion. Seclusion has been adopted for the treatment of 6 men on 15 occasions for an aggregate of 45½ hours, and for 13 women on 36 occasions for a total of 110 hours. There were a few noisy of each sex in the day-rooms, but generally the patients were, while we were among them, orderly.

Dietary. We saw 293 at dinner in the hall, of whom 84 only were men. These numbers filled the tables, the rest dine in their wards. Yesterday the fare was rabbits, bacon, and cabbage: to-day it is roast pork, with vegetables.

Condition of patients. The patients' clothing is warm enough for the season; the women more tidy than the men. Coloured shirts are now issued to many men, and all have a change twice a week now. Those who will wear them have drawers in lieu of lined trousers.

Staff of attendants. A numerically adequate staff of attendants is maintained, being on each side about 1 to 11 patients by day, whilst for night duty there are 4 persons for each sex, of whom three on the male and as many on the female side are stationed in wards set apart for the sick, epileptic, and suicidal, and a fourth visits the wards of his or her division periodically. There is one woman acting as nurse to the feeble and sick on the men's side. The duration of service of the attendants is satisfactory, and we would urge on the Committee better provision for their relaxation when the long day's duty is over. Their mess-rooms are without much means of amusement, and we cannot regard them as cheerfully furnished. We should be glad to see pictures (costing little) on the walls, a piano in the nurses', and a billiard table or bagatelle board in the male attendants' room. We notice that one male attendant has been properly discharged, and prosecuted for assaulting a patient, and that he was fined *5l.* by the magistrates in Petty Sessions.

Divine Service. The attendance at the chapel of the patients is good, Sundays bringing thither 220 men and 240 women.

Amusement. At the associated weekly dances, or other entertainments, the numbers present are reported to us to be 288 of both sexes. It appears that 65 men and 98 women are taken once a week for walks beyond the Asylum estate; but we regret to find that there is no system of daily exercise beyond the courts for those patients who are not employed out of the wards.

Exercise. Though the extent of the Asylum land is not large, we hope that a system of daily walks beyond the courts for large numbers in each division will be organised, as there can be no doubt as to its beneficial effect upon the bodily and mental health of the patients.

Employment. The returns as to employment show that 166 men, or 51 per cent. of the males, and 271 women, or 69 per cent. of the females, do some kind of work. Of these, 27 men and 61 women are chiefly ward-cleaners; 89 men, we are informed, work on the land; 29 in the various shops. Of the women, 119 do needlework and 42 are useful in the laundry department. We should be glad to see a higher rate of employment in the male division. Of the cleanliness, order, and comfort of the wards we can report favourably.

The

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Salop and Montgomery Asylum

Improvements.

The male and female infirmaries have been greatly improved by re-arrangement of rooms. Wards No. 3 are, as they were when our Colleagues visited, structurally very unsuitable for the proper treatment of the patients there brought together, and it seems difficult to carry out such alterations as could make them cheerful and healthy, but the hope should not be given up that architects may devise material improvement. We understand that plans have been prepared for their better ventilation, but that is not the only desideratum. The re-drainage of the Asylum is not yet perfected, but is drawing to a conclusion; the works have necessarily thrown some courts into disorder. The new water-closets and lavatory blocks in Wards 6 and 7 have been completed. Those wards have been painted and partly re-furnished. Male 6 is now an infirmary. The other new water-closet blocks, and bath-rooms will probably be handed over for use before the end of the year. We trust that curtain screens will be provided in the women's bath-rooms. Many water-closets in the Asylum are still unsatisfactory as regards their apparatus: some recently altered are good. This work, we trust, will not be postponed any length of time. Some of the wards were seen by us at a disadvantage, as stocktaking was in progress.

Water supply

The question of the water supply to the Asylum remains, we regret to say, in precisely the same position as when our Colleagues were here in July 1888. Drinking water is still carted daily from Shrewsbury, and the Committee seems to have decided on taking no steps to procure pure water in any other way, until action has been taken by the Shrewsbury authorities to obtain a new supply for the town.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

27 May 1889.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

The patients now on the books of the Asylum are 821 in number, 338 being males, and 483 females. This is an increase of 38 over the number at the time (10th February 1888) of the last visit of members of our Board.

Statistics.

Since that date, 124 males and 168 females have been admitted; 63 males and 66 females discharged; of whom 48 and 47 respectively had recovered, and 66 males and 61 females died.

Post-mortem examinations.

In 99 cases post-mortem examinations were made. Thirty-five deaths were due to pneumonia or phthisis, and the prevalence of disease of the respiratory organs was attributed partly to the low temperature of some sleeping rooms, a defect which has been remedied by the introduction of Musgrove stoves.

Inquests.

Three of the deaths were followed by coroner's inquests; in one of them the verdict was, that the death resulted from exhaustion, following efforts to revive the patient from coma, induced by morphia, acting on diseased kidneys; in the other two cases death was found to have been due to natural causes. Of the present insane, 7 males and 18 females, are on the private list.

We are informed by Dr. Wade that there are at present in the male division 24, and in the female, 30 vacant beds in position and available for those numbers of patients. The enumeration in the male division includes the dormitory referred to last year as being formed out of the old carpenter's shop, and we fear that, as then pointed out, there is a disposition to regard that room as affording an absolute increase of accommodation, without considering the question whether there is corresponding day space. We have no hesitation in saying that at the

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Somerset and Bath Asylum.

present moment the day space in the male division is not adequate for the existing number of patients, and that it cannot, with safety, be further encroached on by the introduction of a larger number. This remark applies more especially to the "West Wing," and No. 4 ward over; and here, we think, additional day space might easily be obtained by throwing out large bays.

We have, during our inspection, seen all the patients. There was some excitement and noise manifested, and one or two complaints of rough usage were made, which we inquired into, but which did not appear to be well grounded.

Condition of patients.

We were satisfied with the dress and personal condition of the patients in each division, and were glad to observe that fewer strong dresses were in use than at the last visit. Eleven males and 7 females only were found by us in bed.

Restraint.

A man was in restraint by means of wristlets attached to a belt, and he has been almost continuously so restrained since the last visit, to prevent him from attacking others; and we find recorded that since the same date, 8 men on 257 occasions, and for a total of 3,074 hours, and 2 women on 56 occasions, and 672 hours, were restrained by means of locked gloves, either for surgical reasons, or to control habits of destructiveness, or self-abuse.

Seclusion.

As regards seclusion, we find in the same interval, 14 men on 107 occasions, and for 1,171 hours, and 16 women on 129 occasions, and for 547 hours, have been secluded to allay excitement.

Employment.

The returns of patients usefully employed inform us that 259 men and 299 women are usefully employed in various occupations which are specified. These numbers represent about 77 per cent. of the male and 62 per cent. of the female patients, and show some improvement upon the corresponding proportions last year. But we may still hope for better results on the female side.

We are informed that of the male patients, 30, and of the females, 47, only, do not go for exercise beyond the airing-courts, and these numbers include the sick and feeble.

Large parties walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and daily, a considerable number are exercised on the grounds. These returns are satisfactory.

Divine Service.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service is very fair; 437 were at chapel last Sunday, but that usually at the associated entertainments seems meagre, being only about 260.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We find that all but two of the epileptics, and all the actively suicidal patients, continue to sleep under continuous supervision.

No epidemic or contagious disorder has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, except measles, which attacked two patients on the male side; the serious casualties have been few, but include an attempt at suicide by a man who had been some time in the Asylum, and who had not given any reason to fear such attempts. He tried to cut his throat, but did not much injure himself. He has since then, however, manifested strong suicidal tendency.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at sufficient strength.

Among the structural works completed since the last visit we may notice the formation of the new male dormitory already mentioned, new entrance lodge, mortuary and post-mortem rooms. As regards the latter, we regret that a good pathological room was not provided with proper appliances, to encourage pathological studies in the medical staff. The importance of such studies in relation to the treatment of insanity is now generally recognised.

There

There have been also various improvements of the water-closets, and an external staircase has been built for the "Old Hospital," with several other improvements not calling for special notice. Appendix (C.) Somerset and Bath Asylum.

As regards the drainage, we learn that further destruction of old barrel drains and substitution of pipes has been carried out and the late Committee rented for 21 years land previously held on a yearly tenancy, in order to extend the area available for sewage irrigation.

Various works are in progress, such as the enlargement of the stores, provision of visiting rooms, &c., all of which are being carried out by the Asylum without contracts. They call therefore for much attention and supervision by the medical superintendent, notwithstanding the employment of a clerk of the works, and perhaps somewhat interfere with the more immediate duties of his office.

We should observe that the wards, generally, were in good order, but some of those on the male side require repainting. It is unfortunate that owing to some defect in the plaster the paint does not last well. The general bath-room on the male side, too, needs attention. State of wards.

We have already alluded to the deficiency of day space.

Staffordshire Asylums.—1. Stafford.

5 April 1889.

We yesterday inspected this Asylum. The Commissioners' visit last year was early in February. There were then 831 patients; there are now 915, consisting of 500 males and 415 females. There is now a vacancy in the medical staff, by the sad death of Mr. Taylor, the senior assistant, through blood-poisoning, consequent on his pricking a finger while making a post-mortem examination in the Asylum. Advertisements have been issued to obtain the services of another assistant medical officer. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

As the accommodation here is for 880 cases only, there is much over-crowding. Twenty patients are about to be transferred to Burntwood Asylum, and then, we understand, that Asylum will be full. In view of the dangers incident to over-crowding, no time should be lost in making temporary arrangements at least for the abatement of the evil. The newly-constituted Committee hold their first meeting here, we are told, on the 15th instant. Four "County Boroughs," Hanley, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton, have been created in Staffordshire by the Local Government Act of 1888, and until they have decided what course they will take in regard to the accommodation of their pauper lunatics, we cannot recommend any steps to be taken for providing for the Staffordshire cases beyond such arrangements as are above referred to, which are indeed of pressing necessity. There are some patients here indeed which might in some workhouses be sufficiently cared for, but we understand that the guardians of unions are unwilling to keep them there. It may be that the new Borough Asylum at Derby would receive the excess of patients here, and they would there be at no very great distance from their friends. Accommodation.

In the wards of this Asylum there are at present no out-county cases, and only five private patients, who, if discharged, would probably return in the character of paupers. The weekly charge for maintenance of the pauper inmates is 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in 1888 have been 339. The discharged patients have been 148, and 107 deaths are recorded. Statistics.

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Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

Fifty of each sex were discharged upon recovery. No patient is out on trial.

Inquests and casualties.

There have been three inquests, all on the deaths of men. Two resulted in verdicts of "Found drowned," the juries being of opinion no blame attached to the Asylum officials. One man was drowned in the canal seven miles away; the other in the brook in the Asylum grounds, where, being believed to be trustworthy, he was wont to amuse himself by catching rats. The third subject of inquest was a man who died from acute peritonitis, supposed to have been caused, without suicidal intent, by taking some kind of root. The other casualties are a few cases of fractured ribs and bones through falls, some of them attributable to the sudden pushes or violence of patients. With reference to these we may remark that the epileptics are 213, the general paralytics 24, and that the more turbulent are associated, we think, in too large numbers together.

Patients' behaviour.

The women of this last class were very disorderly during our inspection, though the nurses did their best to control them. In the wards where the other patients (including the majority of the epileptics) are, the behaviour was good, and there was very general contentment. Idiots under 16 years of age are not admitted here, or, if admitted, are transferred to Burntwood.

Health.

The general health is better than might be the case where overcrowding exists, but cases of erysipelas, diarrhœa, and tonsillitis point to the insanitary condition of the Asylum from time to time, and are warnings which should not be disregarded.

The detached hospital is occupied by male patients to the number of 90 or thereabouts, for whom no beds could be provided in the main building upon a sudden outbreak of any infectious malady, and there is no provision for isolation of patients except the engineer's cottage, which has not the requirements of a hospital. These are facts which deserve attention. Hitherto there has fortunately been no such outbreak.

Yesterday 4 only of each sex were in bed in the wards, and these in the infirmaries. On the female side a puerperal case in a single room was noisy, and greatly disturbing a sick woman in the next room. Better provision should be made against such annoyance.

In the male epileptic wards we saw many cuts and bruises. These, and the number of minor casualties recorded, show how over-crowding operates among violently-disposed patients.

Staff of attendants.

The male staff of attendants by day is about one to 13 patients: the nurses are one to 11, or thereabouts. We think that in the wards where on each side the worse cases are, as regards conduct, the staff is scarcely sufficient; but we believe that no number of attendants or nurses could put down frequent disorder where so many bad and violent patients are, as here, brought together in the ward. The night staff is numerically sufficient, but the means of speedy communication through electricity are much needed in this Asylum to secure the proper care of the patients by day and night. The telephones in use are serviceable, but do not supply what electric communication would.

Restraint and seclusion.

We found no patient under mechanical restraint or in seclusion, but according to the statutory records 1 man has had his arms in sleeves sewn to his side for 45 hours for surgical reasons, and a woman has been similarly treated for six weeks. Seclusion has been resorted to with 9 men and 16 women against their will, the former for an aggregate of 186 hours and on 27 occasions, the latter for a total period of 673 hours on 104 occasions, all for violence. A man and a woman have been

been secluded, at his and her own request, for excitement; the man for 114 hours in the aggregate and on 10 occasions; the woman for 48 hours in all on four occasions.

The actively suicidal cases in the wards are 8 men and 16 women; for these special instructions are given in writing to the attendants in charge to keep them in constant view; 33 males and 29 females are at present registered as being under medical treatment. In the wards occupied as infirmaries are 33 men and 32 women. No one of these requires special mention; none had a bed-sore.

Employment.

The returns of employment inform us that 45 in the male division assist in the shops, 116 labour on the lands, 10 help in the laundry or wash-house, 6 in the kitchen and stores. Of the women, 170 sew or knit, 8 are employed in the kitchen and other offices, and 41 work in the laundry. These figures are 35 per cent. of the male patients in the Asylum, 53 of the female. The ward cleaners not included in the employed aforesaid are 100 men and 160 women.

Exercise.

Exercise beyond the airing-courts but within the estate of the Asylum is given daily, we are informed, to 140 men and 220 women, exclusive of the patients working on the land. On Sundays about 200 males are walked beyond the Asylum boundaries, and twice or thrice weekly 130 women are so exercised. Confined to the courts are still 45 men and 100 women. We think that very few of either sex, if any, should be confined to the courts for disorderly conduct only.

Divine Service and recreation.

At Divine Service on Sundays 430 patients attend, at the week-day services about half that number, and 300 are taken to the associated entertainments in the recreation hall. The Roman Catholics, principally Irish, have the ministrations of a priest of their own faith; they are about 90 in number.

State of wards.

We found the wards in very good order, many of them greatly improved in comfort, since we were last here some time back. Several wards have been repainted in good taste, also the chapel; and new store-rooms are approaching completion. The male general bath-room and the attics in the men's division in the main building are also in workmen's hands. Wherever we examined the bedding, it was sufficient in quantity and in proper state. In several water-closets and in some lavatories tile-flooring had been wisely substituted for planks. In the kitchen are new steamers which facilitate greatly the cooking.

The recreation hall appears to require repainting and some decoration of an inexpensive character. The provision of padded rooms near the infirmary will, we hope, receive early attention.

No mess rooms for the attendants and nurses have yet been provided; the hours of attendance by them during the day, though reduced, are long, and their work is trying, so we would plead strongly that their means of relaxation and amusement should be increased.

We notice that the work of lowering the windows in single rooms proceeds; this we highly approve. In several of these rooms, especially where violent patients are put, the defect of the doors opening inwards should be rectified.

Dietary.

We saw a fish dinner on table yesterday. The men have cheese besides fish, and all the patients except the epileptics have beer at dinner. On the subject of food we had no complaints made to us, except by a very few indeed to whom soup is objectionable.

The general result of our inspection was that the Asylum is ably managed by Dr. Christie, under the Committee, and we learn with pleasure that Lord Wrottesley continues to be chairman.

Water supply.

We trust that the question of water supply and disposal of sewage will

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Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford.)

Water Supply.

will soon be set at rest, as the Stafford Corporation is about, we are informed, to bring good water to the town from an untainted source; and if the Committee can, at a moderate cost, obtain from the Corporation that water (at least sufficient for dietetic purposes here), the meadows in front of the Asylum might be relieved from sewage supersaturation by the process of pumping it to the high-lying land of the Asylum, which has been mooted, but has been condemned from fear of percolation of the sewage into the present water supply. Doubtless these questions will receive the early consideration of the new Committee.

Precautions against fire.

The alternative exits from every part of the Asylum, except from the attics in the hospital (which surely will not be overlooked) make the escape of patients easy in the event of an outbreak of fire, but a fire brigade of Asylum attendants and frequent drill have not yet received that attention which such matters require.

Staffordshire Asylums.—2. Burntwood.

8 April 1889

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

Accommodation and water supply.

We have to-day to report upon this Asylum visited last by h Commissioners in February 1888. The first meeting here of the new Committee of Visitors under the Local Government Act of that year has not yet been held. The overcrowded condition of this, as well as the other Asylum for this county, will doubtless obtain immediate consideration in the proper quarter. As the Act has created four county boroughs there will be probably some preliminary correspondence before any resolution can be reached as to the mode in which the pauper lunatics of the county and boroughs aforesaid shall hereafter be lodged. We hope that in making contracts for the reception of the excess of lunatics here and at Stafford, care will be taken to keep such of them as are visited by friends still within reach of them.

There are now 33 more patients than were on the books when our Colleagues inspected in 1888, that is to say, 301 males, 296 females, together 597. The medical superintendent informs us that he fears none can be returned to workhouses, and we see that the day-rooms and dormitories have many inmates for whom there is not the space which health requires.

We have read Dr. Spence's annual report to the late committee, and we agree with what he says on the necessity of further accommodation. If the county and county boroughs agree to enlarge this Asylum, its administrative offices must be enlarged, unless further accommodation be in the shape of an annexe, and the occasion, should, we think, be taken to provide infirmaries and observation dormitories. Those in use here as such do not deserve their names. The sick, the epileptic, and the suicidal demand special treatment and special care; those who suffer from fits are a large proportion of the inmates here, 152 out of the 597 in residence. The night supervision is imperfect by reason of structural difficulties. The chapel and the laundry are also inadequate in size for the addition of any patients to the present number, and although the water supply has been hitherto sufficient, its quantity and the pumping arrangements may not meet the requirements of an increase in the Asylum population. These matters require full consideration.

We

Appendix (C.)

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

We find the wards, though overcrowded, well ventilated, sufficiently comfortable for ordinary cases, and in excellent order. That renovation which is always calling for attention in Asylums from time to time is in progress; some wards have lately been repainted. The recreation and dining hall is not yet given over by the contractor, but is all but finished; the sides are pannelled with pitch pine: it has a good floor of the same wood, a stage at one end and a musicians' gallery at the other; hydrants are convenient, and four doors open outwards. There are three sunlights, and it is heated by Musgrave's stoves. The hall has on each side of it rooms which might be appropriated as mess and recreation rooms for attendants.

State of wards.

There is no general bath-room for either sex of patients, we observe, in this Asylum. The detached hospital is occupied, and we hardly see how its inmates could be brought back to the overcrowded dormitories of the main building if any patient with infectious malady should be taken to the hospital. In the female division we noticed improvements in some water-closets. There is no separate laundry ward here: that is now found to work well in most Asylums.

Of exits in the event of fire there seems to be good provision in all wards.

Precautions against fire.

We, as usual, saw all the patients; they were orderly, but few seemed disposed to complain, or even to talk. The women are kept very tidy and clean, and the men's dress was not open to unfavourable comment. Only two men and five women were in bed; two of the latter appeared to be near death, one dying of abdominal disease, the other of atrophy; 78 patients have died since our Colleagues were here; 15 from general paralysis, and all from ordinary causes, except in one instance already communicated to our Board, where the cause was epilepsy and shock from scalds. This death was due to the carelessness of a nurse, and was the subject of a coroner's inquest. Through the carelessness of a male attendant in leaving his razor upon his chest of drawers in his room, the door of which he left unlocked, a male patient almost succeeded in suicide. The man was severely censured; but not dismissed, as his previous conduct had been very good.

Condition of patients and casualties.

There have been a few fractures, all accidental. One woman, in bed to-day, had her leg fractured a few weeks back by a fall in a fit. There was no case of bed sores in the infirmaries.

The post-mortem examinations have been 64, out of 78 deaths. There has been no epidemic malady, and remembering the number of those who in an Asylum are advanced in years or suffering from chronic disease, the general health may be described as good.

Post-mortem examinations.

No person was in seclusion or under medical restraint during our inspection, and no person has during the last 14 months been so treated.

Seclusion and restraint.

We are assured in regard to out-door exercise that 40 men and 36 women are the only persons confined to the airing-courts, and that these are so confined because they could not by reason of bodily infirmity be taken beyond them, and that daily the rest have exercise beyond those courts, weather permitting.

Exercise.

There is a Sunday service in the chapel, at which the attendance averages 260. Daily prayers are read by Dr. Spence to a considerable number of the patients, and there is also a week-day service by the Chaplain. The Roman Catholics are about 30, and they have the ministrations of a priest of their own faith.

Divine Service.

Appendix (C.)

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)

Amusements.

Dietary.

Entertainments are not infrequent in the old hall, and amateurs from outside have assisted in dramatic performances.

We saw the dinner on the table in some of the wards and tasted the soup provided, which was savoury and nutritious; the soup was followed by currant suet pudding; all have beer except the epileptics and a few sick cases. In the stores, which are much too small for the Asylum, we also tasted some of the articles of food; we thought that the margarine was much better than some of the butters we have met with in Asylums, but the cheese was less satisfactory. The tea, which especially with female patients counts high, is of good quality.

Staff of attendants.

Reviewing the numbers of the day staff, we can report that on the male side the attendants by day are one to 11 patients or thereabouts, in the female division one to 14. We find upon inquiry that by day the stimulants are given to the sick by the head attendants, and that for night use the stimulants are mixed with medicine. We think that in No. 4 Female Ward, where are 57 patients, 13 being epileptics, and six only working out of the ward, the three nurses are not numerically sufficient, and hope that the Committee will engage a fourth. The night staff seems to be sufficient, four on each side.

Employment.

As to employment of patients we learn that 46 men and 89 women assist in housework and in cleaning the wards; the percentage of men working on the land and in the shops is about 54, that of the women helping in laundry and by needlework and knitting is close on 40. The male clothing is bought, and mended only in the Asylum; the women make up their own dresses. All shoes are bought, but they are repaired in the Asylum shops.

Case-books and treatment of the sick.

We have, in the performance of our duty, examined the case-books and other medical records; they are well kept. Should any increase be made here in the number of patients, we trust that an additional medical officer will be appointed, and that in the new infirmaries trained nurses and a strong staff of them may be employed; with provisions of this character we cannot help thinking that the care of the sick would be improved, and especially that bed sores would be reduced in number; a close examination of the autopsy book shows us that there have been in 79 successive deaths 19 cases of bed sore. In Asylum cases, with brain degeneration, it is likely that bed sores can never be prevented altogether; still we think that the percentage of them may be diminished.

Suffolk Asylum.

4 November 1889.

Suffolk Asylum.

Since two members of our Board paid an official visit to this Asylum, not quite a year ago, 45 inmates have been attacked by diarrhœa, 22 by dysentery, 9 by typhoid, 2 by erysipelas, and 24 with phthisis.

Our Colleagues at their visit called serious attention to the insanitary state of the Asylum, and we inquired what had been done by the Committee since that date to remedy this most unsatisfactory condition, and to obviate the recurrence of disorders which might be prevented. To our astonishment we learn nothing: the water for drinking purposes is obtained from the Melton Brewery Well, and patients are supposed to drink no other water: but there is nothing to prevent them drinking

drinking the water from the taps in the lavatories and sinks if they are so disposed, unless an attendant be at hand; whilst the drinking water is not placed so as to be readily available, but is for the most part kept in a beer can or washing jug in the store-room of the ward. Water should in our opinion be placed in proper vessels accessible to all in every ward. But what suprises us is that no steps have been taken to secure the service of some expert of eminence to advise the committee as to the reason of the insanitary state, and advise the remedy which should be carried out in its entirety and without delay. We must notice that for the last 10 years typhoid, dysentery, and diarrhœa have never been entirely absent from the Asylum though various improvements h.ve been undertaken from time to time.

This state of things ought not to be allowed to continue; these preventable deaths ought to cease, and if the Asylum cannot be rendered a healthy dwelling for the patients a new Asylum will have to be found. To sum up: 83 persons have within the year been attacked by disorders arising from the insanitary condition of the Asylum, and of these, 27 patients and one kitchen-maid died. Over-crowding is very likely the reason that so many as 17 patients died of phthisis. No. 6 Dormitory on the female side ought to be condemned; a rough measurement showed about 200 cubic feet per bed, 48 beds. A question which requires immediate answer is, when is the infirmary to be pulled down? This wretched shed has been so frequently animadverted upon in previous reports that we only again report that it remains as before, totally unfit for sick persons, and so arranged as to allow possibility of meeting between the patients and attendants of both sexes. The female airing-courts are much too small to hold the 80 or 100 patients who have to use them in the winter, and slops ought not to be allowed to be emptied in the airing-courts, more especially when, as we saw to-day, the drain was choked. We regret to find that a patient in each division still sits up at night with the patrol. This practice is, we believe, given up in every other Asylum in England, and is to be strongly deprecated. The plastering of the single rooms still is in progress, but no artificial means of heating has been supplied. The billiard table for the men has not yet been repaired, but it is in hand.

The men have now two shirts a week, and we were on the whole satisfied with the neatness and personal condition of the patients, but boxes to hold their clothes should be placed in the dormitories; and lavatory accommodation off the day-rooms might be more liberally provided, especially in No. 2. We saw several panes of broken glass which were left unremoved, and the ceilings of many of the dormitories should have been cleaner and brighter. No patient of either sex was absent on trial, and we urge upon the Committee the advisability of sending patients out on trial with an allowance which has proved in many Asylums to be of great advantage to the patients and a real economy in the end.

Condition of patients.

The patients admitted since the last visit have been 52 males and 67 females; 58 patients have left on recovery, and 8 relieved or not improved; 22 men and 29 women have died. Except the causes above mentioned, no death has been due to any exceptional disorder.

Statistics.

The coroner held no inquest, and post-mortem examination was made in 38 instances.

Post-mortem examinations.

The number of patients on the books to-day is 485: 216 men and 269 women. Not including the beds in the infirmary, there is supposed to be vacant accommodation for 3 males and 14 females, but, as before mentioned, No. 6 Dormitory on the female side is much over-

Appendix (C.)

Suffolk Asylum.

crowded. We have seen and spoken to every patient, and had no complaints which seemed to us well founded.

Dietary.

The food supplied at dinner seemed good, but a reform in serving is much needed. In No. 8 Female side the dinner to-day was absolutely cold. In this ward there are 38 patients, some being epileptics, and yet there are but two nurses, and during the dinner hour one of the nurses is engaged elsewhere, so that the charge nurse carves and 3 patients serve the meal, with the result as above stated.

The epileptic patients are 47, and the actively suicidal are returned to us as being 33, whilst 6 men suffer from general paralysis. As we passed through the wards we saw 11 men and 13 women in bed, and last week 10 and 12 respectively were registered as under medical treatment.

Seclusion. Restraint.

Five men and 8 women have been secluded on seven and 54 occasions, and for 54 and 340 hours; and 2 men and 1 woman have been restrained by the muff for surgical reasons or to prevent improper habits.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 26 men in the male and 31 in the female division; two of these are head attendants, three of each sex night attendants, and two men and four women are artizans or laundry attendants; 17 of them have not lived here a year yet, but 11 have been for many years in the Asylum service. Since the last visit four of the male attendants have been dismissed for bad conduct, but none of the nurses. We do not approve of the table of fines for attendants being hung up in the wards for the patients' inspection, nor do we like the list of patients with their distinctive marks of "suicidal or dangerous" being exposed to public view.

Divine Service.

Last Sunday at church in the morning 162 were present and 170 in the afternoon; 61 women but no men attend daily prayers; 183 join in the associated entertainments.

Employment.

The returns of employment furnished us present no features calling for remark, except that the numbers were about the same as at the last visit and are satisfactory. Amongst the principal alterations we have to notice are the improvement of the male airing-courts, and we hope before long similar improvements may be carried out in the female division.

Dr. Eager still is aided by Dr. Young, but the unhealthy condition of the Asylum must throw very heavy work on the medical staff, and we hope some assistance may be afforded, and when this is done we trust a gentleman will be found who will be able to enumerate photography amongst his accomplishments, and continue to keep the case-books supplied with photographs of the patients, as was previously the case.

Surrey Asylum, Brookwood.

13 and 14 June 1889.

Surrey Asylum. (Brookwood.)

The patients now upon the books are 1,012, of whom 409 are males, 603 females. All are paupers; of the former, 3 are away on probation. Those in residence of each sex we have seen, and such as wished to speak to us have been listened to. There are none of the private class. Through the operation of the recent Local Government Act we learn from Dr. Barton, the medical superintendent, that the Surrey lunatics in this Asylum, when the distribution of paupers under that Act in Asylums is finally carried

Accommodation.

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylum. (Brookwood.)

Accommodation.

carried out, will soon be reduced to 800, so that there will be then here a considerable number of vacant beds. We are glad to hear that the Committee have acquired 900 *l.* new $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. consols as a benevolent fund for discharged Surrey patients. We trust that the Committee will also exercise their statutory power in granting liberally to patients on leave allowances, as such often facilitate probation to promote recovery, and are by no means antagonistic to economy in management of the Asylum.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here on 11th May 1888 have been 263, but of these, 28 have been by transfer from other Asylums in consequence of the Act above referred to, and the discharges have been 308, but 80 of these were for transfer only to other Asylums through the operation of the same Act. The recoveries recorded are 32. The deaths have been 115.

Inquests and general health.

The inquests have been four. In every instance the death was due to a pure accident, or a natural cause, one case only excepted. In that the death was a suicide; the man admitted in February last as suicidal had for two or three months showed no such disposition, was an inmate of the farm house of the Asylum, escaped to the railway, and was there killed by a passing train. The particulars were duly communicated to the Board, and it is only another lesson that great caution is necessary in the discharge of patients suicidally disposed not long back. He was about to be discharged; the arrangements were being made, and after his death it was discovered that he had been much disappointed by the refusal of his sister to receive him; that refusal having been communicated to him by a letter from her, received on the morning of his suicide. There has been no epidemic, and the general health is good. A nurse was attacked by typhoid fever, which she contracted, it is believed, outside the Asylum; she recovered, and is now away on leave of absence.

In the infirmaries to-day are 95 patients of the male, 92 of the female sex. One man only, and 4 women in bed. The general paralytics appear to be 9 men, 8 women, and there are 66 male, 74 female epileptics. Those in regard to whom suicidal caution cards have been issued to the attendants are 1 man, 2 women; of course there are other patients who were considered to be suicidal on admission, and have special supervision. The instructions given by the cards seem to be adequate.

Restraint, seclusion, and special supervision.

No man has been restrained or secluded. The resort to seclusion on the female side has been limited to 1 woman for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour for excitement. No woman has been restrained. The accidents have been very few indeed, and may be summed up as one fracture of shoulder bone, and two dislocations. The patients sleeping at present in ticking are a man and 7 women. By proper attention to their failings, the wet and dirty cases are comparatively few. No additional night nurse has been employed in the female infirmary. There is proper supervision by night of the sick, the suicidal, and the recent cases. The day staff in wards 10 (A) and 10 (C), where are placed the epileptic women, seems rather under the mark in point of numbers, having regard to necessary holidays, elsewhere adequate. The bathing is, we are assured, duly supervised.

Diet.

The dietary is good, but the beer given as an inducement to the patients to work, is not (for we tasted it) an attractive beverage.

Employment and exercise.

The ward helpers are returned to us as 43 men and 118 women; 272 men and 215 women are otherwise usefully employed. On the land working are 128 men, and in the laundry 39 women. The usefully employed are more than two-thirds of the women and about eleven-sixteenths of the men, exclusive of ward helpers; these are very good

Appendix (C.)

Surrey Asylum. (Brookwood.)

returns. The women exercising daily within the estate are 100, and an equal number of men, or thereabout, not including those employed on the land. This is not unsatisfactory, as employment and out-door exercise conduce largely to recoveries. Now that so much is achieved in respect of the good housing, exercise, employment, and amusement of the patients, we would direct the attention of the Committee to the importance of providing facilities for the better clinical and pathological work which in these days an Asylum should exhibit.

Pathological inquiry.

The mortuary and post-mortem room are good, but there is no laboratory for pathological investigation, and no provision for photographic records. In the absence of such provision, full justice cannot be done to the medical treatment of the patients, and the abundant material here for scientific inquiry cannot be utilized for the advancement of medical knowledge in lunacy, and the benefit of future sufferers from that malady.

Divine Service.

The attendance at chapel of patients has, it seems, increased through the exertions and popularity of their new chaplain. We therefore learn with regret that the cottage provided for his residence is so small as almost to necessitate his early resignation. We trust that the Committee will, in view of these facts, and of the inexpediency of frequent changes of chaplains, consider whether the cottage cannot be enlarged at a comparatively small cost.

State of wards.

We found the Asylum in its usual excellent order. When there are two baths for women in juxtaposition, curtains or screens should, we think, be interposed; and here there are needed, we believe, half-padded rooms for feeble and restless cases. We noticed with approval newspapers fastened to desks, so that the papers were not monopolised by a few patients, and a fair amount of books and light literature in the wards, besides in-door games.

Patients' clothing.

The patients' clothing is good, and the neatness of attire is creditable to the attendants and nurses in charge of the more slovenly patients. Complaints of ill-treatment were very few indeed; the most plausible, those of a male patient, we investigated, and the witnesses whom he desired us to examine unequivocally contradicted him on every point.

Structural works.

The structural works have not been important during the past 12 months, but painting and cleaning are noticeable in several directions. An additional day-room for No. 9 female ward has, we observe, not yet been provided, but there is now a double exit from No. 7 dormitories.

Staff of attendants.

Before we close our report we must not omit to mention that the staff has been strengthened (beyond the appointment of the female night nurse) by the engagement of another assistant matron. The head male attendant is somewhat new in his office, his predecessor having very properly been pensioned, on retirement, after many years' service.

Sussex Asylum.

19 June 1889.

Sussex Asylum.

The date of the Commissioners' last visit was 25th May 1888. They then found upon the books the names of 845 patients; they, the patients, are now 879; of these 245 belong to the contributing Borough of Brighton, 22 are chargeable to Hastings; these last are nearly all men, and all are under notice to leave; 13 patients are of the private class, who if discharged would, we understand return in all probability

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as paupers ; 3 others are of the criminal class ; 1 other is chargeable to Chichester, and the remaining 2 are out-county cases.

Accommodation.

The Asylum is certainly much overcrowded, but its airy site, good ventilation and excellent arrangements have hitherto obviated the ill-results from overcrowded wards. We are glad to hear that, as temporary relief, the Committee have taken steps to send out the surplus population, under contract, to some other Asylum, but unless Brighton builds for itself, and dissolves its union with Sussex, the extension of accommodation here appears to be a pressing necessity.

Statistics.

The admissions since 25th May last have been 234, the discharges 120, the deaths 80. On reviewing the causes of death, all apparently natural, we notice that as usual most of the deaths are attributed to lung disease, general paralysis, and brain mischief. There has been one case of diphtheria. The deceased was an epileptic child ; diphtheria has been prevalent in the neighbourhood. All the children boarded out (7 or 8) have been therefore brought into the Asylum, and he was one of them. The transfer of these children to the idiot ward at Northampton Asylum is under consideration. It would be, we think, a proper mode of dealing with them, if, as we hear, the sanitary condition of the cottages on Haywards Heath is not satisfactory. There has been no epidemic in the Asylum.

Inquests.

There have been two inquests. The first was concluded by a verdict that the deceased, a male patient, died from a rupture of a blood vessel in the mesentery, owing to his having sustained a blow or some violence to the abdomen during a struggle with another inmate, that the death was the result of misadventure, and that no one was to blame ; the second inquest ended in a verdict that the apparent cause of death, also of a male patient, was strangulation by hanging, and no blame or censure was chargeable to the authorities of the Asylum ; he had been described as suicidal on admission, but had not been treated as such for some months previous to his death ; he hanged himself from a peg in a broom closet, using his handerchief to suspend himself by the neck. The peg has since been removed.

Casualties.

The serious casualties have been the fractures of a rib, a clavicle, an arm, and a leg. The patients injured were 5 (2 of them were epileptics, 1 was an old man), the fractures were from accidental falls. There have been besides the above the fractures of a rib in two instances and the fracture of a clavicle, also in two instances ; these were sustained by 4 male patients, and from sudden blows or violent pushes by fellow patients. There were also 3 fractures of a hip and 1 of a wrist, these by falls (accidental) of three women.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been 41, the deaths having been, as above stated, 80 ; this is a small number and we hope that autopsies will be multiplied, as they are valuable deterrents to rough treatment as well as useful for scientific knowledge and verification of the supposed causes of death. The epileptics here are 83, and those suffering from general paralysis appear to be 25, the men more than twice as many as the women.

Health.

In bed yesterday were 6 male, 11 female patents, none, we are glad to say, having a bed-sore. In the infirmaries are 41 men and 44 women. Of the former, one had a fracture of a rib on his right side, sustained prior to admission and through a fall downstairs at his own home, as he told us. Of the latter, one had a fractured wrist from a fall off a night-stool, quite accidental ; she has been above referred to. The children called in are the only patients at the detached hospital.

Appendix (C.)

Sussex Asylum.

Conduct and clothing.

While we were among them, the conduct of both sexes on the whole were orderly, and their clothing is good, and nowhere in any Asylum does personal cleanliness receive more attention. We cannot remember that in any other Asylum is the wholesome practice of two baths weekly, the rule. Complaints were absolutely limited to the most manifestly insane, and least credible patients, and none required investigation. We did not re-open the complaints made some time back by a male patient in Ward 6, which were the subject of correspondence between our Board and the Committee, and which the latter thoroughly investigated, and found to be unsubstantial.

Dietary.

We learnt that the dietary was the same as at our Colleagues' visit in 1888, except that butter is now spread on the bread at breakfast. We saw a good dinner of mackerel on table in the hall, which most of the patients much enjoyed. On looking at the records of weighing we find that many of the patients have gained considerably in weight since admission. The beer given at dinner is light, but sound.

Staff of attendants.

The day staff is in the proportion of one attendant to 12 patients or thereabouts on the male side in the main building, and one nurse to 17 or thereabouts in the female division, exclusive of four laundry women. This staff is certainly rather under the mark. An extra nurse has however been employed in the female infirmary. At night the supervision seems to be adequate ; the patrol then is by two attendants and two nurses, each couple jointly patrolling in their division. We noticed that the tell-tale clocks in some places are not of the best sort, and that all the single rooms are still without handles on the outside, so that they can be opened from the corridors by a key only, which in the event of an outbreak of fire might involve delay. The suicidal instruction papers are carefully worded, but we advise that the ordinary attendants to whom they are shown by the charge should be required to endorse them with their initials as evidence on record of the communication to them of the caution to be strict in supervision.

Precautions against fire.

The risk of destruction of the whole Asylum by fire has been reduced by structural divisions in the roof, and the appliances for extinction by water of any fire are numerous. The storage and force of gravitation of the water in the Asylum towers, have both been increased by heightening those towers and adding to the tanks. A steam fire-engine might perhaps be a useful addition to the existing means of putting out fire.

State of wards.

The lavatory accommodation in some directions has been improved. The male infirmary, single rooms in its vicinity, and recreation hall have been artificially better warmed. The dining halls are we are pleased to hear, about to be renovated by paint and cleaning. The chapel has also been further ventilated, and otherwise improved by renovation, but the seats, 300, or thereabouts appear to us too few for the patients now in residence, and the Sunday services there too few. We cannot think that prayers in the Asylum itself compensate for Chapel services, and would ask the Committee to take this matter into their consideration. An alternative exit has been provided now from No. 8 female dormitory, so that double outlets for escape in case of fire are now supplied to every Asylum dormitory and single-room. Some horizontal flues have also been abolished which were very objectionable. We were much pleased with the bright look of the wards and clean and wholesome condition of the sleeping accommodation. There is no lack of books and papers in the wards which is very proper ; we would however suggest reading desks for the newspapers and that these should be slightly

Appendix (C.)

slightly attached to the desks, to prevent that appropriation of the papers by a few men which we have observed in some Asylums.

Sussex Asylum.

Leaves of absence.

One patient only is on leave. Occasionally allowances are made to those on leave; these allowances we believe often facilitate trials, and so promote recovery. There is no benevolent fund here for the relief of the discharged till they can regain a livelihood.

Mechanical restraint.

There has been only one instance of mechanical restraint; the patient was a woman wet-packed once for two hours.

Seclusion.

A man and woman have been secluded each once for violence, and for a very short period. We would remark that the ward, No. 6, for the more troublesome cases in the male division is open to improvement. It is structurally rather dark, not well-shaped for easy supervision, and too prison like; these cases are humanised by proper accommodation and kind treatment, and then often cease to be violent and destructive.

Employment.

From the returns made to us 281 men and 377 women are daily employed, but 115 of the former are reported as chiefly working as ward cleaners; this is an excessive proportion to the rest, and they can scarcely do anything beyond nominal work, since 44 women are the only persons so occupied in the female division; 83 men assist on the land; most of the other men usefully employed help in the shops; 233 women sew, and 68 are serviceable in the laundry.

Amusements and exercise.

The amusements given to the patients include weekly balls, fortnightly picnics, theatrical and other entertainments, and trips to the Crystal Palace and to Brighton. Those daily exercised beyond the courts, exclusive of the men labouring on the land, are reported to us as 80 males and 115 females; possibly these numbers could be increased; efforts should be made in that direction we think and perhaps more of the male troublesome cases than are at present taken beyond the courts might be so exercised with advantage to themselves, and the quiet of their fellow patients. The cemetery has been almost filled, and its enlargement is now under consideration by extension at that point which is farthest from the Asylum. We have now touched upon the more important matters which came under review during our inspection of the Asylum, and only desire to add that the late Committee have handed it over to their successors in a highly creditable state. We understand that the recent legislation has not materially affected the boundaries of Sussex, as regards Asylum accommodation.

Warwick Asylum.

26 March 1889.

Warwick Asylum.

Accommodation.

This Asylum, with 645 patients, is more than full. A day room at Highfield is appropriated as a dormitory, and the dining hall there is diverted from its object and used as ordinary day space. No. 3 ward on the female side in the main building being in the hands of workmen for renovation, and so emptied of patients, is indeed a temporary aggravation of the deficiency of accommodation; but when we learn that there are 24 male and 65 female Warwickshire lunatics boarded out in the Birmingham Asylums at Rubery and Winson Green, we cannot doubt that the subject of further accommodation for the lunatic paupers of this county must very soon force itself upon the attention of the new Committee of Visitors.

Statistics.

The admissions since the Commissioners' visit in February of 1888 have been 89 of each sex; 120 males and females have been discharged

Appendix (C.)

Warwick Asylum.

(of whom 63 left upon recovery), and the deaths have been 80. There are only 12 private cases upon the books. No patient is absent on trial, and all the patients in residence we have seen. Of the 289 males, 93 are at Highfield; of the 356 females 149, are at Highfield. The weekly maintenance rate for paupers chargeable to unions in Warwickshire is 9*s.* 11*d.*

Diet and clothing.

We had no complaints made to us upon the subject of diet. The clothing of the patients is in proper order, and the changes of linen appear to be sufficiently frequent.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of day attendants consists of a chief on each side, and subordinates, 38 men and as many women, these include two deputy chiefs, and there is a laundry superintendent. Of the 38 men, 15 are artizan attendants, and of the 38 women, four are laundry-maids. For night duty there are one man and two women patrolling in their respective divisions; four men and two women in the observation dormitories, and three females assisting in the female infirmaries, such as they are.

Treatment of sick.

A proper infirmary for each side is much wanted here: at present the separation of the sick is very imperfect; their careful nursing an almost impossible task. We hope that this grave defect in the Asylum will be speedily rectified.

Inquest.

The only fatal event in the wards to which we need refer as having been the subject of the only inquest held was the death of a woman, which, according to the verdict, was caused by perforation of the stomach from her having swallowed various needles and other foreign bodies. The particulars were given to our Board in May last. The jury were of opinion that no blame was attributable to the attendants.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptic patients are 60 males and 45 females. The general paralytics and those actively suicidal are not numerous. The caution cards issued to the attendants for special supervision of the last-mentioned class, should, we think, be amended by enjoining that the patients named therein should be kept in "constant view" by day. We found 4 males and 15 females in bed on account of illness; also an epileptic man, because he was excited.

Restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint. A female patient has been once gloved to prevent pulling out her hair, but during one night only. There has been, according to the records, no other restraint.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been used with 5 males on five occasions, for a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours; and with 6 women on 12 occasions, in all for an aggregate of 61 hours.

Post-mortem examinations.

Of the 80 deaths, 47 were the subject of post-mortem inquiry. We are sorry to hear that in this locality there is much opposition to autopsy, which we regard as most valuable, not only in the cause of science, but as a deterrent of injury to the patients in the wards through rough treatment.

Health.

Typhoid fever and dysentery are still present in this Asylum: 6 men and 2 women have died of the latter, and 1 male of the former. Three men have suffered from this fever since our Colleagues were here, also 6 nurses and 2 female patients. Eighteen cases of dysentery have occurred, 14 on the male side, 4 in the women's department. This disease is, however, shown to be on the decline, 6 cases having been in December, 6 in January, 4 in February, and 2 in the present month. We learn this morning that a second case of typhoid has developed in Dr. Sankey's own household. We must also notice 7 cases of acute pneumonia, 6 in the female division, 1 in the male, in the course of the late autumn and winter of 1888. All these cases point to an insanitary condition

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Warwick Asylum.

condition of the Asylum. The mischief has been traced in two directions to defects in the drains, and we are strongly of opinion that it will be incumbent upon the new Committee to obtain a report by some competent engineer, after full investigation of the drainage system now in operation, as well as of the old and disused drains which have not been removed or properly dealt with, and still allow rats to enter and run freely, and open communications between the sewage-saturated soil and the wards. We do not overlook the fact that attempts have been made by ventilation and otherwise to obviate danger hence arising to the health of the patients and staff, but this has been done here and there only, and the matter required thorough and comprehensive treatment. Any further delay in this direction will not be justifiable. We must also point out that the Cemetery so very close to the Asylum, is now full, and likely if further used to become dangerous to the health of the inmates. We strongly urge the Asylum Committee to appropriate for burial purposes a site more remote from occupied buildings, and attended by no possible risk of contaminating their water supply.

Exercise.

Upon inquiry into the arrangements for outdoor exercise of the patients we learn that 353 walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and 494 are exercised within the boundaries of the Asylum estate, while 306 are taken for walks beyond, yet 162 are confined to the courts: these last figures are, however, rather better than the returns of the year 1888.

Divine Service.

We are gratified to find that a second Sunday service is now given in the Asylum chapel.

Employment.

As to employment, it appears that 33 men work on the farm, 8 men and 17 women in the kitchen and stores, and 43 women in the laundry; 51 females do needlework, 6 knit, and 19 women are employed in various ways exclusive of the ward cleaners and bed makers, who are 68; on the male side there are 61 men so made useful in wards. The percentage of the employed to the rest (eliminating those chiefly working as ward helpers) is, on the male side 28 per cent., on the female side 38 per cent.

State of wards.

The interior of the Asylum presents a comfortable aspect, and improvements have been effected by renovation and otherwise since the Commissioners last inspected. General bath-rooms have been provided in the main building on the male side by conversion of a dormitory, in the female division by the projection of a new building. In the women's bath-rooms screens should be provided.

The re-arrangement and refitting many water-closets are very noticeable improvements; here, however, there are some temptations to suicide.

Mess-rooms for the attendants' use and their recreation in the evening have yet to be supplied. The dairy at the farm has been re-modelled, and the mortuary chapel has been completed. The mortuary itself is not open to unfavourable comment, but the post-mortem room is scarcely up to modern requirements.

Water supply.

The water supply of the Asylum, from a deep well on the estate, has never yet failed, we hear, but it is the only source of supply.

Precautions against fire.

The provisions for extinction of an outbreak of fire seem to be good; the means of escape from the buildings occupied by patients sufficient, and the fire brigade is duly exercised. A storage of 70,000 gallons of water has been added to the Asylum by conversion of a long disused sewage tank into a reservoir, which would be drawn upon in the case of fire.

Workshops.

We visited not only the wards but the workshops; in so doing we

remarked

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remarked that an upholsterer's shop and space in connection therewith for picking hair are desiderata.

We did not see Dr. Sankey as he was unwell, but one of the assistant medical officers, Dr. Miller, had no difficulty in giving us all the assistance we required in our inspection.

Dietary.

We saw a good meat dinner on the table, well cooked. The workers have beer; some patients have skim milk.

Wilts Asylum.

27 and 28 September 1889.

Wilts Asylum.

We have inspected this Asylum, on the books of which are the names of 685 patients, 301 males and 384 females. There has been an increase of 16 patients since the inspection by our Colleagues in July of last year; 10 patients are absent on trial, reducing the number actually in the Asylum to 675, of whom 17 women are lodged in the new Isolation Hospital.

Our Colleagues referred to the crowded state of the wards, and that condition still prevails. It may be somewhat relieved by the two new dormitories which are being erected over the present one-storied wings, but the relief will be but temporary should the recent rate of increase be maintained. These dormitories will each hold 25 beds, but we cannot regard them as providing for that number of additional patients, for undoubtedly many beds should be removed from the now over-crowded dormitories in the existing wards.

The question of providing for the future wants of the county should therefore be considered without delay. We should deprecate, and in this we feel sure our Board will agree, any further addition to the present Asylum buildings in immediate connection with them, for the administrative departments are not sufficient for the present numbers, and would be wholly inadequate were those numbers sensibly increased. If then the provision be made here, it would seem that it should be in the form of a detached block, self-contained, if a suitable site can be found. Any considerable increase of accommodation should be accompanied by a commensurate addition to the Asylum estate.

Our Colleagues in their report pointed out several matters in which improvement is necessary, but has not yet been effected. We need not re-enumerate these items, but we may say that they are all, in our opinion, matters of urgency, and we should, in addition, call attention to the insufficiency of the accommodation for the assistant medical officers.

The improvement of the water-closets by constructing proper cross-ventilated blocks, and of the ventilation generally, is one of the most urgent; and with regard to the latter we desire to point out that the artificial aid to the exhaustion of the foul air appears to be quite inadequate, and should by some means be strengthened.

We are glad to find the detached hospital complete and occupied, but we regret to observe that the internal walls have not been plastered. In a building intended for the treatment of infectious diseases it is especially necessary that the walls should have a smooth surface capable of being readily cleansed, and not so likely, as we fear rough brickwork will be, to retain infection; we trust the Committee will see the necessity for having the walls properly plastered, or, still better, cemented. A word of caution may be useful against reckoning this hospital

hospital as permanent accommodation for ordinary patients; it may have to be cleared of these at very short notice, when the addition of 17 women to the general wards would be productive of much inconvenience. Appendix (C.) — Wilts Asylum.

We observe that some more wards have been refloored. We think that linoleum should be laid down along the centre of the corridors, the floors on each side being stained and waxed. Also that some single rooms for the occupation of patients of unclean habits should have the floors covered with linoleum to avoid the saturation of the wood. Another improvement effected has been the laying of an external gas main with separate branches to the wards.

We have found the Asylum generally in good order, and the wards bright and comfortable. State of wards, &c.

As usual all the patients in residence have come under our special observation, and we have listened to their wishes or complaints. The latter were few, but two or three women complained of rough usage at the hands of nurses. These, however, were not very serious, and were vague.

We are satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of the patients. Condition of patients.

Since the 17th July 1888, the date of the last visit, 78 male and 70 female patients have been admitted here; 29 males and 34 females discharged, of whom 22 and 27 respectively had recovered, and 33 males and 36 females died. Statistics.

In 59 cases post-mortem examination was made. One death was due to suicide by poison, taken before admission. A considerable proportion of the deaths was due to heart disease, but in other respects there was nothing calling for special notice. There has been no typhoid, and no diarrhœa of any consequence, and the substitution of the water from the Devizes Waterworks for that from the Asylum wells seems to have been attended with good results. Post-mortem examinations.

We observe that four casualties attended by fracture of limbs have occurred, all apparently accidental.

The records of seclusion indicate that 2 male patients on 11 occasions and for 91 hours, and 23 females on 238 occasions and 830 hours in all, were secluded. Secinsion.

Mechanical restraint by means of locked gloves, or sleeves confining the arms, was employed in the case of a man and 5 women, for surgical reasons; and 13 patients were treated by the "wet pack" to allay excitement. Restraint.

The numbers of patients returned to us as usefully employed are 220 men and 217 women. Of the men 98 and of the women 67 are ward helpers only. The proportion employed in the male division is 74 per cent., in the female 58 per cent. However, the proportion of men who are merely ward helpers (a very elastic term) is very large, and detracts somewhat from the otherwise meritorious rate of 74 per cent. Employment.

We are glad to be assured that a large number of patients are exercised beyond the Asylum grounds, while a still larger number are taken for walks on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which very few are wholly confined.

The attendance at chapel, and at the associated amusements, is limited, and we fear will continue to be so until a better chapel and a recreation hall are provided. The entertainments continue to be given in the day-room of male ward No. 4, which is unsuitable in size and ventilation. Divine Service.

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Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Staff of attendants.

All epileptic and suicidal patients continue to sleep under continuous supervision, the night attendants being four on each side, three stationary in dormitories and one patrolling.

On day duty there are in the male division 20, and in the female 27 ordinary attendants, but five artizans and four laundrymaids take some part in the charge of patients. Excluding these the proportions are, one attendant to about 15 male, and one to 14 female patients. These are, we think, rather low, and the staff might be usefully strengthened. The duration of the service of the present attendants is satisfactory.

The charge for maintenance is very low, being only 7 *s.* per week last year, and we remark that in the last Annual Report some credit for this low rate appears to be taken. We trust, however, that while all proper economy is practised, efficiency will not, in any department, be sacrificed to it.

We are glad to be able to mention that the case-books are well kept.

Worcester Asylum.

14 November 1889.

Worcester Asylum.

We have pleasure, on the completion of our annual inspection of this Asylum, to report that we find it in most particulars in a satisfactory condition.

State of wards.

Condition of patients.

The state of the wards in respect of cleanliness and neatness is most creditable, and we are fully satisfied with the personal condition and clothing of the patients. There appeared to us, however, to be some overcrowding of patients in some of the older wards of the main building, which it would be desirable to reduce, and there are a few other matters upon which we desire to make some suggestions for the consideration of the Committee.

The dormitories in the old building appropriated to epileptic and suicidal cases are not well arranged for supervision, and they might be improved at small cost by the removal of division walls as formerly suggested. Although most of the epileptics are lodged in the Annexe, there will always be some, who, with the bulk of the suicidal cases, must be treated in the main building, and it is important, therefore, to render the arrangements for their supervision at night as complete as possible. Hence we strongly urge the suggested improvement of these dormitories. The position of some of the single baths in the old building should be altered to admit of an attendant getting to each side when a feeble patient has to be bathed, and so facilitating the lifting in and out of the patient.

This Asylum is not provided, as most other county asylums now are, with mess-rooms for the attendants, which also serve as sitting-rooms in the evening, when the attendants have finished their work for the day. We are strongly in favour of such rooms for several reasons: they add, we think, to the comfort of the attendants, enabling them to get their meals in a more comfortable manner, and avoiding possible neglect of patients when meals are being taken in the wards, and they afford, if nicely furnished and supplied with some means of amusement, inducements to remain in at night instead of seeking relaxation abroad.

We suggest the planting of some of the airing-courts, now rather bare, with a few forest trees, which, when grown, would afford shade in summer. Also the introduction of flower beds into the airing-court used by the more excited patients.

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We have, according to our custom, inquired fully into the various details of treatment, and are generally satisfied with the result of our inquiries.

Dietary.

Some complaints, however, were made to us on the subject of food, and examining the dietary scale, it strikes us as being somewhat low. It gives only two solid meat dinners in the week, and the allowance of bread for breakfast and supper is but six ozs. for men, and five ozs. for women. The dietary for the patients in the Annexe is rather lower than that for the other patients. On the whole, the scale would not, we think, compare favourably with that of many other public asylums.

Employment.

The returns of useful employment are fairly satisfactory, 61 per cent. of the males and 76 of the females being employed in some way, and we must notice with approbation the successful efforts made by Dr. Cooke, to engage in out-door work, so many of his more excited and turbulent patients, to their evident benefit. The employment in other ways of still more of his patients is engaging his attention, and we trust he will succeed in devising appropriate means.

Staff of attendants.

In connection with this subject, we would desire to refer to the staff of attendants, which is not very strong, there being only on the average one to 15 patients in each division. It is obvious that an adequate staff is essential in promoting the full employment of the patients. A good proportion of the patients of both sexes are afforded extended exercise at times, but we recommend a system of daily walks beyond the airing-courts for the largest possible number.

Amusement.

We notice, with approval, that much is done for the amusement of the patients, by associated entertainments, which are frequently given, and by other means.

Statistics.

The following are the usual statistics of change occurring since the visit (30th October) of our Colleagues last year :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	106	83	189
Discharged - - - - -	59	74	133
Of whom had recovered - -	26	35	61
And including 24 males and 29 females returned to the Essex Asylum.			
Died - - - - - -	39	26	65

The numbers now on the books are, 404 males and 488 females, total 892; but 2 males and 5 females are absent on trial. There are 51 private patients; all the rest, but one, are chargeable to Worcestershire or the city of Worcester.

The recovery rate as compared with the admissions, excluding transfers for 1888, was 42·5 per cent. for both sexes, a satisfactory rate, having regard to the large proportion in this as in all asylums, of chronic and incurable cases included in the admissions.

The mortality during the same year, upon the average number resident, was 7·7 per cent. for both sexes, a rate not exceeded since the last visit. All the deaths mentioned above have been due to ordinary causes.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 54 of the 65 deaths. No coroner's inquest has been held.

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Worcester Asylum.

The only exceptional disorder that has occurred was typhoid fever, of which there have been three cases; two have recovered; the third is still under treatment. All appeared in the old building, but Dr. Cooke does not think them due to defective sanitary conditions, nor to the water supply. The latter, derived as it is from the brook, is liable to contamination, but the samples, after filtration, when chemically examined (which, however, has not been done for some time), have always been found of good quality. A periodical examination at moderate intervals should, we think, be made.

Restraint.

We find the case-books and medical records well kept. In the journal is recorded, that 1 male and 3 female patients were, since the last visit, restrained, the man by a sheet for 228 hours, the women by gloves for an aggregate of 89 hours, and all for surgical reasons.

Seclusion.

Fourteen men on 76 occasions and 555 hours, and 24 women on 110 occasions and 614 hours, were placed in seclusion.

The only structural improvement effected since the last visit which calls for notice, is the completion of the heating by steam, and of the new hot-water service in the old building.

We learn that the weekly maintenance charge for paupers is now only 7 *s.* For the private cases the charge varies from that sum to 20 *s.*

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

15 May 1889.

Yorkshire (North Riding) Asylum.

This Asylum was visited by Commissioners seven months ago. The patients, then 621, are now 630. They are 520 North Riding paupers, 59 out-county, of whom 57 belong to Scarborough (which by the recent Local Government Act is now included in the Riding), and there are 51 private patients; the pauper rate of maintenance is 9 *s.* 4 *d.* weekly; the private cases pay from 14 *s.* to 31 *s.* 6 *d.*

Accommodation.

The Annexe for 50 female patients is nearly ready for occupation. Including that block, the vacant accommodation appears to be 21 beds for men, 65 for women. Three patients of each sex are away on leave. The total number of male patients is 307, the women are 323. All in residence at the main building, and occupying the farm we saw.

Health.

The general health is good. Some time back measles attacked 4 men and 18 women in the Asylum, but no case was fatal; the form of the malady was mild. It was probably brought into the building by a nurse; the neighbourhood has been much affected by measles. No other contagious or infectious disorder has shown itself in the wards; this outbreak, however, has, we hear, convinced the Committee of the necessity of a detached hospital. We trust that the preparation and submission of the plans will soon be taken in hand.

Statistics.

The admissions and re-admissions have been, together, 78, the discharges have been 41. The recoveries as compared with the admissions in 1888 were in the proportion of 39·7 per cent. for both sexes. The mortality for that year, on the average daily number resident, was 9·1 per cent.

For the interval since the last visit of Commissioners, the death rate has been somewhat lower. All the deaths since that visit, 28, have been due to ordinary causes, but post-mortem examinations have been made in 13 instances only. No coroner's inquest has been held.

Post-mortem examinations.

Epileptic patients.

The epileptics are 41 males and 26 females. Of the former, 28, of the latter, 19 (all indeed we learn who have frequent fits) are under continuous

continuous night supervision; the rest, having fits very rarely, are in corridors and single rooms close to the observation dormitories at night.

The suicidal, actively so, 14 men and 21 women, are constantly watched night and day, and the attendants on them have caution cards. Eight patients of each sex are now registered as being under medical treatment. The persons whom we saw in bed were 9 of each sex, 4 of the total number for excitement only.

Suicidal patients.

The staff of attendants and nurses is quite adequate, and the conduct of the patients during inspection was very orderly.

The clothing of the paupers and private patients is satisfactory, as to material and condition; and as to out-door exercise we are told that 23 males and 158 females walk daily beyond the courts, and 90 men and 168 women weekly beyond the Asylum estate.

Staff of attendants.

The workers appear to be a fair proportion, 205 men, inclusive of 35 chiefly employed as ward-cleaners, and 247 women, inclusive of 87 assisting in domestic work, in the wards chiefly. Joiners' and wheelwrights' shops are in course of construction, and those for shoemakers, upholsterers, tailors, painters, plumbers, and basket-makers have been completed.

Clothing and exercise of patients.

Employment.

We found the wards in excellent order; they are bright and comfortable, and the general arrangements therein for the care and treatment of the inmates deserve favourable notice. Facility of exit from the male observation dormitory should, however, be secured by other custody of a key, than that which is now provided, and that from certain wards, where an iron verandah has been fixed, should be made complete by better means of descent than a moveable ladder.

State of wards.

An extension of the telephone means of communication in the Asylum would also be useful.

The female mess-room is we see just finished. Similar accommodation for the male attendants we would recommend. New baths have been substituted for the old in some directions; wherever there are two in the women's division, we suggest curtains between. Addition has been made to the closet accommodation, and it has also been improved.

A separate garden has been properly provided for the exercise of the quiet and infirm women, by annexing part of the Asylum grounds near to the laundry.

A new laundry and laundry block will, we hope, ere long be taken into consideration by the Committee. We went over the Annexe, though empty. It promises to be very convenient for the treatment of quiet or convalescing cases.

According to the medical records there has been no resort to mechanical restraint, and but 3 male and 2 female patients have been secluded. The total occasions were 27, and the total duration 191 hours in the male, and five occasions for an aggregate of 38 hours in the female division.

Seclusion.

About 300 patients attend the weekly entertainments, and as many Divine Service on Sundays. The chapel could not accommodate many more. The Roman Catholics in the Asylum are stated to be 30 or thereabouts, and they have the ministrations of a priest of their own faith.

Divine Service.

We were much pleased with the Asylum grounds, which are kept in high order, but the large male airing-court appears to need fresh asphalting.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—1. Wakefield.

19 July 1889.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

The 10th April in last year was the date of our Colleagues' visit. Since then the patients have in number been reduced from 1,411 to 1,335. The males are now 651, the females 684; the larger decrease in the male division. This reduction is due to transfers to Menston.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 562, of which 26 were of ex-patients. The discharges have been 447, of these 204 were upon recovery. Death has claimed 191 of both sexes.

Post-mortem examinations.

In 103 cases a post-mortem examination was made.

Inquests.

Inquests have been held in 6 instances. Three verdicts were in effect that the deceased died from natural causes, but it is noteworthy that exhaustion from puerperal mania on the day of admission was the cause of death in one case. She had been ill only one week, and was violent and refusing food at home; chargeable to Bramley. One of the deceased men was murdered by a fellow-patient, suddenly, by a blow with a kneeling-board; the latter has been removed to Broadmoor by order of the Secretary of State. At the Commissioners' suggestion the boards have been abolished and harmless substitutes have been supplied. A female patient, the subject of an inquest, fractured the base of her skull by falling down steps during a fit of epilepsy, and a man died of peritonitis, caused by swallowing metal buttons, and a piece of crockery; he suffering from imbecility. There have been several fractures in each division, but chiefly in the epileptic class and from falls, and none seem to require details here.

Health.

On the female side there has again been a recurrence of enteric fever; one case ended fatally, the other is now in the Asylum hospital. We saw her as well as all the other patients, except one away on leave. This outbreak of fever led to strict inquiry into its cause, and it was then discovered that in the building of the Asylum, within its outer walls and below the orifices for inlet of the outer air to the single rooms in the women's division, spaces had been left empty extending six or seven feet from the ceiling to the floor, and these had been filled from time to time by the female patients with filth of all sorts, for a long period, and probably this filth included rags having on them the germs of the fever which showed itself some time back in the Asylum. These pockets or *culs de sac* have now been cleaned and filled up. Another defect discovered was that the pipes ventilating the chambers of closets on the female side passed only into the false roof, and were very close to tanks of water there. We are glad to say that the water supply of the Asylum is now derived from a new source, the Wakefield Works having provided reservoirs fed from Rishworth Moors. The pressure of the water supply is also increased by its gravitation thence.

The patients in bed yesterday were 32 men, of whom 21 only were ill; the women were 68, of whom 47 only were ill. The patients not ill but in bed were there placed on account of their excitability. We learn that 11 male and 8 female patients showed bed-sores at their deaths.

We must not omit to remark on the admission of a patient, J. E. W., on the 19th June last, from Leeds Gaol, after three weeks detention there, in, we are told, a very filthy state; vermin in her hair, and clothes alive with them.

Epileptic patients.

The epileptics here consist of 104 males and 101 females. The general paralytics are 22 men and 10 women.

Six

Six men have been secluded, none of them very long, for violence, attempts at self-injury, except 1 who was secluded seven days for extreme excitement, and no woman has been secluded beyond a few hours, except 3 for scabies.

Seclusion.

Three male patients have been restrained on 85 occasions for 76 days for surgical reasons; 1 man four times to prevent self-injury.

Restraint.

The actively suicidal are all under continuous night supervision, except a woman necessarily, it is stated, placed at night in a single room, on account of her dangerous propensities. We think the suicidal tickets are not sufficiently explicit about keeping those actively suicidal in constant view, and are not given out in all cases where required; to this matter we draw the Medical Superintendent's attention.

Suicidal and sick patients.

We should notice that the condition of the bedridden patients is especially satisfactory and creditable to the whole staff, especially that on duty at night. The existing bed-sores are very few.

In going through the wards we noticed recent substantial improvements in the shape of re-flooring; boards being substituted for flags. Still the water-closets are too few in number, and some, we were disappointed to find, still offensive. For their better ventilation we made some suggestions to Dr. Lewis. The water-closets with larger lower gratings, as in No. 7, were fresher and sweeter than those not so ventilated, but we must look forward to the ultimate projection of water-closets for any radical remedy in this quarter. The wards are now much relieved from overcrowding, but the number of occupants must be strictly kept down if health is to be considered.

State of wards.

Many of the nurses' rooms are close, poorly furnished, and many of them insanitary; we would call the early attention of the Committee to the necessity of further provision of comfortable rooms, which nurses appreciate quite as highly as good wages. The nurses should also have baths specially set apart for them. In connection with the epileptic dormitories and infirmaries it would be well to add to the number of padded and half-padded rooms. The ladder of escape lately provided for 67 female patients associated at night in one dormitory, is not so constructed, we fear, as to be of much use; the tread is far too narrow; probably a fixed outer stair from the bath-room adjoining that dormitory would be far more efficacious, and not too costly.

Our Colleagues will be glad to hear that the smoking corridor has been brightened up and better ventilated. We should be well pleased if the Committee could consider the re-painting of the dining hall and the supply there of a new piano, that in use being well nigh worn out, and Yorkshire has the reputation of being a musical county.

We saw a very ample dinner in the hall; the men appeared to be content therewith. Tea is a great source of contentment to women. We therefore told Dr. Lewis of a novel apparatus for making that beverage, and we trust that the quality of the tea will always be kept up to a respectable standard.

Dietary.

The employment returns inform us that the percentage of male patients employed, exclusive of ward-helpers, is 50 per cent.; 130 assist in the wards. The percentage of female patients so calculated is 47·95, and 93 are ward-cleaners. The male ward-helpers seem to be in excess of requirements.

Employment

The attendance of men at Divine Service is: Protestants, 576; Roman Catholics, 25; the women of the former faith, 280; of the latter, 64.

Divine Service.

We are in a position to report favourably of the continued attention here given by the medical staff to the scientific treatment of lunacy.

Medical work.

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Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)

Medical work.

There is no abatement in the clinical and pathological work which has already won for their Asylum so high a reputation. We believe that the Committee is disposed to promote, if possible, a department for out-patients; this would probably necessitate the appointment of another medical officer, who could not only attend to them, but be of great service, when not so engaged, in the wards of the Asylum. At the present moment there are on duty in the building the Medical Superintendent, one of the assistant medical officers, and the pathologist. As is the case in many other Asylums, the infirmaries are scarcely sufficient for the sick population; the infirm appear to be more and more crowding Asylums, and of course add to the labours of the medical staff, which might possibly be lightened in one direction by an increase in the clerical staff. We throw out this for the consideration of the Committee.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—2. Wadsley.

6 May 1889.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

Accommodation.

We find on the books here the names of 1,581 patients, 686 being on the male, 895 on the female side. Of the former, 2, of the latter, 3, are away on trial. Allowances are frequently made to those on trial, and very properly so, as such assistance is often essential to a satisfactory trial. The number of patients has been reduced since our Colleagues' visit in 1888, mainly by transfer of 120 cases to Menston Asylum; 44 patients have, however, been sent to Workhouses, 24 to friends' care. There are 39 women here from Lincoln, and as many as 57 private patients. A further transfer of patients hence to Menston is contemplated at no distant date. We trust that further reduction of numbers here will restore the female dining hall, now used as a dormitory, to its original pnrpose.

Health.

The general health is good; there has been no recurrence of small-pox since the Commissioners' visit, and no other epidemic has showed itself in the wards. There is one case of scarlet fever at the detached hospital, a nurse, who sickened four days after her arrival. The men in bed are 24, the women 14; of the first-mentioned, 1 only had a bed-sore; no woman was afflicted in that way; 39 males and 55 females are registered as being under medical treatment. During the winter there was a considerable amount of diarrhœa, chiefly in the laundry residence, and due (we understand from the medical superintendent) to the cold temperature of the dormitories there.

General paralytic, epileptic, and suicidal patients.

The general paralytics here are numerous, especially in the female division, for there are 40 men and 22 women of that class. The epileptics appear to be 140 men, 160 women; a far larger proportion of female than male is returned to us, as more or less suicidally disposed.

Statistics.

The recovery rate for 1888, as compared with the admissions, was 42 per cent; and the mortality on the daily average number resident last year was 10·6 per cent. For the period since our Colleagues were here, the death-rate has been rather less than 10 per cent.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 137 of the 172 recorded deaths; in all cases, in fact, where consent of friends could be obtained.

Inquests.

The only deaths which call for special mention by us are these:—1. The death of a male patient who had gone home on leave, and was killed on a railway. He was not considered to be whilst in the Asylum, suicidal. The coroner's jury at an inquest returned a verdict of "Suicide

"Suicide whilst he was temporarily insane." 2. The death of a female patient, which a coroner's jury found was "accelerated by drinking carbolic acid." This liquid had been used (without the medical superintendent's sanction or knowledge) for mixing with hair oil to destroy vermin, and had inadvertently been left by a nurse within reach of the (demented) patient, who swallowed a portion, without suicidal intent, and died of resulting bronchitis. The Committee investigated the matter, and acquitted the nurse of wilful negligence. The use of carbolic acid has now been strictly forbidden, except by direct medical sanction in every case. 3. The death of a male patient from erysipelas; there was an inquest also in this case. He had sustained (it is believed accidentally) the fracture of a rib, but the injury did not accelerate death.

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Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

Inquests.

The medical records show that 5 men and 10 women have been mechanically restrained; 1 of the men daily by locked jacket and belt passed over upper arms, but leaving forearms and hands free, for persistent aggressive violence; 1 of the women by long blind sleeves for 155 hours, to prevent excessive destruction of clothing, 1 man for five hours to prevent self-injury. The remainder of both sexes for medical or surgical reasons duly entered, of whom 1 male and 3 females were restrained by sheets to keep them in a recumbent posture on account of œdema of the legs. Fourteen men on 68 occasions, and for a total of 481 hours, but only 2 women, each once, and for an aggregate of 4½ hours, have been placed in seclusion.

Restraint.

Seclusion.

The day staff of attendants provide one attendant to 11 male patients, and one to 13 female patients, or thereabouts. For the special night supervision of the 140 male epileptics there are three attendants, and for the 160 females suffering from fits there are four in special charge; in the detached female block, however, as many as 82 epileptics, and 18 patients more or less suicidal, are supervised by one nurse only. An additional attendant is required for their dormitories, and it is very desirable that there should be a female officer on night duty. Such an inspector is already employed on the male side. The night staff would then consist in each division of an inspector and nine ordinary attendants.

Staff of attendants.

Our attention has been called by the medical superintendent to the absence here of a separate block for the accommodation of a certain proportion of the day nurses at night, and of the night nurses when off duty. Such blocks have of late years been provided at several large Asylums, and one exists at Menston. We are much in favour of such an arrangement, and commend the matter to the favourable consideration of the new Committee.

Separate block for nurses.

The conduct of the patients during inspection was quiet and orderly; we saw them in the wards, and at dinner on two days of our visit to the Asylum, and a large number of each sex out of doors, the men in the cricket field, the women walking within the Asylum estate; which walking is much facilitated by provision of an excellent road, more than a mile in extent.

Men and women are well clothed, and their general appearance in regard to dress and cleanliness is very creditable to the attendants; proper attention is here given, we see, to fitting the clothes, and to variety of colour in the women's gowns; also to neatness of hair in the female patients.

Conduct and condition of patients.

We thought the food on table at the dinners good in quality, and sufficient in quantity. The men working on the land and in the shops (200) are allowed each four ounces of bacon at breakfast instead of

Dietary.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

butter. The dietary is not now printed, we notice, with the annual report of the Committee. We think that it would be well to revert to the old arrangement in this respect. It would be an advantage, we believe, if the medical superintendents of the three West Riding Asylums were to meet and decide upon an uniform general dietary for the three Asylums, which could be recommended for adoption by the Visitors.

Dietary.

Employment.

The records of employment show that 55 per cent. of the men, and 64 per cent. of the women patients do some kind of work. We should be glad to see these proportions increased. New shops for tailoring and shoemaking (the plans for which shops were approved by the Home Secretary) are now finished, and will shortly be occupied; they are excellent additions to the Asylum. In connection with this sublect we may mention that a room at the workshops, set apart and arranged for steam cleansing and drying of horse hair, is a desideratum. It would obviate the objection now felt to employing patients in picking hair, dusty, and apt to produce bronchial irritation.

Divine Service.

The patients attending Divine Service on Sundays appear by the returns made to us to be 580, or thereabouts; and those present at the weekly entertainments in the hall, 540.

Exercise.

The means of extended daily exercise beyond airing-courts, so desirable in all Asylums, are provided by the new boundary road. At present, 319 men (not including patients working on the land) and 444 women take exercise daily along this road, weather permitting; 713 patients of both sexes have once a week a walk beyond the Asylum estate.

State of wards and precautions against fire.

Of the general condition of the Asylum we can report very favourably. The wards are in excellent order, comfortable and cheerful, and there is no apparent defect in the sanitary arrangements, beyond the insufficient warming, by artificial means, of the dormitories in the laundry residence; this, however, should not be overlooked.

A plan has been shewn to us of a stair from those dormitories which will provide a very necessary alternative exit in case of an outbreak of fire. With reference to that contingency, the engagement of a trained fireman would, we think, be prudent in an Asylum of this size, and in each ward there should be hose sufficient in quantity to obviate the necessity of fetching hose from a lower or higher floor.

For inexpensive decoration and brightening of the wards by means of flowers, it would be well to provide some glass for rearing plants. Between all the baths in the women's division screens should be interposed; and in so musical a county as Yorkshire we should be glad to see more pianos, playable pianos, in the wards. There appears to be a fair supply of newspapers on the male side, but in one ward we had some difficulty in coming to that conclusion; reading desks with newspapers attached might perhaps make the papers more generally available for perusal. In the laundry we noticed that which to us was new, the use of paraffin (half-a-pint to 80 gallons of water, and five pounds of soap) in washing the linen. It seems to be very efficient in cleansing the dirty linen.

Medical officers.

The medical staff still consists of the superintendent and four assistants. We notice that members of the Committee have commented on the absence of a common dining-room for the gentlemen last referred to. We agree with them in thinking that the reasonable claims of all those who live among the insane, to some compensating comforts and pleasures, should be duly considered.

Since the last visit by Commissioners the Asylum has lost, by his resignation,

signation, on account of ill-health, the valuable services of Dr. Mitchell, who was medical superintendent from its opening. We trust that his well-earned retirement may afford the means of restoring his health. He has been succeeded by Dr. Walter Kay, who for 11 years had been an assistant medical officer here, and who shows promise of being equal to the greater responsibility now resting upon him as the resident chief of this large establishment.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wadsley.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums.—3. Menston.

10 May 1889.

This Asylum, the third for the West Riding of Yorkshire, is situate about 10 miles north-west of Leeds, and 7 miles north-east of Bradford, and is about 1 mile distant from two railway stations, Guiseley and Menston. The building, designed by Mr. Edwards, the West Riding Surveyor, is intended for the ultimate accommodation of at least 1,340 patients, and the administrative department would be equal to the requirements of still larger numbers. The Asylum so far built, will accommodate 840 patients, in three blocks for men, and four for women, besides a nurses' block.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Menston.)

For the male sex the blocks erected are those on the final plan designed for (1) the sick and infirm; (2) the acute; and (3) the epileptic. On the female side, in addition to the above three blocks, there is a laundry residence for 120 patients. The chronic blocks for each division, to contain 250 patients of each sex, do not form a part of the present contract. As yet only one block in each division, and the laundry residence on the female side, are occupied; and the classification is necessarily tentative, and most imperfect. Arrangements are, however, far advanced for opening another block for each sex, which will in some measure reduce inconvenience.

Description of asylum.

The site of the Asylum comprises about 300 acres, the general slope of which is to the south-west. The ground in front of the building has not been laid out and planted, but we trust that at least the large garden courts in front of the erected blocks will be laid out by contract, and without delay, and that the walks will be made available for the patients' use. There will still remain to be done by the patients many years work on the general grounds, kitchen garden, and farm.

Abundance of excellent water is obtained from an artesian spring discovered on the estate, and this is pumped up to a large high-level reservoir, which commands by gravitation the highest roofs. Gas is obtained from public works at Guiseley. The sanitary arrangements appear to be very satisfactory. The whole of the sewage is distributed in a fresh state, by gravitation, over land lying at some distance from the building. The chief buildings and works not yet commenced or decided upon are: (1) The chapel; (2) A detached hospital for infectious disorders; (3) The mortuary and pathological room; (4) The burial ground; (5) The farm buildings; (6) attendants' cottages.

The buildings already erected (they comprise, besides the blocks above mentioned, the entire administrative department, the workshops, and laundry) have been well arranged, and appear to have been, on the whole, well constructed; of the best materials, and with excellent workmanship; glazed tiles have been largely used in various directions, which have added to the cost, but this outlay will, no doubt, be justified by the permanence of the surface, and a reduction in future expenditure

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Menston.)

for renovation. We have noticed as defects, that in some wards and passages there has been shrinking of the wood in some floors, which will, we understand, be relaid at the expense of the contractor.

In accordance with the recommendation of the two members of our Board, who made a special visit in October last, the iron palisading is being fixed as an outer boundary to the front garden courts. We advise that the inner division then suggested to be fixed between the laundry drying ground and the garden for the laundry residence, be so placed as to extend the drying ground as desired by Dr. McDowall. As regards the burial ground, then suggested, the Committee felt that there were some objections to it on the ground of proximity to the land to be irrigated by sewage. We have at this visit examined the ground and have considered other alternative positions. We think that the objection referred to might be obviated, and that a suitable ground may be found farther north, on the land lying to the east of the Bradford and Menston Road. We commend this matter to the further consideration of the Committee. We see serious difficulties in providing a burial ground on other parts of the estate. We regret that it is not feasible to add (at the expense of the Riding) to the parish burial ground, in order that Asylum interments might take place therein, as has been done at Wakefield and Wadsley, and that consequently it is necessary to provide a special burial ground for the Asylum dead.

Staff.

Dr. McDowall is the medical superintendent of this Asylum; he was appointed in April 1888, and the Asylum was opened for patients in October last; he was personally known to us for some years as senior assistant at Wadsley Asylum; he has an assistant medical officer in residence, and another has been appointed, and will soon be on duty. The Asylum staff includes a clerk and steward, a storekeeper, a housekeeper, and, besides a chief in each division, 11 male and 15 female attendants for day duty, and one male and two female night attendants; eight domestics, and a lodge keeper.

Statistics.

The patients on the books are 133 men, 183 women, a total of 316. The admissions have been 340; of these, 11 have died, and 13 have been discharged; of the latter, 5 of each sex, upon recovery; 2 women are away on leave. All the other patients have been seen by us. There are 3 private cases. No patient belongs to the criminal class. Of the admissions, 119 were from Wakefield, 119 from Wadsley Asylum; the rest chiefly from unions and parishes, or their own homes. In the wards are 17 general paralytics, 39 epileptics, and 33 patients described as actively suicidal. The continuous night supervision extends to all those subject to fits, or supposed to be dangerous to themselves. A second male night attendant will shortly be on duty. At the present time 39 patients are registered as being under medical treatment. The deaths have all been natural.

Inquest.

There has been one inquest, but that was held, it seems, only because the death occurred within 24 hours after the patient's admission. She came direct from her home at Harrogate, and according to the verdict her death was due to exhaustion after mania, and to congestion of lungs.

Post-mortem examinations.

In four instances post-mortem examinations have been made. The only serious casualty has been the fracture of a clavicle through a fall in a fit.

Health.

The general health is as good as can be expected where so many are paralytic or epileptic, or infirm through chronic disorder or age. There has been no fever, or contagious or infectious outbreak. We found 12 men and 13 women in bed, a few on account of maniacal excitement only,

only, several others suffering from general paralysis. Proper carrying chairs should be supplied in the infirmaries. Appendix (C.)

One man only has been mechanically restrained, and he for surgical reasons, by jacket with blind sleeves. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. Restraint.

Seclusion has been limited to 2 male and 5 female patients, for an aggregate of 60 hours, distributed over 10 occasions. Seclusion.

The conduct of the patients was generally good during our inspection, and we have no complaints to mention on their part. As to their clothing and cleanliness we were also satisfied. We saw them in their wards, and about 200 men and women at dinner in the spacious hall of the male department.

The fare consisted of meat and bread, with potatoes, and bread pudding to follow, the allowance of meat being 6 ozs. to men, and 5 ozs. to women. Water is the dinner beverage. We think it would be well if the three Superintendents of the three Riding Asylums were to meet and agree on a general dietary, which they could submit for approval to their respective Committees of Visitors. Diet.

The wards in occupation are bright and comfortable, and kept in excellent order; the beds are chiefly of woven wire; the bedding which we examined was in a proper state. Wards.

On the women's side, wherever more than one bath is fixed in any room, we suggest that screens or curtains be provided.

In the dormitories occupied by the suicidal, blind cords might well be dispensed with, and in the single rooms where such cases sleep, the wire over the ventilating apertures are not perhaps free from objection. We observe that the Asylum is gas-lighted throughout on the Wenham lamp system, and that the recreation hall is provided with both electric and gaslight. Electric apparatus tests the night supervision of the patients. Telephones have not yet been provided. The artificial heating is generally by coils and open fires.

The indoor amusement of the patients has not been overlooked. The library has been commenced, and newspapers distributed.

We visited the shops, but that for the hair pickers is the only one yet opened.

Men are employed in the kitchen, laundry, in hair picking, and on the land. Women, some in the laundry, others in the kitchen, and sewing and knitting. Amusement and employment.

The offices are very well arranged. The nurses' block is suitably furnished, and should add to the contentment of the female staff, too frequent changes among whom militate against the welfare of the patients.

Dr. McDowall is indefatigable in attention to his duties, and seems to be most anxious to justify his appointment to the medical superintendency of this important Asylum.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

17 July 1889.

This Asylum was to-day inspected by us. Our Colleagues were here in October of last year. The patients are 289, and, with the exception of a man and woman away on leave, we saw all. During 1888, 17 patients were sent out on trial, including private patients; 2 paupers only were assisted by an allowance. Several private cases have been transferred to make room for paupers; there are still 23. It must Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations.

must be borne in mind that the discharge of private patients from a county Asylum is often a hardship, and leads to their return as paupers.

The males upon the books are 125, the females are 164. There have been 38 admissions since 25th October 1888, 28 discharges and 18 deaths, all, with one exception, followed by post-mortem examinations. The recoveries have been 15 ; the causes of death appear to have been general paralysis, apoplexy, rupture of an aneurism, phthisis, heart disease, and cancer. There has been no inquest.

Health.

There has been an outbreak of enteric fever (5 cases), all women. No case ended fatally ; one is still suffering, and in the detached hospital. We made inquiry into the outbreak. We learnt that the Committee have obtained a report from Dr. Mason, the medical officer of Hull, and that report they will immediately consider, and, we hope, will forward to our office. As far as we could ascertain, the origin is not in the water or milk supply, but probably an inlet of sewer gas. Dr. Macleod has already made improvements in the ventilation of the Asylum, where defects were apparently discovered, and with a rocket we tested the efficiency of several ventilating shafts ; also ascertained that at present the wards are quite free from any offensive smell. The patient last attacked by the fever was taken ill on the 18th June, the first on the 28th April. The patients so affected were in Nos. 1, 2 and 4 wards. The laundress was one of the 5, and 2 others worked in the laundry. There has been no other epidemic ; the fever has not, it seems, been unusually prevalent in Beverley. The land, irrigated with sewage from the Asylum, is at a considerable distance from the building. We found the patients otherwise in good health.

Casualties.

No man, and but 2 women were in bed ; 1 of these is a general paralytic ; the other had a fractured humerus, which was the result of an accidental fall, as she herself told us. The only other casualty has been a similar accident to a male patient.

Epileptic, suicidal, and sick patients.

There are 6 general paralytics, 28 epileptics, and 13 so suicidal as to suggest the issue of caution papers to the attendants, which vary in their terms according to the acuteness of the suicidal disposition in each case, the worst being required to be kept constantly within view. In the infirmaries are 19 men, 30 women. The women's is much overcrowded. As the men's was in course of whitewashing we could not accurately judge of its condition. The extension of this Asylum, which is, we believe, under consideration, should certainly include more and better infirmary accommodation. We noticed, *inter alia*, that there is no separate airing-court for the sick of either sex. We are told that 30 men and 40 women are incapable of going beyond the courts. Twenty-five patients are to-day on sick diet. The nursing seems to be open to improvement, as 4 of the 18 deceased had bed-sores at death.

Clothing and conduct of patients.

During inspection the patients behaved well. We saw many in their wards and a large number at dinner in the hall. Their personal appearance was cleanly, and their dress was fairly tidy, the material satisfactory and the women's gowns showed variety in colour.

Dietary.

We thought that the dinner of beef and potatoes was substantial ; the dinner beverage is water. Workers have beer when at work. Visiting the stores, we were well satisfied with the bread and butter, but in the dining hall the bread was certainly sour, and justified a complaint on that point by a patient. The dinner service was not so good as it might be with proper arrangements. We recommend that the meat should not be distributed before the patients' entry, and that a carver should be provided for, say, 16 to 20 patients, sitting at separate tables. At present many patients begin the meal before grace, and even then the meat must have, to a certain extent, cooled on the cold plates.

Our

Our tour of the wards and dormitories enables us to report well of their general state, but some need rather more decoration, floral and other, to give them a cheerful aspect, and several water-closets require better cross ventilation ; a urinal in No. 2 Male Ward was also somewhat offensive. We are glad to see that plastering the rough walls has been commenced, and hope that this will be continued. For the general perusal of newspapers, it would be wise, we think, to provide, as in many other Asylums, reading desks, to which they should be fastened.

Appendix (C.)

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum.

State of wards.

We hear that outside handles are about to be supplied to more single rooms. This is a good work in view of the possibility of an outbreak of fire. To the means of escape in that event the attention of the Committee has been properly directed.

Precautions against fire.

As to daily exercise beyond the courts, that is given to 40 women ; the work on land is supposed to be sufficient for the male patients, except once a week, or thereabouts, when 60 men and as many women are walked beyond the Asylum estate. A boundary walk round the Asylum estate has not yet been finished.

Exercise.

Exclusive of those chiefly employed in ward-cleaning, 61 men and 82 women are returned to us as usefully employed.

Employment.

Besides the head attendant, there are for day duty 11 men, and besides the matron, 10 women. On night duty are two attendants in each division. The duration of service has improved ; seven men count from over five years to over one year, and eight women for the same. The wages seem to be sufficiently liberal. The female day staff, one to 16, is however low, taking into consideration necessary holidays and occasional illness.

Staff of attendants.

According to the medical records restraint has been used with 2 patients of each sex, the men and 1 woman for surgical reasons ; the other woman on five occasions for a total of 13 hours, to prevent her denuding herself, and by sleeves.

Restraint.

Women have been secluded (8) on 32 occasions in the aggregate, and for 168 hours. One woman accounts for 82 of the 168 hours ; the reason was her violence. One man has been the only patient in the male division secluded, and he once, and for five hours only.

Seclusion.

Making inquiry into Divine Service, we learn that there is but one Sunday service here by the chaplain. He also visits the infirmaries in the week. There are no daily prayers in the Asylum.

Divine Service.

Besides the post-mortem room there appears to be no provision for scientific inquiry into the causes of insanity ; no laboratory, no museum, and the photography of patients seems to be at the cost of the medical officers. This is a matter which might properly, we think, be considered by the new Committee.

Scientific inquiry.

Birmingham Asylums.—1. Winson Green.

27 March 1889.

The insane inmates of this Asylum are 592, of whom 281 are males, 311 are females.

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

The staff of attendants appears to be sufficient in numbers, and during our inspection the patients were quiet and orderly, and expressed themselves generally as contented with their treatment. Their clothing was suitable for the weather and in fair condition. Exceedingly few had black eyes or bruises. The cases in bed were 11 on the male, and 12 on the female side. In the infirmaries we found 14 male, 17 female patients.

Staff of attendants and patients' condition.

Appendix (C.)

Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.)

The epileptics are not very numerous. The new observation dormitory for this class of men is occupied, and its arrangements are very good. The special dormitory for women suffering from fits, now contrasts unfavourably with that for men, and should, we think, be soon taken in hand in view to better warming and other improvements.

Epileptics.

State of wards.

The wards when visited by us were in excellent order, and have a very comfortable aspect. There are many general paralytics, and in the male division there is no padded room. We think that for such patients there should be at least one single room half-padded. The epileptics are 35 males and 35 females. Where these are occupants of wards we are disposed to recommend fireguards more secure than those in present use.

The instructions issued in suicidal cases appear to be good, and are only given where necessity calls for them. By the structural addition to the Asylum (this erection of the male observation dormitory), beds for 19 more patients have been obtained. There is now reported to be vacant accommodation for 28 men and 4 women. The private patients are 34. The out-county cases are 8 females from Warwick Asylum.

Mr. Whitcombe showed us how he was desirous of throwing a single room into the female infirmary. We think that this might be done without reference to the Secretary of State.

The museum in No. 3, the ward for male convalescents, grows steadily, and there are now many objects of interest in it, including stuffed birds and fishes, minerals, and various manufacturing ingredients calculated to interest working men.

We examined the bedding here and there, and were quite satisfied with its condition. The baths are in proper order, but the outlets for the waste water might with advantage be increased in size.

Amusement.

Associated entertainments are liberally provided, and much assistance has been kindly afforded in this direction by ladies and gentlemen from the town.

Employment.

The returns of employment inform us that 106 men work on the land, 5 in the offices, 6 in the laundry, and 32 in the shops, while 24 females help in the kitchen and elsewhere, 33 in the laundry and wash-house, and 103 sew and knit. Excluding 54 men and 40 women, who are ward-helpers only, the percentage of employed is 53 on the male, 51 on the female side. Only 22 patients are confined to the airing-courts for out-door exercise.

Divine Service.

Last Sunday 431 patients attended Divine Service. The Roman Catholics have their own religious ministrations; they are 60 in number, including both sexes.

Restraint.

There have been only two instances of restraint, both of strait-jacket, and of females, for turbulent violence; 1 once for eight hours, the other twice for eight hours also. There has been no seclusion.

As regards casualties there has been no suicide, but a general paralytic, a man, was suffocated feeding, and an old man died from fracturing his jaw in a fall, which was purely accidental. A woman also has died of traumatic erysipelas following upon a slight bruise of her wrist from holding her.

Inquests.

There were five inquests; the verdicts in four cases were "Death by accident," in the fifth the verdict was from natural causes.

Statistics.

The admissions since the Commissioners' last visit have been 315, the discharges 198, of which 148 were upon recovery. The deaths have been 97.

Post-mortem examinations.

The post-mortem examinations were 93. The death-rate last year was 3 per cent. above the average, and the excess is stated by the medical

medical superintendent to have been due to the extremely hopeless condition in which a large number of patients were admitted. Appendix (C.)

We think that in this, as in many other Asylums, more attention should be given to the nursing of those who are bed-ridden. We find that on the male side out of 50 deaths bed-sores were present in 18 cases, and on the female side out of 50 deaths 14 of the deceased had bed-sores. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green.) Treatment of sick.

The patients now registered as being under medical treatment are 40 males, 70 females. The Asylum has been free from all epidemic disorder, excepting only a case of measles on the male side.

We saw the patients dining in hall, men and women, about 460; the dinner was soup and bread and cheese. Dietary.

We visited the storerooms, and tasted the margarine, bread, cheese, &c., and could find no fault with anything, but the storerooms are themselves small and inconveniently disposed.

The case books are carefully kept. Case-books.

Birmingham Asylums.—2. Rubery Hill.

28 March 1889.

This Asylum was last visited by members of our Board in February of last year. The patients were then 599, which number included 32 Warwickshire cases. There are now upon the books the names of 308 males and 312 females, making the total number 620, and these figures include 83 Warwickshire cases. No patient is away on trial; weekly allowances often facilitate trial, but hitherto their grant has been rare. In this Asylum the charity funds applicable to the assistance of discharged patients are at present small. Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

The epileptics here and the chronic insane doubtless account for the few discharges; these have been 8 only, of whom 4 however had recovered; the admissions have been 77; the deaths recorded are 51, a percentage mortality of only 8·2 for the two sexes. Statistics.

The post-mortem examinations have been as many as 46, a fact creditable to the medical staff. The fractures recorded are few, and no fatal casualty has occurred. This also is a matter of congratulation, as the epileptics, perhaps the most dangerous of all insane persons, are in large numbers here, 208 of both sexes; the general paralytics are 2 only. Of the suicidal class it appears that 15 men and 14 women are returned to us as actively disposed. We notice that caution cards requiring constant view of individual patients have been issued to very few. We agree with the superintendent in thinking that this requirement should not be made so generally as to be too common an instruction. The patients sleeping under constant supervision are now 117 of each sex; there are four observation dormitories; we think that it would be well if the fire-places in the single rooms attached thereto were abolished. As fire-places they are useless, and they might induce bad accidents. There are to-day in the infirmaries 35 men and 34 women. Three men only were in bed. No one was, during our inspection, under restraint or in seclusion, and there has been no seclusion or restraint since our Colleagues were here. There is no padded room; this we consider a blot in the Asylum arrangements, as in some cases a room of this sort in each division might be useful. No one was to-day in bed for excitement, and while we were in the wards all were Post-mortem examinations. State of patients.

Appendix (C.)

Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill.)

quiet and orderly. Only one or two patients exhibited black eyes. Twenty-eight patients are registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no coroner's inquest. Epilepsy was the cause of 20 deaths, 11 were the result of phthisis and lung disease, 7 of brain mischief.

State of patients.

Inquiring into bed-sores tells us that bed-sores existed in 13 instances out of the last 100 deaths in this Asylum. A valuable adjunct to an infirmary is a small kitchen; here there is no such provision.

State of wards.

The wards for the more healthy patients are bright and spacious; proper attention is given to the inmates' cleanliness of person and clothing. The bedding is very good and in excellent condition.

Staff of attendants.

The day staff of attendants is in the proportion of one to 15 patients on the female side, and about the same on the male division; the duration of service is rather better than in many asylums. We are glad to hear that a dining room and a recreation room above it for the nurses are under consideration of the Committee.

Amusement.

The amusements for the patients are kept up, and friends outside have kindly assisted the staff in dramatic entertainments. A party of patients went lately to a pantomime in Birmingham, and concerts are often given in the Asylum.

Dietary.

As usual, we saw the hall dinner; the service was good, and the food appeared to be palatable to the patients assembled there, about 280, all told. We had only one complaint made to us on the subject of no beer. We visited the offices and general bath-rooms; the only improvement we could suggest in the latter would be screens interposed between the women's baths.

Employment.

Upon the subject of employment we may mention that, exclusive of those working chiefly as ward-helpers (72 men and 86 women), the percentage of males employed is 47 and of females 41. Of the men 78 work on the land, of the women 87 sew or knit, and 34 assist in the laundry.

Divine Service.

The chapel is attended on Sundays by 220 of each sex, or thereabouts, from the wards, not counting staff. A chaplain visits the Asylum. The Roman Catholic patients are 59. Services and the ministrations of a priest are also provided for them.

Exercise.

As many as 98 individuals are confined to the airing-courts for out-door exercise; in connection with these figures the number of epileptics must be considered; 158 patients are taken out daily for walks on the estate; of these, however, only 15 are men; 97 males go beyond the estate weekly; we would urge as much out-door exercise as may be practicable for each sex.

Water supply.

The water supply has exhibited no symptoms of falling short of the demand, but it has been deemed right to substitute 6-inch barrels for $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the pumping gear so that one pump might be sufficient for the daily requirements of the Asylum, and that the other might be available on occasions of needful repair.

Keys.

The keys of the female wards have not yet been withdrawn from two artizans, the engineer and head joiner. We hope that the Committee will withdraw the keys.

Case-books.

The case books are creditably kept, and a separate autopsy record has been shown to us. A clinical assistant is employed in this Asylum during the summer months.

Stores.

We did not at this visit go to the farm buildings, but made inquiries into the supply of meat to the patients, and tasted the tea and margarine at the stores. The medical superintendent is now assisted by Dr. Wilson vice Mr. Cuthbert resigned. There is no change in the head attendants.

Appendix (C.)

Bristol Asylum.

25 February 1889.

We have to-day inspected this Asylum in all its departments. We find that the new blocks have been finished and handed over by the contractors, and are partially occupied. Very good furniture has been provided for the wards in use, but some remains to be supplied. We regret to notice that is these new wards the doors of single rooms have not been so hinged as to lay flat against the wall when opened; also that gas brackets have been used which may be interfered with by patients instead of having taps worked by a separate key, and which also may be dangerous as affording points of attachment for patients to hang themselves; both these defects should be rectified. Bristol Asylum.

Among other improvements effected since the last visit of members of our Board we notice the completion of the new workshops and mortuary, the alteration of the water-closet fittings in some of the male wards, to be followed by similar work in other male wards and in the female division, and the introduction of linoleum as a covering of the floors of the refractory wards on each side.

The number of patients on the books to-day are 211 males and 274 females. Since our Colleagues' visit in March last, 64 males and 103 females have been admitted, but in the latter number are included 39 brought in from the Gloucester Asylum; 34 males and 32 females were discharged, of whom 21 and 28 respectively had recovered, and 34 males and 17 females died. Statistics.

Of the patients now here, 10, including a criminal, are of the private class, and there is 1 out-county case. The present charge for maintenance is 10 *s.* for ordinary, and for private cases, 20 *s.* per week. Of the above 51 deaths, 17 were due to general paralysis; none were due to other than ordinary causes.

Three inquests were held, the verdict recording in all the cases that the deaths were natural. In 36 instances post-mortem examination was made. Inquests. Post-mortem examinations.

The death rate in 1888 was high, namely, 13·2 per cent. of the average number resident, but the year followed two in which the rate was low. No case of epidemic or contagious disease has occurred since the last visit, and the serions casualties have been very few. A woman was admitted with a fractured humerus, but she is doing well.

Very few patients were found by us in bed. The number of epileptics is large, there being, as we are informed, 55 in the male and 54 in the female division. There are also 22 male and 4 female general paralytics. It appears that now all the epileptics and the actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, for which the new observation dormitories are well adapted. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

We have seen all the patients and are quite satisfied with their condition of person and dress. The latter is very good in both divisions. A few patients were noisy, but they were generally well conducted. None complained to us of rough treatment, but we noticed a woman with black eyes, which were received in a struggle with a nurse, when both fell to the ground together; the patient was the aggressor in a very disagreeable way, and we do not think the nurse to blame. Condition of patients.

As regards the customary matters of inquiry, we do not find much of novelty to record.

Appendix (C.)

Bristol Asylum.

Employment.

Divine Service.

The numbers usefully employed are returned to us as 101 men and 134 women, being about 48 and 50 per cent. respectively, of the totals of the sexes. These ratios are lower than we are accustomed to find at the present day in Asylums, and may be increased we trust.

There is a fair attendance of patients at Divine Service, and also at the associated entertainments, but there continues to be a larger proportion than we should desire to find, who are confined wholly to the airing-courts for their exercise. The numbers so confined are given as 50 males and 74 females.

Restraint and seclusion.

We found to-day in restraint the youth who for years has been so treated, and a man in seclusion. This appears to be the only restraint employed, and of seclusion we find recorded that 17 males on 98 occasions, and for a duration of 627 hours; and 14 females on 81 occcasions, and for 308 hours were placed in it.

State of wards.

We are able to report very favourably of the condition of the wards; they are bright, cheerful, and well furnished, and the warming and ventilation are geod.

Staff of attendants.

The attendants, who appear to be a respectable body of persons, seem to take an interest in their work and in keeping the wards in good order. It would, we think, be an improvement in organization if there were regular infirmary wards, in each of which a night attendant should be placed. This is a course now very generally followed in Asylums.

We are aware that very extensive re-construction of the administrative parts of the Asylum, plans for which have been before our Board, will soon be undertaken. This will cause much inconvenience, and some temporary kitchen and other accommodation will no doubt be found requisite. We hope that the work, when once begun, will be pressed on with all possible vigour.

Dr. Thompson has accompanied us during our inspection, and has afforded us all the information we have required.

Derby Borough Asylum.

9 April 1889.

Derby Asylum.

Recent opening.

This is the first visit by Commissioners to this Asylum since its occupation. The Asylum was opened for patients on the 13th November 1888. Women were first received and men shortly afterwards. All the Derby Borough pauper inmates have now been called in from other asylums, except one of each sex bedridden at Leicester. On the books are 169 patients, 94 being males and 75 being females. All these we have seen. They occupy three wards on each side; the 4th is vacant and unfurnished. The Asylum was built for 300; it is furnished for 240. We hope that the Committee will open its doors for 50 out-county cases; they will require a small addition to the present staff of attendants; this, however, will repay the outlay and prove, we think, profitable in many ways. The patients who can work on the land are few, and we therefore fear that it will be long before the airing-courts can be properly levelled and completed. At present the paths therein are only available for exercise.

Wards.

Going over the wards we were quite satisfied with the order of them, but the temperature was much too low, especially in the infirmaries, where are 31 men and 21 women, 13 of the former, 3 of the latter being in bed, all for sickness, 2 not far from death. The hot-air arrangements

arrangements are at present a failure, as the flues emit little or no heat. The observation dormitories on each side have certainly some beds too near each other; in them are 23 patients of each sex, continuously watched at night, not counting 3 others who sleep in small rooms overlooked from the dormitories.

Suicidal patients.

Constant watch of the actively suicidal is by day provided by means of proper caution cards issued to the attendants in charge of them. From the wards to the porter's-room there is electric communication, and thence, by speaking tube and bell, the medical officer's room is reached.

Divine Service.

The chapel is spacious, and is warmed by coils and two stoves. One Sunday service is there given, another service once in the week. We saw the patients at dinner in the hall and in the wards.

Condition of patients.

Dietary.

The general behaviour was orderly in both places, and as regards cleanliness of person and dress, and suitable clothing, their appearance was very satisfactory. The dinner-fare was, we thought, somewhat poor, only currant pudding, bread, and for beverage, milk. Looking at the dietary, we are satisfied with the dinners of other days in the week, except if beer be cut off, something instead of water should be supplied. We fear that milk can never be obtained from the Asylum resources in sufficient quantity, the land being only about 40 acres, of which at least 12 acres are covered by the buildings or included in the airing-courts. The dietary table limits the milk at dinner to one day in the week at present.

Casualties.

The casualties have not been serious; but one accident recorded the fall of a general paralytic female, in transit to the bath, while being carried by nurses, points to the propriety of the purchase of portable baths and stretchers for use in the infirmaries. Fireplaces have been provided in all the single rooms; this was a waste of money, and they may be worse than useless.

Bed sores.

A man was suffering from bed-sore. Bed-sores are too common here, and efforts should be made to reduce their number through better nursing.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants is fairly adequate numerically, consisting besides the two chiefs of 10 men and eight women for day duty, and two night attendants sit up in each division; one patrolling, the other stationary with the epileptic and suicidal, and visiting the contiguous infirmary. Miller's tell-tale clocks are in use for testing the vigilance of the night attendants. We are of opinion that it would be well to remove the clothes of the occupants of the observation dormitories from those rooms at night.

W.C. provision.

The provision of water closets is sufficient; the sanitas fittings have been adopted on both sides.

Seclusion.

There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, but seclusion is recorded of a man twice for an aggregate of 26 hours, and of 2 women, each once for eight hours, all for epileptic violence.

Epileptics.

There are 27 epileptics, including both sexes; the general paralytics are 7.

Kitchen, stores, and offices.

We visited the kitchen, stores, and offices; 5 women work in the kitchen with the servants there. In the stores we think that a stove requires better arrangements to obviate an outbreak of fire, and it is also too close to the internal hydrant fixed in that room; in the laundry the machinery straps should be fenced. Some of the shops are turning out work, the tailors and shoemakers, however, mending only, not making articles for the patient's wear, except in a few special cases.

Appendix (C.)

Derby Asylum.

Employment.

From the returns made to us, it appears that exclusive of 12 men and 13 women helping to keep the wards clean, and to make beds, there are 43 men and 27 women usefully employed, *i.e.*, 34 men on the land, 6 in the shops, 3 in the offices; 8 women do laundry work, 14 knit and sew, and 5 help in the offices, a percentage of 45 for men and 36 of women.

Amusement and exercise.

Amusement of the patients, perhaps as essential to the recovery of many as employment, is not overlooked; nor is out-door exercise; nevertheless, 50 are confined to the airing-courts. Towards levelling and finishing the airing-courts and making a boundary path for the patients, we would suggest that some outside assistance should be obtained in men and materials.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 187, the discharges 5, of which 4 were upon recovery. The deaths, in all, were 13. One was the subject of an inquest; the cause of death was heart disease.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination took place in every case of death, a fact very creditable to the medical superintendent. The mortuary provided is now used for autopsies. We trust, therefore, that the room now vacant, and close to it, which we pointed out to the superintendent, may be utilised as a mortuary and properly fitted up.

Medical records.

Having examined the case-books and other medical records, we can testify that they are very well kept up.

Exeter Asylum.

23 May 1889.

Exeter Asylum.

The number of patients on the books of this Asylum has increased from 176 at the last visit of members of our Board, to 201 on the present occasion. The total capacity being sufficient for 328 patients, there remains a large amount of vacant accommodation.

Statistics.

Since the date (15th February 1888) of the visit referred to, 33 male and 42 female patients have been admitted here; 11 males and 26 females discharged, of whom 11 and 21 respectively had recovered, and 8 males and 6 females died. The mortality, it is to be observed, was very low, and the rate for 1888 was only 5·37 per cent. of the average number resident.

Post-mortem examinations.

The causes of the above 14 deaths, 10 of which were followed by post-mortem examination, were of an ordinary character. No coroner's inquest was necessary; and there has not been since the last visit any contagious or epidemic disorder in the Asylum.

The only serious casualty that has occurred happened quite recently to a woman who fractured her spine by jumping from a height; she seems to be doing well.

Of the above 201 patients (all of whom, except 3 out on leave, we have seen), 119 are chargeable to Exeter; 27 to Tiverton; 14 to Barnstaple; and 30 to other Devonshire boroughs, and 11 are private patients.

The present weekly charge for the latter class of patients varies from 15*s.* to 25*s.*; for all the rest it is 14*s.*; and the actual cost of maintenance is 12*s.* 9½*d.* per week per head.

Condition of patients.

A few women were noisy during our inspection, but generally the patients of both sexes were well-behaved. The dress in both divisions is good, and, upon the whole, we were satisfied with the state of the patients as to personal neatness.

The

The wards are in very good order, and very bright at present with flowering and other plants. Considering the short time the Asylum has been open, we think much credit is due to Dr. Rutherford and all concerned for bringing it up to so satisfactory a point of equipment. State of wards

We find that all the suggestions made by our Colleagues last year have been or are in course of being carried into effect. The slop sinks noticed then are being replaced by "Unitas" fittings. We think, as a matter of precaution, that the pull-down rods of the flushing tanks in the water-closets should be enclosed in a wooden case, and that in closets used by feeble or epileptic patients the seat should extend quite across, instead of only surrounding the pan as at present.

The chapel has been finished, and supplied with an organ, and is now used for Divine Service. It is a pretty and suitable building. Last Sunday it was attended by 90 patients. Divine Service.

All epileptics and actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision. Of the former, there are 16 males and 10 females, and of the latter, 4 males and 5 females. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

No mechanical restraint has been used since the last visit, but seclusion is recorded as having been employed in the case of 8 males, on 47 occasions and for 189 hours, and 1 female once for 1½ hour. Seclusion.

Fifty-one males and 48 females are returned as usefully employed, being about one-half of the patients. After a time no doubt the proportion will be increased. The farm affords good scope for employment, and we should greatly deprecate any diminution of the quantity of land occupied by the Asylum, if any such intention is entertained. We hope that the construction of a good walk round the estate will shortly be undertaken. Such a walk is of the first necessity for an Asylum. Employment.

The staff of attendants is of adequate strength; 10 men and 12 women for day, and two of each sex for night duty. Staff of attendants.

We regret to learn that Dr. Bell, who at the last visit was the assistant medical officer, has since died, and the gentleman who recently filled that post has just left owing to ill-health. His place will, we trust, be speedily filled.

Great praise is due for the state of all the medical records, statutory and others, which are extremely well kept.

Hull Asylum.

16 July 1889.

Visiting this Asylum we find upon its books 284 patients, of whom 153 are males, 131 females. Of the private class there are 13, the rest are paupers. There is some temporary overcrowding, but this is due to work in repainting two wards, which is now drawing to a conclusion. Accommodation

The admissions have been 84, the discharges 27, the deaths 40.

The post-mortem examinations have been 34; the causes of death appear to have been natural. The recoveries appear to have been 16. The only serious casualty in the medical books is the fracture of a thigh bone of a man, which is recorded in the post-mortem book only, having been discovered in autopsy, but previously not discoverable on examination. A woman is now in bed, suffering, probably, from intra-capsular fracture of the femur, resulting from a fall, through a push off her seat by a fellow-patient. Post-mortem examinations, and casualties.

There have been but 2 inquests. One was in the case of a man, the fracture of whose ribs was also ascertained after death, though sustained Inquests.

Appendix (C.)

Hull Asylum.

at Hull Workhouse. This fracture was long since communicated to our Board, and formed the subject of a correspondence between the Commissioners and the Local Government Board. The conclusion of the record of this case is not entered, as it should have been, in the case book. The other inquest terminated in a verdict of death from aneurism.

General health.

There has been no epidemic; the general health, having regard to the bodily infirmities of the patients from age and wear and tear previous to admission, is satisfactory. There are 31 general paralytics, 29 epileptics, a few actively suicidal cases. Eight patients of each sex were in bed to-day. Those in the infirmaries appear to have careful nursing, but there have been 10 deaths with bed-sores. At night there is no stationary attendant in either; the patrols at night, however, have their headquarters there, and record hourly.

Epileptics and suicidal cases.

The epileptics and suicidal seem to be under continuous night supervision; but it would be well to abolish the blind cords in the observation dormitories.

State of wards.

The wards on each side are all in good order, but are somewhat deficient in mural decoration. If a greenhouse were built it would be easy to brighten the wards much more than at present with flowers. The bedding is good and in a very clean condition. Between all the baths for women screens should, for decency, be interposed. Some of the corridors and single rooms need better warming by artificial heating. If in winter the lowest temperature were ascertained by registering thermometers, we doubt not that it would be found too low in a sanitary point of view. The ventilation appears to be satisfactory as well as the sewerage.

Patients' treatment.

The conduct of the patients under inspection was orderly; we listened to all complaints, and heard nothing that inculpated any person. We were very glad to hear that the head attendant is present whenever the general bath is in use in his or her division.

Dietary.

There has been no change in the dietary.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants by day gives one man to 10 male patients, or thereabouts, and one woman to 13 female patients. There is a woman acting as nurse in the male infirmary. There are besides laundry maids and artisans working with the patients.

Condition of patients and their exercise.

The clothing of the patients is decidedly good, and their personal appearance is most creditable to those in direct charge of them. Most of the women were, when we arrived, walking out; about 30 patients are incapable, so we are told, of exercise beyond the courts; 105 are daily exercised beyond them, exclusive of the men employed on the land, and 132 are taken weekly beyond the Asylum estate, or oftener.

Employment.

Seventy-one men are employed on the land and in the shops and offices, and 56 women in the laundry, offices, and work-room; about 45 per cent. of men and 40 per cent. of women. It must be coupled with this statement, that 48 men and 47 women are in the infirmaries.

Divine Service.

There is but one Sunday service in the chapel; this is unusual in County and Borough Asylums; the Chaplain is the Vicar of a parish; he visits the wards once a week and especially the infirmaries.

Amusement.

The levelling of a cricket ground has added to the means of amusement in the Asylum. We think that newspapers would in the wards be more widely read if fastened to desks.

Seclusion.

There has been no resort to restraint, but 2 males have been secluded on three occasions, altogether for a total period of 12 hours; and 6 women have been so treated on 12 occasions, for 46½ hours. A woman was, besides, technically secluded from 12th May to 1st June; she was very

very violent and abusive and declined to come out of the single room, and was furious and screaming, &c., when removal was attempted; so for peace sake she was allowed to remain where she was quiet. A woman named D., whose certificate has been returned by our Office for amendment, received special attention at our visit; she is moody and incoherent. Appendix (C.) Hull Asylum.

We noticed, among other improvements, the recent erection of a mortuary chapel. The means of escape in the event of fire, and the extinction of a fire, should it break out here, have received attention. Alternative exits now exist from all dormitories, except from the working block dormitory, where there is egress to a porch. Some temporary provision is being made for a laboratory, but we trust that a permanent provision will shortly be made of a more suitable and thorough character for scientific research, which should include a laboratory, a museum, and the means of carrying out photography, and so making progress in the pathology of insanity in view to its cure. Structural improvements.

Ipswich Asylum.

5 November 1889.

On the books of this Asylum are the names of 244 patients, all of whom we have this day seen; 106 are in the male and 138 in the female division. Ipswich Asylum.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit of the Commissioners have been the admission of 98 patients, the discharge of 27 on recovery, and of 46 relieved and not improved, and the death of 21 patients, 12 in the male and 9 in the female division. Nothing in the causes of death calls for comment, except that in the male division nearly half the deaths were due to general paralysis. Autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 13 instances. The following shows the various class of patients named here: 123 belong to Ipswich Borough, 102 are chargeable to London and various boroughs, including Bury St. Edmund's, Sudbury, and Yarmouth; 18 are private patients, and there is one criminal patient. The charge for the borough patients is 12*s.* 3*d.*, for the out-county and criminal, 14*s.*, and for the majority of private patients, 21*s.* weekly. We spoke to or endeavoured to speak to every patient, and listened to their complaints. We heard none which called for intervention at our hands, and the patients were, on the whole, satisfied with their condition. In No 1 Ward, on the female side, where were warded 55 patients with four nurses, and 7 in bed, much noisy excitement prevailed. Some of the patients were aggressive, and we consider the staff very much too weak; with the existing class of patients never less than six nurses ought to be on duty. Statistics. Post mortem examinations.

Some of the patients, though not technically secluded, were so in reality, as a nurse or a patient was placed at the shut door to prevent egress. We mentioned our disapproval of this mode of treatment to Dr. Rowe (who, owing to the lamented death of Dr. Chevallier, has been recently appointed superintendent), and he agrees with us that it is seclusion, and if resorted to ought to be carried out thoroughly and recorded as seclusion. Our experience shows us that a patient secluded is much less liable to be irritated and excited than one who is kept in his room by manual force, and seclusion often is the only proper course to pursue. No seclusion has, however, been recorded since the last visit. Seclusion.

Appendix (C.)

Ipswich Asylum.

Condition of patients.

State of wards.

The dress of the female patients might be brighter and of better materials; the men's clothes were not open to objection.

The wards were clean, but we were sorry to see so many box-beds in the dormitories and single-rooms. We hope as they are worn out they will not be renewed. Separate medicine cupboards ought to be placed for each ward; at present the same cupboard contained to-day, groceries, cold tart, wine, and extras for the sick, and medicines also. There are only two water-closet seats for each ward on either side, which gives in the male division two seats for 44 and 41 patients, and on the female side for 55 and 60 patients; 44 men and 48 women sleep under what is called continuous supervision by night, but the supervision might be much improved if the two rooms were made one, which, it appears to us, might easily be done on both sides, and at a very slight cost. We discovered an escape of sewer gas in No. 3 female bath-room. This should at once be remedied. There is no place for drying the hair or flock, except by the laundry stove; whenever a mattress is wet the contents should be removed, washed, and dried in some special place, and the hair or flock not put back into the cover until both have been thoroughly washed and dried.

Precautions against fire.

Means of escape in case of fire by alternative exits seems to us to be assured, but hand-pumps to extinguish a fire at the inception are needed in both infirmaries and at the laundry.

Dietary.

A good dinner was served to-day in the hall. No contagious or infectious disorder has visited the Asylum since the last time that our Colleagues were here; 5 men and 9 women were in bed, but the general health appears to be good; 12 patients, including 1 woman, suffer from general paralysis; 21 men and 19 women are afflicted with epilepsy, and 6 of each sex are considered to be actively suicidal. We have suggested to Dr. Rowe a better form of caution card for the use of attendants than is given to them at present.

Staff of attendants

The attendants on day duty are, eight in the male and 10 in the female division. More than half the nurses have lived for upwards of five years in the Asylum service, but the male attendants cannot show so satisfactory a record.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is attended on Sundays by 77 men and 82 women, and nearly 70 are present at prayers at the week-day service. We are sorry to find that there is only one service on Sundays, and that in the afternoon, and one visit is paid to the Asylum during the week. We have inquired into the chaplain's salary, and think that the patients are entitled to the benefit of more frequent spiritual ministrations and to a service on Sunday mornings for the sum paid.

Employment.

Seventy-one men and 78 women are usefully employed; about half of the men employed work on the land; 17 men, but as many as 37 women are returned as ward-cleaners; 17 men and 7 women are engaged in the kitchen, stores, and offices; only 2 men assist the artizans, and the remaining women do the washing or sewing for the Asylum. Dr. Rowe, who has had experience as senior assistant at Gloucester Asylum, continues to receive help in his duties from Dr. Tidbury, who has been in office here for some period, and we hope that their combined efforts will make this Asylum a model to other asylums in the Eastern Counties, and this might easily be done when the small size of the institution and comparatively recent construction of the buildings are considered. The other superior officers remain as at the last visit. We ought not to omit to mention that the majority of our Colleagues' recommendations have been carried out.

Appendix (C.)

Leicester Borough Asylum.

2 October 1889.

We have inspected this Asylum to-day. By the removal of Derby Borough patients the number of patients here has been considerably reduced. They are now 168 males and 220 females upon the books. No one is absent on leave; all have therefore been seen by us. There are no private cases. Leicester Asylum. Accommodation.

With the exception of 38 (of whom 37 are women chargeable to Leicester County Asylum) the chargeability of the paupers under care and treatment is to the borough and unions within the borough.

Sixty-two patients were, according to a recent registry, under medical treatment. The general paralytics are 13; the epileptics are 58; 7 men and 9 women were in bed to-day; of the former 6 were in No. 8, ward, of the latter 6 in No. 1. No one is suffering from a bed-sore. Sick patients.

In no instance had we any complaint made to us by the sick of inattention to their cases, but when the additions to the Asylum now hastening towards completion are finished, we trust that the provision of an infirmary in each division will not be delayed. In compliance with our Colleagues' wishes portable baths have been supplied for bedside use. There has been only one serious fracture, that of the thigh bone of an old man, who fell accidentally, and is now recovering from the injury. The Asylum has been free from fever and infectious malady.

One man was to-day secluded; the door of the room where he was isolated was not indeed locked, but, there being no handle to the door inside, he could not open it. The fact of his seclusion was not recorded; this arose from a misunderstanding of the medical staff of a previous entry by Commissioners, which we explained, and in future a different course will be adopted. The man was, we thought, properly secluded, as, besides stripping himself, he was dangerous to others. There has, we are assured, been no seclusion of any other patient, and there has been no resort to restraint of a mechanical nature. Seclusion.

The deaths have been all of a natural character. One was the subject of an inquest; the verdict was death from congestion and œdema of the lungs; before admission the patient had sustained fracture of two ribs. The mortality of the Asylum has, since our Colleagues' visit in 1888, been very low. Mortality and inquest

Post-mortem examinations were made of 26 of the 28 patients deceased. Post-mortem examinations.

We were generally satisfied with the clothing and personal cleanliness of the patients, but would remind Dr. Finch that the men's trousers should be very frequently washed, as the linings must require that attention, though the trousers be comparatively clean. Condition of patients and clothing.

The dinners are here taken in the wards; the dinner to-day consisted of cold meat with two vegetables, and it was substantial. Dietary.

The bedding which we examined was sufficient for the time of year, and in proper order, but we recommend that better means should be devised for cleaning the horsehair of mattresses than at present exist, and near the upholsterer's shop. Bedding.

The day-rooms and dormitories are reasonably comfortable, and so are the single rooms, but in the dormitories and corridors improved ventilation is called for in the old building. This might be effected by the introduction of Tobin pipes in angles for inlet of fresh air. The tell-tale clock now in use will be insufficient for the Asylum when the State of wards.

Appendix (C

Leicester Asylum.

additions shall have been completed, in fact is so already for the wards occupied, and we strongly urge the purchase of another electrical clock, and then reserving that clock for the female division exclusively.

Divine Service. Amusement.

The patients attending Divine Service last Sunday in the chapel were 85 men and 99 women; those brought to the associated entertainments in the preceding week, 102 only of both sexes. The supply of books and papers in the wards appears to be sufficient. A few desks in the day-rooms, with newspapers fastened thereto, might be useful in giving all an equal opportunity of reading.

Employment.

The records of employment show that 117 men and 134 women do some kind of work; in other words, a percentage of 69 in the male, and of 60 in the female division; 38 of the men work on the land, 24 in the workshops, 12 in various other occupations, and 43 as ward cleaners; while of the women 45 do needlework, 24 assist in the laundry department, 13 in the kitchen and offices, and 52 are ward cleaners. This last class of employed is large, about one-fourth of all who work.

Exercise.

Out-door exercise daily beyond the airing-courts is given to a very large number of both sexes. Yesterday 53 men and 20 women only were confined to the wards and airing-courts. Extended exercise, however, is limited to the comparatively small area of land belonging to this Asylum. For this purpose, and in order to furnish adequate supplies of milk and vegetables, additional land is much needed. We trust that the Committee, having regard to the additional numbers to be accommodated here, will take the earliest opportunity of adding to the Asylum estate.

Precautions against fire.

We are glad to report that the water mains have been supplied with extra pressure, and it seems that the force is now sufficient to throw the water upon the highest parts of the Asylum roof. In a corridor we noticed a novel fire-hose cradle for accelerating the use of the hose when required to throw water instantaneously. It appears to be well adapted for that object.

Case-books.

As usual we examined the case books. They are well kept.

Structural work.

Great progress has been made in the erection of the new building, which is already roofed.

City of London Asylum.

11 June 1889.

City of London Asylum.

The patients here are fewer than they were at the last visit by Commissioners in 1888; then 443, now 421. The males are 200, the females 221. No one is away on leave.

Statistics.

The admissions have been 67, the discharges 61, of which 40 were upon recovery. The deaths have been 30; the causes natural and ordinary.

Fever.

There was however some typhoid fever during last autumn; 4 female patients and 2 of the female staff were attacked; one of the latter, the Asylum cook, died of it. Its apparent origin was sewer gas from the drains; a defect was found in the sewerage and has since been rectified.

Inquest and casualties.

There was one inquest. According to the verdict death in that case arose from senile decay, but was accelerated by fracture of thigh caused by an accidental fall and not by the wilful act of any person. Other accidents have been the fracture of a rib of a male patient, cause unascertained, and the fracture of a fibula of another through the violence of a fellow patient. There are 31 epileptics, 9 general paralytics, 34 actively suicidal patients. Five men and 7 women were in bed, 69 of both sexes in infirmaries.

The

Appendix (C.)

City of London Asylum.

The day staff on the male side is in the proportion of one attendant to 9 male patients, and one nurse to 10 female patients. At present the night staff consists of three persons in each division; one in the infirmary, one with the epileptic and suicidal, and one on patrol; the last visits everywhere, and tell-tale electrical apparatus is provided for testing the supervision by night. The Asylum is practically full, but the detached hospital which was occupied by patients in good health is now empty and available for infectious cases.

Staff of attendants.

Improvements.

The newly acquired land has not yet come into possession; its acquisition will enable several improvements in and about the Asylum to be carried out, but other improvements are in hand. The waste ground between the male and female airing-courts is in process of laying out for tennis and croquet, and other amusements.

The dining-hall is in the hands of painters for decoration. We could wish that it were enlarged for a stage.

A plan for general bath-rooms is under consideration; the billiard-room and several dormitories have been re-painted, the laundry has been well re-arranged and refitted; alternate exits are also contemplated from dormitories hitherto having but one exit, in case of fire; a new male mess-room, better quarters for the assistant medical officer, and additional single-rooms for nurses.

The electric means of communicating an alarm of fire are also in the hands of workmen for simplification. The chapel too has been re-arranged and thereby an addition of 80 sittings has been obtained, while the interior has been better lighted and otherwise made more cheerful and attractive. This summary does not however include all that has been done to improve the Asylum; much is in transition.

Condition of patients.

The patients were orderly in most of the wards, indeed no one was noisy in the female division. Their clothing is satisfactory, but all the women have not yet donned their summer attire.

Restraint.

The instances of restraint have been 6; 2 men and 4 women have been so treated for 104 hours altogether, of which 83 are accounted for by a man and woman gloved only to prevent self-mutilation, and two were cases of wet-packing for 16 hours to allay excitement.

Seclusion.

The patients secluded have been 9 for a total period of 39¼ hours; two of the 9 for epileptic excitement, the others for maniacal violence.

Employment and amusement.

Besides 45 men and 41 women chiefly employed in ward work, 137 males and 80 females have been usefully occupied. Of the former, 74 on the land, 52 in the shops and offices; of the latter, 24 in the laundry, 37 sewing. We were glad to hear that a fair proportion of the patients are induced to read; all have access to books in a cupboard locked, but with key attached to door by chain.

Dietary and food stores.

There has been no change in the dietary. On this point we had but two or three complaints, which we were satisfied were groundless. Visiting the stores we inspected and tasted several articles of food. The meat, bread, cheese, tea, butter, and beef-tea, all deserve favourable mention.

Divine Service.

Not only the members of the Church of England but the Roman Catholics and Jews are well cared for in regard to Divine Service. The numbers attending chapel last Sunday were 156 in morning, 148 in evening.

Exercise.

Exercised beyond the estate weekly, are only 27 men and 30 women. Within those limits, 93 men and 32 women. Too many of both sexes are we think confined to airing-courts last week, but when the new land comes into possession of the Committee, Dr. White will we have

Appendix (C.)

City of London Asylum.

Charity.

no doubt promote extended exercise in that direction. The visiting days here are Tuesdays for males and Thursdays for females.

There is a benevolent fund for the relief of patients discharged. In this way and otherwise the authorities appear to take much interest in the welfare of those committed to their charge.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

22 May 1889.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

This Asylum was last visited by Commissioners on the 17th April 1888. The borough pauper patients and private cases on the books are now 344, consisting of 160 males and 184 females. A male borough pauper patient is boarded out at Fisherton House. There are 10 private patients.

Statistics.

The admissions since 17th April 1888 have been 103, the discharges 52, and the deaths 32. The recoveries claimed upon the discharges are 39. Ill-health compelled the retirement of Dr. Wickham in the latter part of 1888, and Dr. Callcott of the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham, has been, since the 1st December, his successor in office, on duty, and Dr. Simpson is his assistant.

Commissioners' previous suggestions.

In reference to the suggestions made at the last visit, we find that the Committee was unwilling in May last to re-open the question of arrangements for foul clothing in the laundry, and that the city engineer is of opinion that the ventilating shaft to the main sewer is not a source of danger to the Asylum; but the Committee have agreed to the continuous night supervision of the epileptic and suicidally disposed, and the infirmary patients. There are now two observation dormitories in each division, and in these are placed the above-mentioned patients, the vigilance of the attendants sitting up among them being secured as far as practicable by Dent's tell-tale clocks.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Inquests.

There have been 4 inquests; in 2 the verdict was death from syncope, one being an epileptic male patient found dead in bed, but not lying upon his face; in the third case the subject of the inquest had broken her ribs by falling out of her chair, and in the fourth case the deceased had hanged himself from a ventilator in a single-room; he was not then supposed to be suicidal, and the ventilator has since been altered, so as to be safe. Except as aforesaid, all the deaths appear to have been ordinary, and from natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations.

Of the 32 deaths, 21 have been followed by post-mortem examinations; so that in this direction there is improvement. The epileptics are 46, the general paralytics 19; the actively suicidal are reported to us as 2 only, both women. The cautions to attendants respecting special supervision by day appear to be sufficient. No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint during our inspection, and no individual was in bed on account of excitement.

Patients' treatment.

Seventeen patients are registered as being under medical treatment; 8 men and 4 women were to-day in bed. A woman fractured her arm about a month ago by a fall in an attempt to reach a shelf. A man some time back broke his sixth rib in a fall when trying to strike a fellow patient, and another woman fractured her arm; it is supposed that she fell out of bed; this is her own account of the matter. No other serious casualties are recorded. The rate of mortality in 1888 was 9·8 for both sexes. There has been no endemic or epidemic disorder. Seclusion has been resorted to with men only;

Patients' treatment.

only; 8 have been secluded on 103 occasions for 804 hours. One man accounts for 45 occasions and 393 hours; 2 for 16 occasions, one of them for 138 and the other for 132 hours. The man most frequently so treated is a homicidal epileptic it seems; 1 of the 2 men also frequently secluded recovered and has been discharged; the other, who was a general paralytic, died. The patients restrained have been 3, and all for surgical reasons, and by jacket. The cases in the infirmary to-day were 40 women, 39 men. The provision of one airing-court only for the infirm and for the epileptic women is not satisfactory. Though few male patients are altogether confined to the courts, that does not appear to be the practice in the female division, if we are correctly informed that 59 women are so confined. The daily exercise returns tell us that 70 men and 120 women walk within the estate, and weekly, on different days, 50 men and 30 women or thereabouts beyond the estate. We saw 226 of both sexes at dinner in the hall. Beef and pork with peas-pudding, and soup was the general fare, and the beverage, peculiar to this Asylum, but popular here, was a drink of cream of tartar with lime juice and sugar. The repainting and white washing of the wards have commenced. Such as are free from workmen are in a comfortable state, but we doubt whether the spring beds in use are very suitable for epileptics or for restless cases. The bedsteads for those suffering from fits or general paralysis should, we think, too be lowered. The bedding was, wherever we examined it, good and clean. In the female division the materials used for the women's gowns appear to be not so good as we usually see in wear at asylums. Carrying and wheel chairs would be a useful addition to the furniture of the infirmaries, and screens should be supplied, as far as practicable, between the baths on the women's side. It would be well to organise a fire-brigade for the extinction of any outbreak of fire, and water should always be kept in the portable hand pumps.

Patients' amusements

The newspapers in the male wards appear to be sufficiently provided, but care should he taken that they be not monopolised by a very few patients. A billiard table (a second-hand one would do) is needed on the male side, and one of the bagatelle tables is almost useless owing to its condition. We were surprised to hear that there is no pianoforte in the recreation hall or in the wards, and that the only music for the weekly dances is got from outside. Means of amusement are very conducive to the recovery of patients, and as theatrical performances are not given here, other entertainments of an associated character should be encouraged. We are glad to see that cricket is promoted, and that there are occasional pic-nics, though these are of necessity limited to a small proportion of patients, who are taken to Tynemouth and Newbiggin.

Employment.

As to employment, 45 men work on the land, 10 in the shops; and in the laundry 26 women assist, 28 in the needle-room, and about a score in the offices. We should be glad to hear of better employment of some of the 47 men and 50 women, who can only now be described as ward helpers.

Staff.

The staff of ordinary day attendants is one to 11 patients on the male side, one to 13 in the women's department or thereabouts, and may perhaps be considered sufficient. A piano in the nurses' sitting-room would probably be very acceptable. Attendants on the insane need relaxation, and on their contentment the welfare of the patients in their charge greatly depends. One patient only is on leave to-day, but she will this day be discharged. Statutory allowances are not made here to patients on leave, which is to be regretted, as these allowances often

Appendix (C)

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

assist a trial and recovery. We also notice that there is no Asylum charity fund here for the relief of the discharged on their return to a struggle for a livelihood.

Divine Service.

The attendance of patients at Divine Service last Sunday was 111 and 127 from the male and female divisions respectively. A priest visits the Roman Catholics.

Case-books.

We have examined the case books, which are very fairly kept; but we hope that with better nursing the number of bed-sores may be further diminished

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Norwich Asylum.

13 June 1889.

Norwich Asylum.

We have this day paid the annual visit to this Asylum which was last inspected 13 months ago, and are pleased to be able to give a very good report as the result of our inquiries.

Condition of patients.

The patients were well dressed, quiet, and contented. No complaints worthy of mention were made to us.

State of wards.

The wards and dormitories were bright and cheerful; the Asylum throughout was very clean, and the beds and bedding in excellent order. We saw a good dinner served in the dining hall, at which meal every male and all but 5 of the female patients were present, and the utmost order prevailed. This satisfactory condition is the more remarkable

Staff of attendants.

as, out of the 14 nurses on day duty only three have been over one year in the Asylum service; and of the three night nurses, not one has had even one year's experience here. We know of no Asylum where such a per centage of short service exists, and we feel convinced the Committee will do all in their power to seek a remedy for this defect. The duration of service of the male attendants is more satisfactory, as out of the nine day attendants two only have been here under one year, and one of the two male night attendants has been upwards of two years. We suggest, for the consideration of the Committee, whether the wage offered at the commencement of the nurses' service be not too low to attract suitable persons. Other matters to which we wish to call attention are:—(1.) No alternative exits for escape in the event of an outbreak of fire on either side from the two-storied blocks (2.) Suitable workshops for the male patients are much required. The present workshops are only makeshifts, the rooms being cut off from what will before long be required to revert to its original use, viz.: the laundry living rooms for female patients. A commencement has been made in the erection of a coke store near the male wards, and, we think, by judicious arrangement, workshops might be contrived there; we should be glad to examine and advise on any plan which might be sent to our office for this purpose. We hope that some place for hair-picking will be contrived in these work buildings near the upholsterers' shop. (3.) The erection of a detached hospital for infectious and contagious disorders, and we urge this with the greater confidence, as, though fortunately no patient was attacked, a nurse last year caught typhoid fever, and was obliged to be sent home, as there was no place where she could be properly isolated here. And lastly, though by no means of the least importance, we have again to urge the necessity of appointing an assistant medical officer to Dr. Harris; and we desire to repeat the remarks of our Colleagues at the last visit upon this subject.

The

Appendix (C.)

Norwich Asylum.

The patients on the books this day are 252, 105 males and 147 females; all but one patient, a woman absent on leave, were seen by us during our inspection. The admissions, since our Colleagues were here, have been 70; the total discharges, 43, 21 of whom had recovered. The deaths have been of 10 men and 14 women. The mortality for the year 1888 was 7·69 per cent. upon the average daily number resident. All deaths were considered to be due to ordinary causes, but in three-fourths of the deaths post-mortem examination was not made. Dr. Harris informs us that he endeavours to get more autopsies, but permission is very generally refused by the friends; this is much to be regretted on public grounds.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations.

The coroner held an inquest in one case only, that of a woman, who was admitted in a moribund condition, and died shortly afterwards. The verdict was "died from exhaustion from suicidal melancholia." The health of the patients is satisfactory; only 1, a woman, was in bed, and 13 patients in all are under medical treatment.

Inquest.

Thirty-five epileptic patients and 11 patients considered actively suicidal are under continuous supervision at night.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

No mechanical restraint has been needed, and 7 patients have been secluded for 44 hours in all.

Seclusion.

Nearly 200 patients were able to attend Divine Service last Sunday; we wish we could add "in the chapel," but the dining hall still serves as a chapel and recreation room.

With respect to employment the returns made to us show that, including 17 men and 21 women employed as ward cleaners, 75 male and 97 female patients do some kind of work, which gives the proportion of 71 and 66 per cent. respectively, of the total patients. Since the last visit much has been done to brighten and enliven the wards, and a small greenhouse has been built principally by patients' labour; one or two more might be erected in the airing-courts, when opportunity arises.

Employment.

A cricket ground is being laid out, and a good supply of seats are furnished in the airing-courts. Electric light has been introduced into the hall and kitchen, and is about to be brought into use throughout the Asylum, gas, however, very properly not being entirely discontinued.

Nottingham Borough Asylum.

12 November 1889.

Nottingham Asylum.

Statistics.

It is nearly 12 months since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, and during this interval 55 males and 52 females have been admitted; 20 males and 28 females have been discharged, recovered, and 5 more women have left, not improved; 33 men and 11 women have died. On the books are the names of 165 men and 155 women, so that the death-rate in the male division has been abnormally high, about 20 per cent. upon the average daily number resident. This is accounted for, however, by the fact that 18 of the deaths were due to general paralysis, with which disease a very large proportion of the patients admitted are afflicted. None of the deaths were due to other than natural causes.

Post-mortem examinations.

The coroner held no inquests, but post-mortem examination was made in 38 instances. Only one patient, a male, was absent on trial, and we have seen and given opportunity of speaking with us to every other patient on the books. The patients were, on the whole, quiet and well

Appendix (C.)

Nottingham Asylum.

Condition of patients.

Dietary.

State of wards, &c.

behaved, but we advise an additional attendant be placed on duty in No. 1 Ward, on both sides; 43 patients of the more turbulent class cannot be properly supervised by three attendants only.

The dress of both sexes was good.

An excellent dinner was provided in the hall.

The rooms and dormitories were in good order, but new counterpanes are needed on many beds. There is not a vacant bed in either division, and 22 men and 59 women are at present boarded out in other Asylums, at a cost of 12*s.* 6*d.* per head per week. It is with satisfaction, therefore, we record that we have this day gone over the new block built to accommodate 250 male patients in this Asylum, and are able to report that it is nearly ready for occupation. As far as we can judge, the building is well arranged, and the work well done. A good-sized chapel, and well-arranged theatre (which is also the dining hall) are also valuable additions provided in this block. The Asylum has been entirely free from any infectious or contagious disease, and only 18 patients were last week under medical treatment. With the occupation of the new block all the epileptic and suicidally disposed patients will sleep under continuous supervision by night. Mr. Powell is about to alter the character of the instructions he gives to attendants respecting the suicidal proclivities of the patients by having parchment slips, and we have advised him to have these slips signed by the attendants in charge of the patients, as an acknowledgement of the facts having been brought to their notice. A serious casualty, not however ending fatally, to a suicidal female patient should give weight to our recommendation. Only three other serious casualties occurred, and they were not of a nature calling for remark. No patient brought a charge of harsh treatment at the hands of any attendant.

Staff of attendants,

There are 16 men and 12 women on duty by day, excluding the head attendants, and two of each sex on night duty. Only three of the 18 men have seen less than one year's service in the Asylum, but six out of the 14 nurses have only had the same period of service. During the work that is in progress on the female side we observed many artizans having keys admitting them to all parts of the female division. This is a most dangerous practice, and all the more so in this instance, as the persons using the keys are not permanently employed in the Asylum. We think that none of these artizans should be entrusted with keys, but be admitted and accompanied by a nurse the whole time they are employed, where there is a possibility of associating with the female patients. Our experience calls to mind several so-called "accidents" from the neglect of this precaution.

Divine Service

Divine service is only performed once on Sundays, but we hope when the new chapel is brought into use there will be two services, as well as week-day prayers. Last Sunday 65 men and 69 women were present at service, and nearly the same number joined in the associated entertainment.

Employment.

Twenty-two men and 26 women are employed as ward-cleaners; 76 more men, 74 more women are usefully engaged in various ways. When the shops shall have been enlarged, as we hear they are to be, we hope work will be found for even a greater number of patients.

Amusement.

Means of amusement in the wards seem to us to be fairly provided, but we hope that a bowling alley will be one of the additions hereafter to be made at the male block. Amongst the additions in progress we may notice the improvements and alterations at the laundry, and also to the heating apparatus throughout the Asylum.

We mention with especial commendation the provision of electric clocks

clocks as a mode of testing the vigilance of the night attendants, instead of the Dent's tell-tale clocks heretofore in use. As will be gathered from this report, we think the management of this Asylum is creditable to the superintendent and his subordinate officers. Appendix (C.) Nottingham Asylum.

Portsmouth Asylum.

6 May 1889.

We have this day inspected the Asylum and can give a satisfactory report of the condition of the patients, the state of the wards and dormitories and the general demeanour of the patients. There was noisy excitement evinced in one ward on either side, and we think it would be better, if all the acute cases on either side were not collected together, and we advise another nurse to be engaged for 2 Female Ward. Amongst other matters to which we wish to call attention we would mention several gas brackets which are unnecessarily strong, placed in awkward positions and likely to suggest suicide. Portsmouth Asylum.

We were by no means satisfied with the supply of amusing books to the wards occupied by the more intelligent patients. We learn that the chaplain is librarian, but as the work at present is performed, his duties cannot be onerous. We observe also that he holds no weekly service, so we think we can fairly ask him to devote a little more time to the library. Library.

The water-closets in some wards are numerically insufficient, but we think additions could be made at no great expense.

We should be glad if the single-room doors were all able to be opened at night by the handle from the outside; our experience in other Asylums has taught us what comfort the occupants derive from their sleep being undisturbed by the visit of the night watch, and in the event of fire the increased facility for escape is obvious.

The attendants are 25 males and 28 females, four of the former and three of the latter being employed on night duty. Only eight out of the whole number have not been here a year. Staff of attendants.

We saw the dinner served in some of the wards to-day, and it seemed good. Beer we are glad to see is given to many of the patients with their dinners, but we hope it will not be long before the tin mugs will be discarded, and tumblers or earthenware substituted. Diet.

The boundary wall and the walk round the estate have been completed. A field of 16 acres will be handed over to the Asylum in a short period, when this boundary walk will be expanded. Several other minor improvements have been undertaken, but do not require to be recorded here. The deaths have been since the last visit, 27.

Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in 19 instances, and one inquest was held upon a man who died of acute pneumonia, within three days of admission. As will be seen, the health of the patients has been satisfactory since the last visit, and during the last year the death rate has been 6·7 per cent. calculated upon the average number resident. We saw 5 men and 3 women in bed. There are no less than 30 patients suffering from general paralysis; 80 are suffering from epilepsy, and 48 are considered to be actively suicidal. All the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. There have been no serious casualties since the last visit, excepting one broken collar bone and the small bone of the leg, and one scald, all accidentally caused. Post-mortem examinations. Inquest.

Appendix (C.)

Portsmouth Asylum.

Restraint and seclusion.

Exercise.

Divine Service.

No seclusion or restraint has been used, and we saw only two exceptionally strong dresses, and one black eye inflicted by a fellow patient.

The number of patients confined to the airing-courts is 101 ; 289 walk daily within the grounds, and 120 walk once or twice a week beyond the estate. The average number at the associated entertainments is 225, but only 180 attend church on Sundays. There is no regular Roman Catholic service here, though there are nearly 30 patients professing that faith. We hear a priest comes here once a fortnight. We think arrangements could easily be made for turning the visiting room into a chapel, where Mass might be celebrated occasionally, and the expenses of the priest, at any rate, should be paid.

Employment.

One hundred and thirty-nine men and 105 women are returned as usefully employed, but no less than 82 of the men are returned as ward cleaners. We hope that it will be found possible to employ more patients on the land when the addition to the Asylum estate above-mentioned is brought into possession.

Statistics.

Two of our Colleagues were here in June last year, since which time the following changes have occurred :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	43	55	98
Discharged "Recovered" - -	14	18	32
" "Relieved" and "not improved" - -	7	8	15

No patient is away on leave, and so we have this day seen the 240 men and 296 women who are upon the books ; 297 belong to Portsea Island, and for these the charge is 9 *s.* 10 *d.* per week ; 83 to Southampton, and 123 to Middlesex and other out-counties, for whom the charge is 14 *s.*, and there are 33 private patients paying from 16 *s.* to 20 *s.* The case-books are well kept.

Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1889, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l.*

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.	Date of Approval.
		£. *s.* *d.*	1889:
Durham - - -	Water closet block -	700 – –	8 Feb.
Glamorgan - -	Mortuary - -	550 – –	4 Feb.
,, - -	Head attendant's house	300 – –	19 Aug.
Gloucester - -	Farm bailiff's house -	350 – –	5 Aug.
Monmouth, &c. -	Eight cottages for attendants.	190 – – each.	10 Dec.
Sussex - - -	Washhouse and drying accommodation.	815 – –	21 Dec.
Warwick - -	Purchase of cottage -	225 – –	29 Jan.
York, West Riding, Menston.	Purchase of cottages -	550 – –	16 Jan.

Appendix (E.) - - - - -

HOSPITALS. - - - - -

STATEMENT of Expenditure, with Average Weekly Cost per Head

Note.—These Accounts do not include Charges

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CHESHIRE:							
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.							
No return forthcoming.							
G. Harold Urmson, Secretary.							
DEVONSHIRE:							
Wonford House, Exeter -	1,275 9 –	1,221 15 6	4,093 3 5½	153 3 4½	123 8 9	697 4 1	770 2 9½
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:							
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	1,909 - -	1,842 14 4	3,942 16 10	587 9 1	79 4 9	616 19 10	988 17 4

- - - - - Appendix (E.)

- - - - - HOSPITALS.

on Maintenance, during the Year ending 31st December **1889.**

for Building, Repairs, Rates, or Taxes.

Extras and Miscellaneous Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
2,437 16 5	23 4 3½	10,748 19 1	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	372 10 11	119	–	119	1 14 9
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - - / Attendants' - - -	137 15 –½ / 153 9 –½				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	338 7 2				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	65 7 8½				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	146 12 2				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers. books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	103 18 10				
			Water - - - - - - - -	63 – –				
			Incidentals - - - - - -	175 16 2				
			Branch Establishment (Plantation House, Dawlish).	880 19 4½				
			Total - - £	2,437 16 5				
5,592 7 10	– –	15,550 10 3	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	323 3 7	155	–	155	1 18 6
			Clothing of Patients - - - -	2,064 – 10				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	486 – 3				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	45 8 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	170 17 9				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	770 12 8				
			Water - - - - - - - -	64 8 9				
			Local Subscriptions - - - -	17 5 –				
			Rent of Telephones - - - -	17 10 –				
			Law Expenses - - - - -	157 5 11				
			Fire Insurance - - - - -	50 – –				
			Branch House (The Wilderness) - -	1,425 14 3				
			Total - - £	5,502 7 10				

Appendix (E.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
LINCOLNSHIRE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital	375 - -	869 10 7	2,207 16 3	246 9 3	21 3 4	259 18 10	540 11 2
MIDDLESEX:							
St. Luke's Hospital, London.	1,526 15 -	1,557 19 7	3,661 2 9	853 19 6	171 4 3	798 9 1	613 8 9
NORFOLK:							
Bethel Hospital, Norwich	393 - - (*a*)	377 7 2	1,266 5 2	178 8 9	- - - (*b*)	180 13 8	116 19 7

(*a*) Including "Medicines."

(*b*) Included in "Medical officer's salary."

during the Year ending 31st December 1889—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
323 3 2	- - -	4,843 12 7	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	66 2 10	66	-	66	1 8 2
			Garden, seeds, &c. - - - - -	31 4 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	30 14 6				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	21 3 4				
			Mops, brooms, and brushes - - -	35 5 8				
			Straw - - - - - - - -	3 13 -				
			Water - - - - - - - -	38 3 6				
			Sundries - - - - - - - -	87 15 6				
			Total - - £	323 3 2				
968 7 3	1 15 6	10,138 10 8	Clothing of patients - - - -	34 15 9	190	-	190	1 - 6
			Garden (cost of labour included) - -	80 3 4				
			Stationery, postage, printing, and advertising.	183 9 1				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	110 11 5				
			Oilmen's sundries - - - - -	175 16 2				
			Soap - - - - - - - -	93 12 10				
			Crockery and glass - - - - -	64 6 -				
			Brooms and brushes - - - -	29 13 4				
			Miscellaneous - - - - - -	195 19 4				
			Total - - £	968 7 3				
475 16 9	18 4 9	2,970 6 4	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	255 11 4	74	1	75	- 15 3
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	48 16 1				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	16 4 4				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	27 16 4				
			Helps in Hospital - - - - -	72 2 2				
			Shaving - - - - - - - -	13 10 6				
			Earthenware, tins, and brushes - -	29 7 9				
			Sundries - - - - - - -	12 8 3				
			Total - - £	475 16 9				

Appendix (E.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:							
St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.	3,122 5 –	4,868 13 7	9,928 15 1	1,599 18 7	154 – 3	1,933 5 10	2,141 1 3
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:							
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	895 15 3	968 5 9½	2,465 11 4	203 3 6	57 18 9	391 16 10	1,132 15 9
OXFORDSHIRE:							
Warneford Asylum, near Oxford.	842 10 –	669 – 8½	1,774 9 9½	197 14 6	21 12 –	420 1 5	244 7 9½

during the Year ending 31st December 1889—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	Total	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
9,246 2 9	- - -	32,997 2 4	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	218 18 9	336	–	336	1 17 10
			Clothing - { Patients' - - - -	2,325 19 2				
			{ Attendants' - - - -	361 7 6				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included)	530 11 4				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	651 - 5				
			Stationery, postage, and printing -	387 7 2				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	1,343 11 6				
			Pensions and Pensions Fund - - -	487 17 6				
			Water, supplementary supply - -	168 6 4				
			Returns of board - - - - -	44 5 6				
			Local subscriptions - - - -	21 6 –				
			Seaside houses and expenses - - -	2,395 15 11				
			Law expenses - - - - -	309 15 5				
			Total - - £	9,246 2 9				
904 14 4½	67 7 5	6,952 14 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	64 5 2	91	–	91	1 9 4
			Clothing of attendants - - - -	33 4 5				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	336 17 8				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	126 17 6½				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	150 17 9				
			Necessary sundries - - - - -	59 7 10				
			Water - - - - - - -	102 11 9				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	25 1 6				
			Boiler insurance - - - - -	5 10 9				
			Total - £	904 14 4½				
808 16 4	74 5 11	4,904 6 7½	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	36 11 10½	79	–	79	1 3 10
			Clothing of attendants - - - -	41 19 9				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	431 9 7				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	4 1 –				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	51 19 11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	82 7 5½				
			Choir and organist - - - -	45 – –				
			Fire insurance - - - - -	26 9 3				
			Consultation fees - - - - -	4 4 –				
			Legal expenses - - - - -	2 2 –				
			Annuity - - - - - -	50 – –				
			Headington Quarry Schools subscription	4 4 –				
			Fire Brigade subscription - - -	2 2 –				
			Miscellaneous expenses - - - -	26 5 6				
			Total - - £	808 16 4				

Appendix (E.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STAFFORDSHIRE:							
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, near Stafford.	1,059 - -	1,874 18 7	3,896 5 2	1,149 13 4	76 3 8	814 3 11	788 16 6
SURREY:							
Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth.	6,651 15 5 (*a*)	- - (*b*)	7,093 14 8	1,309 18 10	200 12 8	2,054 6 3	1,618 5 6
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	1,687 4 10	3,922 6 6	8,220 10 2	871 12 9	32 3 1	1,344 17 11	2,232 4 8

(*a*) Including "Wages of attendants and servants."

(*b*) Included in "Salaries of officers."

during the Year ending 31st December 1889—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
3,686 17 11	438 9 4	12,907 9 9	Clothing - { Patients - - - / Attendants - - -	1,940 17 5 / 98 3 7	118	1	119	2 1 9
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included).	1,131 14 4				
			Stationery, postage, printing, books, and newspapers.	160 5 11				
			Insurance - - - - - -	22 1 -				
			Brooms, &c. - - - - - -	17 12 7				
			Incidentals - - - - - -	167 9 9				
			Funeral expenses - - - - -	5 - -				
			Interest - - - - - - -	128 4 9				
			Law Charges - - - - - -	15 8 7				
			Total - - £	3,686 17 11				
4,447 9 8	- - -	22,776 3 -	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,864 - -	260	-	260	1 13 9
			Clothing and bedding { Patients - - / Attendants - - }	1,202 13 -				
			Garden, London and Witley (cost of labour included).	525 - -				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	393 1 3				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.).	462 15 5				
			Total - - £	4,447 9 8				
3,846 14 4	196 8 -	21,961 6 3	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	847 - -	257	-	257	1 12 10
			Clothing - { Patients - - - - / Attendants - - -	150 - - / 50 - -				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	780 1 11				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	168 1 3				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	155 16 8				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	949 10 9				
			Seaside expenses - - - - -	570 13 9				
			Miscellaneous expenses - - - -	175 10 -				
			Total - - £	3,846 14 4				

Appendix (E.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
YORKSHIRE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
York Lunatic Hospital -	832 15 -	1,122 9 2	2,339 11 3	332 10 -	32 5 -	487 3 -	445 9 5
The Friends' Retreat, York (*a*)	2,042 17 9	2,837 7 1	7,107 5 10	- -	76 7 10	1,046 1 1	851 19 6
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:							
ESSEX:							
Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester.	440 6 -	609 9 -	1,525 11 2	171 3 3	23 8	377 - 2	177 19 7

(*a*) These accounts are for the year ending 31st March 1890.

during the Year ending 31st December 1889—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year.			Average Weekly Cost per Head.
					Private.	Pauper.	Total.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
1,968 3 10	157 13 10	7,402 12 10	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	45 17 4	85	51	136	1 – 11
			Clothing of patients - - - -	836 2 –				
			Garden and farm (cost of labour not included).	400 11 11				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	106 7 11				
			Amusements for patients (including newspapers, books, carriage exercise, excursions, &c.)	402 16 –				
			Water - - - - - - - -	93 19 –				
			Brushes, &c. - - - - - -	19 11 11				
			Soap, soda, &c. - - - - -	27 3 5				
			Incidentals - - - - - -	35 14 4				
			Total - - £	1,968 3 10				
1,326 18 2	61 3 1	15,227 14 2	Laundry department (cost of labour not included).	157 5 8	159	–	159	1 16 10
			Garden and farm (cost of labour included)	531 5 –				
			Water - - - - - - - -	118 16 10				
			Postage - - - - - - -	40 8 11				
			Library - - - - - - -	122 10 5				
			General charges - - - - -	146 8 4				
			Stables - - - - - - -	210 3 –				
			Total - - £	1,326 18 2				
1,674 5 5	- - -	4,999 3 –	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	185 7 1	162	–	162	– 11 10
			Clothing - { Patients - - - -	467 13 8				
			Clothing - { Attendants - - -	18 – 3				
			Garden (cost of labour included) - -	41 18 –				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	65 2 1				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	231 13 –				
			Water - - - - - - - -	35 – –				
			Earthenware - - - - - -	15 10 3				
			Office salaries - - - - - -	537 5 6				
			Advertising - - - - - -	59 – 4				
			Fee to auditor - - - - - -	15 15 –				
			Expenses connected with appointment of medical attendant.	2 – 3				
			Total - £	1,674 5 5				

Appendix (E.)—Hospitals.—Statement of Expenditure, &c.

HOSPITALS.	Salaries of Officers.	Wages of Attendants and Servants.	Food.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture and Bedding.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lancashire:							
Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	1,902 8 –	2,750 2 7	6,763 17 –	66 3 9	51 19 4	1,055 15 11	377 13 3
Surrey:							
Earlswood Idiot Asylum -	1,333 5 10	3,256 18 11	8,823 16 7	639 3 6	65 12 –	1,834 8 –	1,252 1 9

during the Year ending 31st December 1889—*continued.*

Extras and Miscellaneous (Detailed in Column marked with an Asterisk).	Less Monies received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Hospital).	Total.	* Extras and Miscellaneous.		Average Number of Patients Resident during the Year. Private.	Pauper.	Total.	Average Weekly Cost per Head.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.				£. s. d.
4,869 - -	426 18 5	17,113 1 5	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	798 18 2	453	120	573	- 11 8¼
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	1,528 10 -				
			Grounds (cost of labour included) - -	181 16 -				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	83 11 3				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	470 5 5				
			Insurance - - - - - -	79 6 6				
			Water - - - - - - -	186 11 2				
			Workshops - - - - - -	146 19 5				
			Crockery - - - - - -	35 17 8				
			Necessaries - - - - - -	157 6 8				
			Advertising - - - - - -	73 12 3				
			Office salaries and wages - - -	749 13 4				
			Sundries - - - - - - -	376 12 2				
			Total - - £	4,869 - -				
6,640 - 10	518 4 5	23,327 3 -	Laundry department (cost of labour included).	1,349 17 7	602	-	602	- 14 10¾
			Clothing of patients and attendants -	3,285 17 7				
			Carriage of goods and travelling - -	133 17 10				
			Stationery, postage, and printing - -	659 15 1				
			Fête expenses - - - - -	23 7 4				
			Official expenses (salaries and wages) -	993 19 10				
			Sundries - - - - - -	193 5 7				
			Total - - £	6,640 - 10				

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor.

2 December 1889.

State Criminal Asylum.

We, two Commissioners in Lunacy, on the 28th and 29th ultimo, paid the annual official visit to Broadmoor Asylum.

Assault by a convict on medical superintendent.

We must, at the commencement of our report, express our regret that Dr. Nicolson was unable to accompany us during our visit, as he has, for the second time since his residence at the Asylum, been the victim of a savage attack. On 3rd November, whilst going his rounds, he was struck on the head by a stone thrown at him by a convict, J. L., who was standing quite close. The stone inflicted a severe wound in the left temple, and Dr. Nicolson is unable, for the present, to discharge his official duties, but we trust, on his return from the holiday which has been granted him, he will be able to resume, with unabated vigour, his anxious dangerous task. The criminal convicts now received here add much to the danger of those in authority, as the convicts are aware of their position, and some even said to us, "We can do as we like, no law can touch us." In these circumstances, and with a view to prevent patients obtaining and secreting dangerous weapons or missiles, we suggest that the airing-courts used as exercising ground by the more dangerous patients be asphalted. It is a singular fact that many of the patients here, who were found insane upon arraignment, expressed their strong disapproval of having to associate with the insane convicts, and thought it was an indignity to which they ought not to be subjected.

Statistics of changes.

There were in the Asylum on 12th July 1888 (on which day the last official visit was concluded), 549 patients; 401 males and 148 females. There were on the 28th ultimo, 614; 463 males and 151 females. The admissions for the first time have been of 112 men and 14 women, of whom 74 men and 4 women were certified to be insane whilst undergoing penal servitude; and 4 men and 1 woman have been re-admitted. The discharges have been of 30 men and 9 women; 23 of the men and 7 of the women have been removed to pauper Asylums, and 24 men and 3 women have died.

Inquests and post-mortem examinations.

Coroner's inquests were held, and post-mortem examinations verified the assigned cause in every death. Nothing in any of the deaths calls for special notice; all were due to ordinary causes. Several of the patients died at an advanced age.

General observations.

During our visit we saw and gave opportunity of speaking with us to every patient; a very large number availed themselves thereof, and the complaints were, for the most part, of a very insane character, requiring no comment. The patients, on the whole, were quiet and well behaved, though some men were abusive, troublesome, and inclined to be violent. A large staff, who seem well acquainted with their work, were on duty. They are 84 in the male, and 30 in the female division. We do not think that the number is at all too large for the work that has to be done, attention being specially given to the class of patients now under care. It is satisfactory to note that no grave injury has been inflicted upon any attendant by direct violence of patients.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners served on both days of our visit, and though we had complaints of the quality of the food, they were not justified by the samples we tasted at the complainants' tables.

The

Appendix (F.)

State Criminal Asylum.

Health.

The health of the patients has been good; no epidemic has attacked the Asylum, and only 1 patient, a male, has suffered from any exceptional disorder, viz., erysipelas.

Restraint and seclusion.

No restraint in mechanical form has been employed; 174 men and 35 women, have, however, been secluded on various occasions, and for various reasons, for a considerable period; but the far greater proportion has been found necessary for sick persons in bed, who are placed for treatment in single rooms.

Patients under medical treatment.

There were, at the time of our inspection, 69 men and 35 women under medical treatment; 22 patients are the subjects of general paralysis; 50 suffer from epilepsy, and 65 are considered to be actively suicidal. The whole of these 115 patients are, by night, either under continuous supervision in associated dormitories, or sleep in single rooms visited at least half-hourly.

Occupation.

One hundred and seventy-two men and 94 women are usefully employed; 29 of the former work in the garden or on the farm; and we would here again repeat the suggestion made in the last report, viz., that the garden boundary wall be raised, to render escape therefrom less easy, and enable patients of the more excited class to be employed out of doors. Though there are 62 more male patients than there were at the last visit, there are 5 fewer patients employed on the land.

Clothing.

The dress of all the patients was good and tidy, and though the weather was cold no complaint of insufficient clothing was made.

Amusement.

No lack of papers, books, and means of amusement was apparent in the wards, and the associated entertainments are varied and sufficiently frequent.

Divine Service.

One hundred and four patients were present at the morning and 94 at the afternoon service of the Church of England, held in the chapel on the Sunday preceding our visit; and we record with satisfaction

New chapel.

that amongst the additions to the Asylum consequent on the enlargement for the reception of the male convicts from Woking Prison, has been the provision of a Roman Catholic Chapel.

Structural additions, &c.

The other additions and alterations have been the completion of the Blocks 5 and 6: whilst the addition to Block 2, which had only just been commenced at the Commissioners' visit last year, has been finished, and affords to Blocks 1 and 2 alternative egress by a fireproof staircase in the event of fire. The appliances for warming and ventilating Blocks 5 and 6 are now working in a satisfactory manner. Automatic water-closets and urinals have been fitted up in the new part of No. 6 Block. A new steam-engine and boiler has been fixed to drive the workshop machinery, and the boiler supplies the steam for driving the air-propeller engine of Blocks 5 and 6. The external painting of all the male blocks has been finished.

Vacancies.

The accommodation at the Asylum is for 480 males and 150 females, so that whilst there is room to receive 17 more men, there is not a bed available on the women's side.

Staff.

The Deputy Superintendent, Dr. Isaac, accompanied us during our inspection, and afforded us all the information we desired. He is aided by two assistant medical officers, who appear to be well acquainted with the patients in their respective divisions, and the general impression we received was that the Asylum continues to be well and carefully managed.

Appendix (G.)

Appendix (G.)

Royal Military Lunatic Hospital, Netley.

14 May 1889.

Netley Hospital.

We on the 26th ultimo paid the annual official visit by the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Netley Lunatic Hospital, and found there classed as persons of unsound mind 1 officer and 34 men.

Statistics.

When two of our Colleagues visited this Hospital in June 1888, there were in Hospital 1 officer and 35 men, since which time 1 officer and 120 men have been admitted, and 1 officer and 121 men have been discharged as follows :—

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
To Duty - - - - -	—	3	3
Given up to Friends - - -	1	3	4
Sent to Asylums - - - -	—	17	17
„ own Parishes and Unions -	—	98	98
Total - - -	1	121	122

Patients.

There are no patients afflicted with epilepsy ; 9 patients were admitted as suicidal, but only 2 were considered at the time of our visit to require continuous supervision.

We saw all the patients in residence and were well satisfied with their dress and general neatness. One patient was in bed, and 3 altogether occupied the infirmary ward, but only 2 were there permanently, as 1 was able to go to the dining-hall for his meals. We saw the patients at dinner, which was of excellent quality and seemed to be much approved. We had no complaints of any sort, excepting such as were on the face of them founded solely on delusion. Six of the men are employed on the land, and 19 are made of use in the wards and dormitories. We pointed out to Brigade Surgeon Martin (who accompanied us during our inspection, and gave us much valuable information) certain gas brackets which seemed to us to be needlessly strong and placed in such a position as to be suggestive of suicide to a patient predisposed thereto ; we also thought that some of the water-closets required stronger flushing.

Officer patient.

We had a somewhat lengthy conversation with the officer patient, who is undoubtedly insane and unfit to be free from Asylum restraint. Our opinion was asked by Dr. Martin about this gentleman, and we do not consider that his present position is likely to aid his speedy recovery. We think his best chance would be in some licensed house or hospital for the insane, where he could have companions of his own rank, able to amuse him and draw him out of himself and his morbid thoughts.

Mechanical

Appendix (G.)

Netley Hospital.

Restraint and seclusion.

Attendants.

Mechanical restraint has not been found necessary, and seclusion but rarely, viz., in the case of 12 patients, 17 times, and for a total of 48½ hours.

Exclusive of the chief ward-master, the assistant ward-master, and the storekeeper, there are 16 attendants. We are glad to see that several of these attendants have had considerable experience in the treatment of the insane, no less than nine having been on duty at this Hospital for over two years, and four for over five years. One of the most useful aids to the recovery of insane patients is the employment about them of persons accustomed to their habits and idiosyncracies, and with the knowledge of how to humour without giving way to them.

Wards and dormitories.

The state of the wards and dormitories reflects great credit upon the attendants. No new important structural works have been undertaken since the last visit, but the wards and day-rooms were in no need of repair or redecoration, and we learn that the sanitary state of the building is satisfactory.

Amusements, exercise, and Divine Service.

Amusements within and without the wards are sufficiently provided. We would again urge the taking out of parties properly attended for walks beyond the airing-courts. Religious services are held here weekly by Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian chaplains. It will be evident from this report that we are well satisfied with the arrangements made for the care and treatment of the lunatic soldiers at Netley Hospital.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

Royal Naval Lunatic Hospital, Yarmouth.

21 June 1889.

Yarmouth Hospital.

We visited the Yarmouth Naval Hospital on the 17th instant, and found that there were residing there as patients 34 officers and 109 men, 143 in all. Two members of our Board paid the last annual visit on 10th May 1888, when there were 146 patients in all in the Hospital.

Statistics.

Since that date 6 officers and 8 men have been admitted; 1 man has left on recovery, and 2 officers have gone away not recovered: 8 officers and 6 men have died, all from natural causes, calling for no remark. There is in the Hospital vacant accommodation for 21 officers and 91 men.

General condition.

We are glad to be able to give a very favourable report of the condition in which we found the day-rooms and dormitories. The rooms were very clean and in good order; the beds and bedding well attended to: the patients properly clad and well behaved. We had no complaints of ill-treatment.

Dietary.

We saw the dinner preparing in the kitchen, which seemed of good quality and ample. We visited the stores and were quite satisfied with the samples of the various articles of food shown to us.

A large number of the patients were in the airing-court at the time of our visit, but we were sorry to find that the wall to the east of the airing-court had not been lowered as we hoped might have been the case. No patient has, since the last visit, been secluded or subjected to mechanical restraint. We saw 13 patients in bed, many of them being the subjects of general paralysis. The number of patients thus afflicted is 12, and there are 8 who are subject to epileptic fits, and 10 are considered to be actively suicidal. We are therefore glad to be able to record the fact that there are four attendants upon night duty, and a sufficient number of recording stations test their wakefulness whilst on duty. The staff of attendants by day is 24. Considering the character of the patients received here, the general health must be considered good, and at the time of our visit 16 patients only were under medical treatment.

Occupation, Divine Service, and amusements.

Fleet Surgeon Browne has furnished us with a return showing that 65 patients are usefully employed, and that 41 are able to be taken for extended exercise beyond the Hospital boundary, whilst 62 patients are able to attend Divine Service. Amusements indoors are liberally provided, and we learn that cricket, which has been lately introduced, has become very popular, even amongst the old patients; golf has also proved to be a very attractive game. We regret to find that boating and fishing have had to be discontinued, owing to the diminished number of patients received here, and their age on admission.

Turkish bath.

We are glad to learn that the Turkish bath, lately reconstructed, has been made really efficient, and it is much enjoyed by many of the patients.

No structural additions or alterations of importance have been commenced or completed since our Colleagues' visit. As will be gathered from this report, we consider that the state of the Hospital reflects great credit upon Fleet Surgeon Browne and the staff working under him.

Appendix (I.)

Entries by Commissioners at Hospitals.

Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.

16 March 1889.

Manchester Hospital.

Yesterday we commenced our inspection of this Hospital and the various dependencies lying near in which patients reside, and this day we have finished our visits, and have seen all the patients in residence.

On the books are the names of 110 males and 141 female patients, but of these 12 of the former and 13 of the latter are absent on leave at various places, and therefore were not seen by us. Seventeen gentlemen and 12 ladies are on the list of boarders here; the majority of these were also seen during the course of our visit. In the main building are placed 70 gentlemen and 76 ladies, who are under the care by day in the male division of 14 male and three female attendants, and on the female side by 15 nurses. There are four night attendants on the male side, two of them being engaged with special cases; and the same number are on duty in the female division; none of them sit up with special cases, but three are stationary in appointed dormitories, and one patrols the building. On the whole the behaviour of the patients was orderly, but on the female side in what is termed the "nursery," some of the patients were noisy and disposed to be aggressive. The staff on duty ought to have been three, but one nurse was away for her dinner. We think that no fewer than three ought at any time to be in the ward as long as the patients are numerically the same and of the same character as they are at present.

Condition of patients.

We were satisfied with the general condition of the patients, and complaints were few and not calling for special comment. All the patients had opportunity of talking to us, and with the majority, that is, with all showing any intelligence, we conversed. The various outlying places were in good order, and so on the whole was the main building, but renovation and renewal is needed in some parts, and this matter should receive early attention. We are glad to learn that the water-closets are to be re-constructed, and we hope this work will be speedily undertaken throughout the house. Another very pressing matter is the laundry, which is ill-placed, ill-constructed, and altogether inadequate. We trust that a detached laundry with all the modern improvements will be erected before long; and the Hospital will then have one less element of danger, as we consider an outbreak of fire by no means unlikely, considering the position of the laundry and the appliances used therein.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 20 males and 18 females have been admitted, and of those still in residence we entertain no doubt that they are properly placed here for care and treatment. Seven males and 14 females have been discharged; 4 of the former and 10 of the latter upon recovery, and 6 males and 5 females have died.

Appendix (I.)

Manchester Hospital.

Inquest. The coroner held one inquest in the case of the death of a male patient, when a verdict was returned of death from peritonitis. None of the deaths were attributable to other than ordinary causes, and call for no special notice.

The health of the patients seems good; last week 14 of each sex were registered as under medical treatment.

Seclusion. Yesterday we found 2 ladies in seclusion on account of maniacal excitement. Since the last visit 2 gentlemen on three occasions for a total of 72 hours, and 5 ladies on 12 occasions and for 228 hours in all, have been thus treated. Besides the above, 1 lady has, at her own request, had her bedroom door locked frequently to prevent the intrusion of others.

Restraint. One lady has worn locked gloves on 147 days or portion of days for a total duration of 1,793 hours on account of strong aggressive violence. We found her thus restrained at the time of our visit, but at night her hands are free. When it has been found necessary to have recourse to such prolonged mechanical restraint, it has been found sometimes that a thorough change of surroundings has a beneficial effect, and we recommend that this patient be removed for a time, for treatment in some other establishment.

There has been no other instance of the use of mechanical restraint. Twelve patients here, 1 a woman, are the subjects of general paralysis; 5 males and 4 females of epilepsy; and 17 men and 22 women are considered to be suicidal.

Employment. About 25 male patients do some useful manual work, with more or less regularity, and several ladies employ themselves in knitting and needlework; 23 of each sex are allowed outside the grounds upon

Divine Service. parole, and 33 males and 40 females on an average attend Divine Service in the chapel here or at the neighbouring churches.

Loxley Hall, Staffordshire.

5 April 1889.

Loxley Hall. We this day visited Loxley Hall, from Uttoxeter. There are not now so many patients and boarders in this House as in summer, and several of each class were out, some having gone to Derby for the day, others in various directions, and the hour of their return was quite uncertain.

Patients in residence. In residence are now 12 patients and boarders. Of the gentlemen patients we saw but 4, one of them in bed, another an epileptic youth, a third gentleman suicidally disposed, a fourth, a harmless chronic case. No one of them made any complaint, and all appeared to be well attended to, and comfortably cared for. Of the ladies, we saw but one, and she seemed to be very contented with her stay at Loxley Hall.

General health. With the single exception of the patient in bed, the general health is reported to be good; he is suffering from strumous abscess.

Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher are in charge with a few attendants. The domestic arrangements are, as far as we could ascertain, satisfactory to the patients and boarders. The House is, however, we hear shortly to be given up by Mr. Mould.

Appendix (I.)

Wonford House, Exeter.

20 May 1889.

Wonford House. Statistics.

The following changes have occurred here since the Hospital was last visited by Commissioners, namely, on 25th July 1888; 14 male patients and 16 females, have been admitted; 8 males and 14 females, have been discharged, of whom 2 males and 8 females had recovered, and 3 males and 4 females died. These changes leave to-day on the books 51 male and 65 female patients, and there is a boarder of each sex. Of the patients, a male and 4 females are on leave at home or with friends, and 2 males and 7 females are on leave at Plantation House, Dawlish, which we intend to visit; all the rest we have seen. Very few of these manifest, as yet, any material improvement, and no one certainly is at present fit for discharge as recovered.

Condition of patients.

As regards the bodily health of those we have seen, we can report favourably on the whole; only 2 males and 1 female were in bed, one of the gentlemen being a late riser, and only 4 patients, all ladies, are at present under medical treatment. Except in No. 4 Female Ward, where there was some noisy excitement, the patients generally were quiet and appeared contented. In dress and person they were generally neat, though there are a few exceptions among the more excited. All but one of the deaths above mentioned were due to ordinary causes. The excepted case was a suicide, a lady having hung herself in her bedroom at night. The circumstances of this case were fully reported to our Board at the time, and the opinion expressed that the patient, who was homicidal as well as suicidal, should have been watched at night by two nurses. In the room where the suicide took place the window is protected by a wire guard the meshes of which afforded a point of attachment of the tape used by the patient. Other similar rooms are provided with the like guards, and such rooms should not, we think, be occupied by suicidal patients. For such patients, rooms having solid shutters should be used.

Seclusion. Restraint.

We find recorded the use of seclusion since the last visit in the case of 4 males on 19 occasions, and for 47 hours, and of 11 females on 30 occasions, and for 87 hours, on account of excitement, and of mechanical restraint in the case of 3 ladies, each on two occasions, and for a duration in all of 19 hours and one day. The means employed were sleeves restraining the arms, and the reasons, destructiveness or violence.

The Hospital is generally in very good order, No. 4 Male Ward excepted, which is in process of being re-painted. We noticed, however, some want of tidiness in the housemaids'-closets. Of the matters relating to the building noticed in the last entry, the questions of a recreation hall, of laundry machinery, and entrance staircase, remain under the consideration of the Committee.

Some stoves have been placed in the corridors, and the latter have been divided by screens, but whether the stoves will sufficiently warm the corridors is not yet clear. Some means of warming the single rooms in No. 4 Galleries should be provided.

We are informed that telephonic communication with the City has been established. An escape staircase for No. 4 Female Gallery has been put up. We recommend that a key of the door leading to this be kept in a glass box in the adjacent nurses' room.

Appendix (I.)

Wonford House.

The most important matter to be noticed is the purchase of 30 acres of land adjoining the Hospital estate. This addition will be most valuable in many ways. It has, temporarily only, we hope, somewhat crippled the power of the Committee to carry out other improvements.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

12 February 1889.

Barnwood House, Gloucester.

Structural improvements.

We have to-day inspected this Asylum. Of the works mentioned in the last entry by Commissioners the two ranges of bedrooms which connect the older building with the new recreation rooms on each side are finished and in use. The new recreation room on the ladies' side is also finished and temporarily used as a day-room, but the new corridors, &c., are still in the hands of workmen. When all is complete the improvement of the Hospital will be great, and the well-being and comfort of the patients much enhanced. The progress of the alterations has entailed some inconvenience, which, however, has been so effectually overcome that the comfort of the patients does not appear to have been seriously affected, and we have found the rooms occupied by them in very good order.

Patients.

The patients whose names are at present on the books are 159 in number, 68 gentlemen and 91 ladies; of the latter, 11 are at "The Wilderness," and 1 is absent on trial, and 2 gentlemen are away on leave. All the rest we have seen; we noticed some who are mentally improved, and give their names in the "Patients' Book." Only 2 patients, 1 of each sex, were confined to bed, and the general health appears to be good; 4 gentlemen and a lady are under medical treatment. We find no record of the use of restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

Statistics.

The changes since then include the discharge of 4 male and 4 female patients, all of the former and 2 of the latter having recovered, the death of a patient of each sex, and the admission of 2 males and 3 females; 1 of the cases so admitted is absent on leave; of the others we are satisfied that it was proper to place them under care and treatment.

The patients generally have appeared contented, and, except on the score of detention, no complaints were made to us by any. Those asking for discharge were by no means fit for it.

Recovery and death rates.

The recovery rate for the past year was very satisfactory, being 71·42 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers, and the death-rate was 1·93 per cent. of the aver ge number resident.

The former rate for the past 10 years, not excluding transfers, was 43·4 per cent. of the admissions, and the death-rate 4·23 per cent., calculated on the average number of patients. These proportions we learn from Dr. Needham's report for 1888.

The Hospital is evidently doing good work, and is managed and conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

7 June 1889.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

There are on the books the names of 30 gentlemen and 36 ladies. No patient is away on leave, and so at our visit this day we have seen them all. We hear that it is proposed to take a party, making in all about 20, to the seaside for change of scene shortly. Since the last visit 3 patients of each sex have been admitted, and 4 males and 3 females discharged, all on recovery; 2 males and 1 female have died, all from natural causes. One lady was just going to bed when we visited her; but no one was in bed from illness. Five patients of each sex are under medical treatment.

No one has been secluded or placed under mechanical restraint since the last visit.

Condition of patients.

We spoke to every patient, and were satisfied that they were, on the whole, well and kindly treated, and the only complaints made were respecting detention, but all the patients thus complaining were quite unfit for discharge or trial.

Recoveries.

We regret that the Patients' Book will not contain the names of any patients making rapid progress towards recovery, but the fact that 7 patients left on recovery during the interval between this and the last visit must be satisfactory to Dr. Russell.

The house was in good order; some new carpets have been provided, and the general arrangements continue to be satisfactory.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.

13 March 1889.

St. Luke's Hospital.

We have to-day inspected this Hospital, and seen all the patients in residence. The Hospital is maintained in good order, and the wards are comfortable.

Statistics.

There are on the books the names of 60 male and 145 female patients, making a total of 195. Four of the females are absent on leave. Since the last visit of Commissioners on 8th November 1888, eight patients have been discharged, 5 of them having recovered; 2 females and a male died, and 19 patients, viz., 2 males and 16 females, have been admitted; of these latter, 9 are free cases, 4 pay 14 *s.* a week; 2, 21 *s.*, and the remaining 3 are not yet classed.

We have satisfied ourselves that the cases admitted since the last visit, and remaining, have properly been placed under care. Among the patients, some manifest mental improvement, and are named by us in the patients' book. Under medical treatment are 4 males and 12 females, and we found confined to their beds 2 men and 6 women. No serious illness, however, prevails.

Seclusion.

Since the last visit, 1 man on 17 occasions, and for 324 hours, and 2 women on three occasions, and a total of 19½ hours, have been secluded. The male patient was to-day in seclusion; the reason for the foregoing seclusion was maniacal excitement. No mechanical restraint has been employed.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in all the three cases of death, and a post-mortem book has been provided.

Dietary.

No complaint having a just foundation, we thought, was made to us by any patient, and all seem fairly contented with the treatment.

We saw a substantial dinner served at one o'clock.

Appendix (I.)

Royal India Asylum.

25 May 1889.

Royal India Asylum.

We have this day visited the Royal India Asylum, and have seen all the patients on the books, 75 males and 21 females. We were on the whole satisfied with the condition in which we found the Asylum and the patients generally. Some of the rooms on the gentlemen's side seemed to us to be rather close, and we suggested that on the male side from two of the dormitories some alternative means of exit be made. We were glad to learn that all the 2nd class male patients have now two shirts weekly. Some of the officers are going on Monday to the seaside for a change. No one was seen by us in bed, and only one, a gentleman, is under medical treatment.

Statistics

The admissions have been of three officers, but one of them was the case of a Chancery patient who was re-admitted after escape; 3 male

Inquest.

patients have died, all from natural causes, but an inquest was held in one instance owing to the suddenness of the death from heart disease. The male patients consist of 29 officers and 46 men, and the female patients are 8 ladies and 13 women.

Seclusion.

No restraint has been found necessary on either side, and seclusion has only been required in the case of a woman, who has been so treated for 27 and 36 hours respectively. We gave a long separate interview to one of the more recently admitted cases; our remarks will be found in the patients' book respecting him. The other newly admitted patient is also a fit case for Asylum treatment.

Bethel Hospital, Norwich.

15 June 1889.

Bethel Hospital.

We have visited this Hospital to-day, and though we were rather early in the morning, the Hospital was in good order; the rooms were clean and tidy, the beds made, and dormitories in good order. The patients on the books are 29 in the male and 48 in the female division.

We are of opinion that the staff in neither division is too strong, and with the class of cases at present here, we think that there should be an increase of one on both sides. The single rooms in the ladies' division have very small windows, and we are glad to hear that it is in contemplation to cut them down lower. We hope this will be speedily carried out.

Escape in case of fire.

The means of escape from one of the ladies' dormitories is still by a single staircase, and the gentlemen's single rooms at the end of the building have a dangerous alternative exit out of one of the patients' windows. If the escape in case of fire is to be by this exit, we consider that the room should be occupied by an attendant and not a patient.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here last the changes have been numerous. Eight males and 6 females have been admitted; 1 of the former has also left on recovery, and also one other gentleman has been discharged recovered, and a lady has been discharged relieved only; 3 males and 5 females have died from natural causes; 6 of the deaths were of persons over 66 years of age. No patient in either division was in bed at the time of our visit, and only 1 patient of each sex is under medical treatment.

One

One female has been restrained in the chair once for an hour for violence; and 1 patient of each sex has been secluded for five and six hours respectively.

Three patients are absent on leave; the rest we have seen, and they were on the whole well dressed, quiet and well-behaved. We had no complaints calling for notice. The recently admitted cases still in residence are fit cases for treatment here. Nearly all the patients were in the gardens, which were bright, cheerful, and well kept. The urinal and water-closet, mentioned as requiring light at the last visit, remain unaltered, but we hear they will soon be improved.

St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton.

20 June 1889.

This is the second day of our visit to this Hospital. We find on the books this day the names of 346 patients, 179 males and 167 females; 14 males and 10 females are absent on leave, the majority being at the seaside in North Wales. If the whole of the patients on leave were to be brought back to the Hospital there would not be any vacant accommodation on either side. We desire here to repeat the recommendation made a year ago, that hopelessly demented patients (whose recovery is, humanly speaking, impossible, and who are unable to appreciate their comfortable position here) should be removed, and their places occupied by recent cases who might recover. Mr. Bayley tells us that he has been obliged to refuse 50 cases already this year.

Amongst other matters which seem to us to call for attention is the want of additional day-rooms in the male division, which will not only obviate the present over-crowding, but will allow for a better classification of the patients. The villa lying towards the south of the Hospital will shortly, we hope, become part of the Hospital, but if more patients are received here we think that another assistant medical officer is absolutely needed. We hear that when the infirmary, now rapidly approaching completion, is ready for occupation, Mr. Bayley proposes to bring the ladies down from Moulton Park, and fill the beds thus left vacant with male patients, able and willing to work on the land.

The custom of employing patients in various ways is largely carried on here; and we note with much approval that 86 gentlemen and 43 ladies are able to do useful work.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit have been the admission of 19 gentlemen and 12 ladies, the discharge of 7 patients on recovery; 4 more left relieved or not improved; 6 gentlemen and 1 lady died, all from natural causes. During last year the percentage of recoveries upon admissions was 39·9, and for the same period the deaths calculated upon the average daily number resident was 3·3.

The behaviour of the patients during our visit was for the most part orderly, and we had no complaints calling for notice. We gave every patient full opportunity of talking with us, and the names of a few of the patients who are getting better will be found in the patients' book. The health of the patients is satisfactory; we saw 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies in bed, and 4 gentlemen and 2 ladies were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Entertainments are largely provided, and about 100 patients were present at the last associated gathering in the hall. Nearly the same

Appendix (I.)

St. Andrew's Hospital.

number attended Divine Service at the chapel last Sunday; and considerable numbers go daily for walks and drives beyond the grounds. Serious casualties have been rare, and no one has been permanently injured.

Restraint.

Two male patients have been restrained, 1 for 792, and the other for 180 hours, for surgical reasons.

Seclusion.

Two male and 18 female patients have been secluded on 32 and 49 occasions, and for a total of 268 and 245 hours respectively.

Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.

7 June 1889.

Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.

State of the Hospital and patients.

We are glad to be able to give a very good report of the condition in which we found this Hospital and the patients generally. The day rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, and the patients for the most part quiet, contented, and properly dressed. We detected no bad smells in either division, and no complaints of a sane character were brought to our notice. It is satisfactory also to note that the good arrangements and moderate charges of this Hospital are appreciated in a greater degree than formerly was the case, and there are now 10 more patients on the books than were here at the last visit.

Statistics.

There are now under care (and have all been seen by us) 49 gentlemen and 45 ladies, 94 in all. Since our Colleagues were here last, 7 males and 6 females have been admitted; one lady has been discharged on recovery, and 2 ladies have died, both from natural causes. No patient was in bed, but 16 patients were last week registered as under medical treatment.

We saw a good dinner served in the gentlemen's division, which seemed to be liked. No seclusion or restraint has been found necessary, according to the "Medical Journal." Dr. Mair now fills the post of assistant medical officer.

Warneford Asylum, Oxford.

2 May 1889.

Warneford Asylum.

On the books at this date are 81 patients, 33 males and 48 females, all of whom have been seen by us. The patients were nearly all quiet and orderly. Complaints were very few, and those made were unfounded.

Accommodation.

The day rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the newer portion of both sides affords very good accommodation at moderate rates. We could wish that fewer of the antiquated wooden beds were in use, as we observed that dust was largely harboured in them.

We were sorry to learn that Committee meetings were not held at the Hospital, and that the Committee rarely visited the Asylum. This state of things requires alteration, as the power of making complaints to the authorities tends much to render the patients contented, and the occasional supervision of the domestic arrangements by persons not resident in the Institution is of decided advantage.

Amusement and occupation.

In the male side we thought that the means of amusement in the shape of papers and books were scanty, as the papers were not of very recent date, and the majority of books dry old magazines. A good many

Warneford Asylum.

many males, however, are usefully employed, and associated entertainments are numerous. There is a performance to take place to-night in the theatre here of "Q. E. D." and "Doing Banting."

General health.

The state of health of the patients is satisfactory. One patient of each sex was in bed; 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies were registered as under medical treatment; no seclusion or restraint is recorded.

Changes in patients.

One lady has died of pneumonia at the age of 80. The other changes have been the discharge of 3 ladies, 1 recovered, and the admission of 2 of each sex. Every case was a proper subject for asylum care. We can mention no gentleman as fit for discharge or trial, and few ladies. Several letters were rightly not sent to the post.

Coton Hill Institution, Stafford.

3 April 1889.

Coton Hill Institution.

This Hospital, inspected by us to-day, carried forward at the close of last year a balance of profit nearly 1,400*l.*, and we are glad to hear that some portion of it is likely to be laid out in the erection of a recreation hall at the rear of the main building, to which object 350*l.*, or thereabouts, has already been subscribed by friends of the Institution and its patients. This will be a very wise outlay by the Committee. The constitution of that body has been recently altered with the approval of the Secretary of State, and limited to 24 members. The Hospital receipts in 1888 were, from various sources (including a balance of 943*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* from the previous year), 15,830*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*

There are now 57 males and 60 female patients; 3 of the former are at the villas, the rest, with the exception of 1 lady on leave, are at the main building. We saw all in residence, and spoke to all who were not absolutely too demented to reply. No gentleman was in bed, but 1 lady was, on account of debility and old age.

There are 4 epileptic cases on the male side, 2 in the female division.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants includes 17 of each sex; when their services are not required in the Hospital they are on call for assistance outside the Hospital, deriving profit from that employment. It is a strong staff.

The actually suicidal patients are 2 or 3 on each side. Caution cards, properly worded, are supplied to the attendants. We gave every gentleman and lady, as usual, full opportunity of complaint, and had a long talk with one patient, to whom we shall refer in the patients' book, after perusing his history in the case book. In regard to a complaint on that patient's part as to letters written by him, we reminded Dr. Hewson of his legal obligations.

Condition of patients.

The personal condition of those under treatment here is very satisfactory as to their dress and cleanliness. We noticed one boarder, a lady, who certainly ought to be placed under order and certificates, as she manifestly is insane, and a proper case for detention.

Amusements and employment.

The amusement and employment arrangements are good, but a large proportion of the patients are too mindless to be roused; 16 men do some work in the cricket field, and many ladies employ themselves with their needles. Much has been done in re-papering and decorating the wards and renewing furniture, and the general effect has been to add to the brightness of the Hospital interior and its comfort.

The padded rooms have been improved by artificial heating, which is effectual. And the shower-baths and water-closets are now also improved.

The

Appendix (I.)

Coton Hill Institution.

Divine Service.

The nave of the chapel appears to have been recently painted. There are Sunday services by a clergyman who visits the wards; there are also two week-day services, and Dr. Hewson reads daily prayers to the patients.

The behaviour of both sexes was orderly during our stay in the wards. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

There have been several dramatic and other entertainments.

Statistics.

According to the statutory record 9 males and 6 females have been admitted as patients since the Commissioners' last visit, which was in July of 1888. The discharges have been 16 in all; 7 of men, 9 of women; of the former 2, of the latter 1, were upon recovery. Deaths have been 5 of males, 3 of females. One of the male deaths was a suicide, on leave of absence, and at home. The only other noteworthy cause of death was ulceration of the bladder, with perforation; this was of a male.

Restraint and seclusion.

There have been recorded as instances of restraint nothing beyond gloving and locked clothes, for a total of $343\frac{1}{2}$ hours, the aggregate of 27 occasions.

Three gentlemen have been secluded on 15 occasions, for $52\frac{3}{4}$ hours; and 3 ladies on 12 occasions, for 49 hours. The restraint was for surgical reasons and to prevent self-abuse, or the patients stripping themselves. The seclusion for violence.

Looking to the payments made, for the patients here we learn that the cost of maintenance being 1*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* per week; 81 patients pay less than that; 38 more than their cost.

Bethlem Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E.

14 March 1889.

Bethlem Hospital.

Yesterday and this day we have paid our first annual visit to Bethlem Hospital for the year 1889. Since our Colleagues were here last August, Dr. Savage has resigned his appointment as medical superintendent, and has been succeeded by Dr. Percy Smith, the late assistant medical officer; and the post thus vacant has been filled by the appointment of Dr. Hyslop, who has had experience in other asylums. Two fully qualified medical gentlemen assist in the medical care of the patients here, and are termed clinical assistants.

Statistics.

The changes which have occurred amongst the patients since the last visit have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted - - - - -	74	89	163
Discharged - - - - -	68	95	163
„ "Recovered" - -	34	48	82
„ "Relieved" - - -	5	10	15
„ "Not Improved" - -	29	37	66
Died - - - - - -	6	8	14

The deaths have been, with one exception, all due to ordinary causes. The exception was the death of a general paralytic the day before yesterday at his dinner, from impaction of food in the larynx. The facts

facts were duly forwarded to our office yesterday, and we made inquiries, but as it is possible the coroner may think it necessary to hold an inquest we abstain from making any remarks upon the death.

Statistics.

On the books are the names of 270 patients, 124 males and 146 females, all of whom, with the exception of 10 men and 12 women, were seen by us. Of these, 8 of each sex are at the convalescent branch at Witley, and the remaining 6 are absent on leave. During the past year 63 male and 88 female patients have been sent to Witley, and we learnt from several of the patients how much they enjoy the thorough change into the country, and undoubtedly it is beneficial to them. There are also in residence here 7 gentlemen and 1 lady, who are voluntary boarders. During our inspection we gave every patient ample opportunity of making known their wishes to us, and a very large number availed themselves of it. Every case admitted since the last visit, and still here, received our especial attention, and we were satisfied of the propriety of the detention in every instance.

Dietary.

We saw the dinners provided yesterday, which were good and generally liked.

State of wards, &c.

The wards, dormitories, and single rooms, were in proper order, and the conduct of the patients, with one or two exceptions, was quiet.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, on day duty yesterday, was 22 in the male and 25 in the female divisions. The number in the male division is properly 24, but 1 man was ill, and 1 away on leave. We do not consider this staff of attendants at all too strong, considering the number of acute cases received here, and the very large area of gallery space which has to be supervized by the attendants; indeed we think it would be of advantage that the sides of the gallery where patients can get out of sight should be shut off by glass doors, so that the patients might be kept more continuously in view. We are aware that there are some difficulties in the way, but we do not think them insurmountable. We, however, are of opinion that the night staff is too small, and the supervision inadequate. In the so-called observation galleries in each division, 21 patients are collected in various rooms with the doors left open, and an attendant sits in the gallery. There is no means of telling whether he does his duty in visiting the rooms, and we think that no night supervision will be effectual unless there are structural alterations made, and the place gutted, so that the majority of the patients requiring continuous supervision may be placed in a large dormitory, in which the night attendant is to sit. If this were done we think that the use of mechanical restraint to prevent attempts at suicide might here, as has been found practicable in other asylums, be largely reduced. We found 1 female patient in restraint in the wards yesterday. She was wearing soft locked gloves, to prevent determined efforts to pick her face. We observed her behaviour during our visit, and were satisfied that the restraint employed was necessary, and the kindest course to pursue.

Restraint.

With regard to the record of the use of mechanical restraint, we find from the medical visitation book that since the last visit (23rd August 1888), 7 males and 6 females have worn the side-arm dress, one of each sex on repeated occasions, owing to persistent suicidal attempts, the remainder chiefly at night, during several weeks, mainly for surgical reasons, but also in some cases owing to destructive habits, and to prevent self-abuse. One of the women, a very suicidal patient, was also tied in bed for 10 nights. Two women were dry-packed at night, one seven times on account of her swollen legs, the other for 58 hours, to prevent self-abuse. Besides the above, it is recorded that 15

 males

Appendix (I.)

Bethlem Hospital.

Restraint.

males and 12 females have worn soft padded gloves, secured at the wrists, for considerable periods, for surgical reasons, to guard against suicide, to prevent self-injury, or to control destructive habits.

We have seen the articles used for mechanical restraint, and whilst we think that the locked gloves are quite unobjectionable, we are of opinion that the "side-arm" dress is a hard uncomfortable garment, and hope that some other shape may be devised, should it be in future necessary to resort to restraint of this nature.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 17 men on 89 occasions, and for 791 hours, and for the same number of women on 120 occasions, and for 953 hours. The amount of seclusion and restraint, as will be seen, has been very large, even for an asylum receiving so many acute cases; we are, therefore, glad to be able to report that during the last month this has been considerably reduced. As we visited the wards we saw 5 men and 2 women in bed; and under medical treatment last week are recorded the names of 22 males and 20 females. In an Institution of this size, renovations, painting, and decorations is continually needed; and in this respect, in some wards, much is required. We saw one of the male wards, where a destructive patient had been busily engaged, in which furniture of all sorts was much wanted. We hear that artificial heating is to be carried on throughout the Asylum as has been already done on one floor.

Amusement.

With respect to the amusement of the patients, we learn that they are liberally provided, on an average about every five days, and consist of theatricals, conjuring, concerts, lectures, dances, &c. There was a dance last night. The average attendance is about 40 of each sex. About 10 gentlemen and 12 ladies walk out weekly, and 4 of each sex attend places of amusement outside. In various ways, 53 men and 75 women are of use about the Asylum. A circulating library has been started under the management of the head attendant. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons made a handsome present of books, which formed the nucleus of this library.

The attendance at Divine Service consists of 35 males and 40 females.

We learn that the attendants and nurses have their food served out to them either cooked or raw, at their own option. The practice of supplying attendants with uncooked food is, in our opinion, objectionable, and it is very unusual in asylums at the present day for attendants to cook their own food in the wards.

Holloway Sanatorium, Virginia Water.

28 June 1889.

Holloway Sanatorium.

We have yesterday and to-day inspected this Hospital, on the books of which are now 229 patients, and besides these there are 38 boarders. To both classes we have given our attention, conversing with those patients and boarders who exhibited any disposition to talk to us in regard to their position and treatment. There are 118 gentlemen and 150 ladies.

Patients' health and treatment.

The general health may be described as good, and the general feeling that of contentment with the domestic arrangements. We held an inquiry into an allegation of ill-treatment of a male patient by his attendants, brought forward by a fellow patient, whose statements were most certainly, we believe, exaggerations. We came to this

this conclusion, after hearing the witnesses whom he called to support his statements, but we are disposed not altogether to doubt "rough handling," though the patient himself "handled" was incapable of giving evidence. We heard the reply to the charge, and cautioned the attendant accused. We elicited in the course of our inquiry that the head attendant is not, as he should be, present at the bathing of the gentlemen, so as to observe any bruises on their persons, and we also discovered an omission of the report and record of a very recent black eye in the male wards, which was an accidental injury.

Occurrences among patients.

Since last visit, 44 gentlemen and 56 ladies have been admitted; 42 cases have been discharged, of whom 26 are said to have recovered. The deaths recorded are 8 in the male, 2 in the female division. There has been no fatal casualty. The only serious casualty has been the fracture of the radius of a lady by an intoxicated nurse on her return to the Hospital after a leave of absence. The nurse was summarily discharged, and could not afterwards be found for prosecution. Correspondence about the matter passed between the Hospital and our office.

Suicidal and acute cases.

The suicidally disposed patients, for whom special cautions are now held by the attendants, are now 3 males, 8 females. The more dangerous and troublesome gentlemen are now chiefly warded in the detached acute block, where are 26 patients with five attendants. That provision for them is satisfactory. In the acute ward for ladies there are 41, with seven nurses.

There has been no epidemic. During our inspection there was but one person in bed, a lady with prolapsus of the bowel and refusing food.

Restraint and seclusion.

No person was under restraint or in seclusion when we were in the wards, but we learn from the medical records that by gloves 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have been restrained; the former for surgical reasons for 66 hours, the latter, 1 for 36 hours to prevent self-injury, 1 for four weeks for medical reasons, 1 for 18 hours on account of mania and violence; further, that by jacket 6 gentlemen have been restrained, 2 of them for 12 hours each for surgical reasons, and 4 for mania and violence, for 8, 54, 12, and 6 hours respectively. A lady has also been restrained by jacket for mania six hours, and a lady by long sleeves at night for three weeks for medical purposes. The seclusion registered is that of 3 ladies, all for mania and violence, 1 for 108 hours, 1 for 30 hours, and 1 for 130.

Staff.

The staff in the male division is 31 men besides a head attendant and a gentleman companion; that in the female division consists of a chief nurse, eight lady companions and 23 nurses. Besides these there are domestics, and a tailor, and a garden attendant.

Patients' employment.

Thirty-three gentlemen occupy themselves on the land, and Dr. Philipps hopes to increase that number. Sixteen gentlemen and 30 ladies walk daily beyond the grounds. The patients on leave of absence are 8 ladies. About 15 patients drive out each day. The Chapel Sunday Services bring together 67 male and 80 female patients. There are now only 4 epileptics on the books, but 2 of the ladies and 1 gentleman of the boarder class also have fits. There are several general paralytics.

Accommodation and improvements.

We found the Hospital throughout its interior in excellent order, bright, and comfortable. The new kitchen has been in occupation some weeks; it seems convenient, and is well lighted. The fittings are nearly completed. Improvements are contemplated in the ladies' division for the accommodation and proper treatment there of the troublesome cases. This is certainly an essential matter if the Hospital is to treat

Appendix (I.)

Holloway Sanatorium.

satisfactorily acute cases of women, and to execute the work thoroughly will be a wise course. Plans are also prepared for a corridor extension to the Chapel from the North Block; also for new staircases to the top floor. There is an expectation of getting on lease and throwing into the grounds the slip of land between the grounds and the road. On this slip is a house; another house on the other side of that road the Committee have obtained by purchase, but possession will not be got till September.

The sewage deodorising works have just been brought to a conclusion. There are other works done, or contemplated, which it does not seem to us necessary now to refer to, but as finances permit we doubt not that we shall yearly have to record progress.

Before closing our report we would venture to suggest the provision of a green-house to carry sufficient stock through the winter for the floral decoration of the wards. The acreage of the Hospital is still small, and every opportunity should be taken for its extension. There should also be a small detached hospital for infectious cases. The wall between the grounds and the railway will very soon be finished.

Payments and charity.

Dr. Philipps has at our request furnished us with the rates of payment. There are 5 free cases, 18 pay under 25 *s.* weekly, 45 pay 25 *s.*, 63 over 25 *s.* and under 42 *s.*, 87 pay 42 *s.*, and 55 over 42 *s.* According to the scheme approved by the Charity Commission, sealed 29th January 1889, not less than half of the total number of patients for the time being in the Hospital must be admitted at a charge not exceeding two guineas a week, to cover the entire cost of maintenance and medical treatment, and of the number of patients so admitted not less than half (being not less than one quarter of the total number of patients) must be admitted at a similarly inclusive charge of 25 *s.* a week.

York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.

13 May 1889.

York Hospital.

Decrease in private patients.

This Hospital has on its books 136 patients, but the private patients are 10 less in number than they were in the spring of 1888, and 5 less than they were at the Commissioners' last visit, and 20 below the number on the books 10 years ago. This decrease has occurred, though the Hospital accommodation has been greatly improved from year to year, and while every other hospital for the insane in this country has added to its number of private patients. The paupers are, as they were in February 1879, 51; and they are all chargeable to York. As we have had occasion previously to remark, the charity was created by Yorkshire subscribers and for the benefit of those insane poor in the county and elsewhere, for whom there was then no legal provision. We learn that the weekly cost of maintenance is 19 *s.* 10 *d.* Five private cases have been admitted since the Commissioners' last visit, seven months ago, and 9 paupers.

Payments.

The payments made for patients show that 27 pay less than 1 *l.* a week; 10 from 60 *l.* to 20 *l.* yearly, clothes included; and 4 from 150 *l.* to 78 *l.* yearly, also supplied with dress. These may be described as the patients received for charity.

Patients' condition and treatment.

Of the patients, as a body, we can report very favourably; they are sufficiently well clothed, and are kept clean and tidy; their amusement is properly considered, and their accommodation is very good. The dinners on table which we saw were substantial and well cooked.

The

Appendix (I.)

York Hospital.

The bedding, which we examined, was as it should be. A man was in bed, dropsical; a woman was also in bed, recently admitted in a half-starved condition from her own home. One patient, a private case, showed a bruise on the face which occurred, it seems, in a struggle while being fed by three nurses. We think that a patient who resists taking food so much as this patient does, should be fed only by the medical officer or in his presence. We have communicated this opinion to Dr. Hitchcock, who is still without the help, we regret to say, of a resident medical assistant.

Seclusion.

No patient was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion at the time of our visit. One patient has been secluded on four occasions of six hours each, on account of dangerous epileptic excitement. The epileptic class consists of 3 men and 4 women. No patient was noisily excited during our stay in the Hospital. Nine patients had a change of scene by visit to Scarborough in 1888. Daily excursions are frequent. The deaths have been 6 in the private, 1 in the pauper class.

Post-mortem examinations.

There has been only 1 post-mortem examination, and no autopsy book is kept here. In the register the deaths are all attributed, since the Commissioners' visit in 1888, to natural causes. According to the Medical Journal there has been no serious casualty.

Structural improvements.

The structural and other improvements in progress when the Hospital was last inspected by members of our Board, have been finished; and we gather from the report of the Committee that they intend during the current year to effect further alterations and improvements in the female section of the Hospital by making a dome entrance and new staircase, together with better and well-lighted corridors and enlarged and more attractive day-rooms.

The discharges have been 8, of which 7 were upon reported recovery. Outside the Hospital a good work has been done by enlargement and laying out of the gardens connected with the building, and inside, by re-arrangement of the wards; a better separation of the private from the pauper patients has, in both divisions, been effected. Patients are regularly taken to the chapel of the Hospital, and several attend services in the city churches.

Employment.

The returns of employment inform us that 44 men and 48 women are usefully employed. Of the former 24, of the latter 10 in ward-cleaning. Twelve of the 44 men work out of doors, 10 of the 24 women in the laundry. The financial condition of the Hospital continues to be satisfactory we hear.

The Friends' Retreat, York.

11 May 1889.

York Retreat.

Our statutory visit to this Hospital, to-day, brought under our notice 148 patients; 12 others are away on leave, 8 being ladies at Scarborough, with a former head nurse of this establishment; 2 of each sex elsewhere with their friends. We remark that the printed form of leave of absence used here is erroneous in referring to an Act of 1858; the leaves of absence are actually given under Acts of 1855 and 1862.

Patients' health.

The gentlemen patients now in the Retreat are 59, the ladies are 89; the total number of both sexes on the books is 160. All in residence we have seen. Since the Commissioners visited, in October 1888, there have been 20 admissions, 8 discharges, and 7 deaths; of the discharges, 5 were upon recovery; the deaths appear to have been due to natural

causes

Appendix (I.)

York Retreat.

causes. There is much difficulty experienced here in obtaining post-mortem examinations, and no autopsy book is kept. The Hospital has been free from contagious or infectious epidemic, and the general health has been and is good. We found 4 cases in bed on the male side, and 7 in the ladies' department; none require special mention.

Mechanical restraint.

The only record of mechanical restraint is in the case of a lady who wore the strait-waistcoat for six days on account of maniacal excitement, and to prevent her picking a sore ear.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has not, it seems, been resorted to.

The patients registered as being under medical treatment are 10 of each sex.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses is fully adequate to the patients' requirements; all told, the men are by day 20, the women 30; at night four men and five women are on duty.

Improvements.

Improvements are in progress. The water-closet and lavatory block recently erected in each division are in use, and others are about to be built. The defects in drains observed by the Commissioners last year has been rectified. We would call attention to the necessity of some alteration in the floor-heating of the padded room at the lodge; at present that room is somewhat offensive in smell. The general lighting of the interior of the Hospital is by gas, and chiefly by Wenham Light. It might be well to consider the introduction of electric light, utilising for that purpose the laundry engine. The plan for the erection of a lodge for lady patients have not yet been carried out; they promise excellent accommodation. At the gentlemen's lodge are now 31 male patients; at Belle Vue and East Villa 10 ladies. Among the patients there is much contentment, and no one made any complaint which calls for notice in this report. About 3 male patients go out on parole. An omnibus is kept for the gentlemen, a wagonnette for the ladies.

Eight men have agricultural and outdoor employment. We shall be glad to see this number increased.

Cost of maintenance.

Forty patients are cared for at 10*s.* a week; including these, 80 pay less than their cost of maintenance, which, as last reported, appears to be 35*s.* 11*d.* per head weekly. For years past the Hospital improvements have been steadily pursued, and consequently its wards are filled.

Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.

25 January 1889.

Eastern Counties Asylum.

New building.

The new building which was in progress of construction at the last visit of members of our Board is nearly complete, but is not yet furnished. It will afford accommodation of a superior character for 60 patients of the two sexes; and it will be apportioned partly as infirmary for the sick of all ages, and partly as nursery for the more feeble of the younger patients. These latter are now temporarily lodged in the old infirmary, which will hereafter be retained as a hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. The demolition of the old cottage, on the site of which the new building has been placed, led to some overcrowding of other parts of the establishment, and this, which was probably unavoidable, may have led in some measure to the high rate of mortality which has, we find, prevailed in 1888.

Death-rate.

The excess of deaths has been among the female patients, the rate on the female side having been 28·32 per cent., while among the male it was only 7·92, or for both sexes, 14·93.

There

There are to-day on the books the names of 159 patients, 106 males and 53 females. Three of the latter are paupers, paid for by boards of guardians. Since our Colleagues' visit on 27th April 1888, 15 males and 10 females have been admitted here; one patient, a female, has been discharged to her friends, and 6 males and 11 females died. The most frequent of the causes of death were phthisis and tuberculosis. Ten cases of measles occurred, but none proved fatal. Appendix (I.) — Eastern Counties Asylum. Statistics.

We have seen all the patients except two who are visiting their friends. They appear to be properly attended to, and their dress and personal condition are satisfactory. Condition of patients.

We have been over the various rooms, and, allowing for some temporary disorder owing to the progress of painting, find them in a very creditable condition. State of rooms.

The present hospital may for a time serve the purpose of an infectious hospital, but we must hope that it may eventually, and at no very distant date, be replaced by a building more substantial and better designed for the end in view. Hospital.

The very circumscribed area of the land attached to this establishment has before now been remarked upon; and having regard to the recent extensions and the hoped for increase of numbers, it seems to us not out of place again to refer to the subject, and to express the hope that it may be found possible to increase the estate. Need for increasing the estate.

We learn that the Asylum is about to lose the valuable services of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, and that Mr. Caldecott, the resident medical officer, is also about to resign, all having obtained other appointments. Changes in the staff.

Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.

22 July 1889.

Since our Colleagues were here last, about 10 months ago, the following changes have taken place:— Royal Albert Asylum. Statistics.

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Admitted - - -	43	29	6	7	85
Discharged - - -	17	12	5	–	34
Died - - - -	11	1	–	–	12

The causes of the 12 deaths were all such as are ordinary in Asylums and the assigned cause was verified by autopsy in 7 of the deaths. The Asylum has since the last visit been entirely free from epidemic or contagious disorders, and the health of the children is at this time satisfactory. We saw in bed 6 males and 3 females, whilst 21 children are registered as under medical treatment. Post-mortem examinations.

One fact which, in our opinion, tends to this satisfactory state of health is the large number of children who are made use of in the garden; and we find that 223 males are usefully employed, of whom 80 are engaged altogether in out-door work. One hundred girls are also usefully Employment.

Appendix (I.)

Royal Albert Asylum.

Employment.

usefully employed, but out-door occupations cannot be found for them, so we are pleased to learn that they are frequently taken for walks beyond the play-grounds. One of the play-grounds for the boys needs asphalting, and we would call attention to the state of the flooring in some of the rooms, dormitories, and corridors, which will, we fear, soon have to be renewed. The hair-picking shop is not sufficiently ventilated, and this matter will we hope receive early attention.

Divine Service.

Divine Service is held in the recreation hall on Sundays; but this large institution is without the services of a chaplain.

There are now on the books the names of 587 patients, of whom 386 are males and 201 females. The pauper patients are 121, and of the rest 208 pay from 1 *s.* to 6 *s.* weekly; 86 pay from 20 *l.* to 45 *l.* per annum; 25 are full payment cases, whilst 7 are life, and 3 presentation cases. The average weekly cost for the year ending December 1888 was, per head, 12 *s.* 9½ *d.*

Condition of patients.

We have seen all the patients in various parts of the building, and were well satisfied with the means taken to promote their education and welfare, whilst considering the degraded habits of many, their clothing and personal condition were satisfactory, and the rooms generally free from offensive odour.

Dietary.

We saw a good dinner served in the hall, and the behaviour of the children able to take their meals in association was very orderly.

Staff of attendants.

The staff appears to us to be numerically sufficient, and the condition of the patients, already alluded to, is a proof that they are zealous in the execution of their duties.

In conclusion, we may state, we think, that the state of the institution is highly creditable to Dr. Shuttleworth and those working under him, and we hope that this Asylum may be able to still further extend the charitable assistance it gives to many homes, by relieving them of the responsibility of looking after some idiot child.

Earlswood Idiot Asylum, Redhill.

26 June 1889.

Earlswood Asylum.

We have inspected this Asylum to-day. The patients have now risen to 610, of whom 419 are males, 191 are females. The Asylum seems from a sanitary point of view to be practically full, except that there are still some vacancies for private patients requiring separate accommodation.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues were here on the 24th September 1888 have been 49 of males, 22 of females; the discharges have been 22 of boys, 10 of girls. The deaths are reported to us 17 among the males, 7 among the females. Out of the total number of deaths, 24, the post-mortem examinations have been 14. To-day in bed were 6 only, all boys, and in the infirmary. In that building were 17 cases, most of them well enough to sit out in the garden attached to the infirmary. The upper part of the infirmary remains without an alternative exit, and could not, we think, be without risk, adapted to the purposes of an infectious hospital, which is much needed here. We, as usual, visited every part of the Asylum, saw the inmates in the wards, at dinner, and in the garden grounds, and many of them at work or in the schoolrooms, where considerable attention is given to their improvement mentally and physically. We regret, however, that under the present system of election, the cases under care and treatment and

capable

Appendix (I.)

Earlswood Asylum.

capable of mentally benefiting thereby beyond acquiring, to a limited extent, habits of decency and cleanliness, are few. We cannot but think that epileptics, whose tendency is to deteriorate through continuance of fits, are scarcely to be preferred to others for training, and of this class there are 120 patients. Besides the epileptics many appear to be admitted whose degraded condition, by reason of their age, or whose bodily infirmities are such, that though their removal hither may relieve their parents, they cannot benefit by the surroundings, costly as no doubt they are, of this establishment. Much outlay we notice has been incurred, and very properly so, in painting and internal decoration, and giving to the wards and dormitories a cheerful and bright aspect, and credit is due to the staff for the cleanly and happy appearance of the patients. The dietary seems to be what it should be, and outdoor exercise as well as marching and gymnastics indoors receive attention. In bad weather the female patients and younger patients play about in the recreation hall; the elder boys have for that purpose a basement which is somewhat too limited in area we think for the numbers so using it.

Means of escape in case of fire.

Admiring the Asylum as a whole, we must yet point out some of its prominent defects. The water supply from the neighbouring brook, which must often be foul and be at times deleterious, should be cut off from the lavatories and landing places. The dormitories should all have double exits, or the means of rescue from them, when threatened by an outbreak of fire, should be better than they now are. What are called Norfolk ladders are better than shoots, but in most asylums external staircases have, of late years, been provided for alternative exit. Again, there are no means of isolating infectious cases in a detached hospital properly equipped. And the artificial heating of the wards is evidently defective, as shown by the large number of cases of pneumonia recorded. The patients here, it must be borne in mind, are of a class requiring infirmary temperature. It is the corridors and galleries where more coils appear to be called for, also some more ready means of communication by telephone or otherwise seems needed between the more distant parts of the building. No change in the dietary is noticeable, and it seems quite sufficient; some of the appetites to be satisfied are very large.

Staff of attendants.

The day staff consists of 44 attendants and 34 nurses; at night three men and four women are on duty, some stationary, others patrolling.

Employment.

As to employment, 129 male patients work in the various shops full time, and 71 work half-time in the summer. The girls usefully employed, nearly all in household work, are 49.

Divine Service.

The arrangements for Divine Service sound somewhat peculiar. There is no chapel, but services are read on alternative Sundays by the schoolmaster, we understand, a Nonconformist; those of the Church of England and the Nonconformist in the recreation hall. He also reads the daily prayers. There have been no serious casualties, if we except a death from accidental burn, the subject of a coroner's inquest.

Inquest.

There has been no epidemic disorder, but 2 cases of measles and 1 of whooping-cough are recorded.

Restraint

No seclusion has been found necessary, but 1 patient had his hands tied to his bedstead for surgical reasons for 260 hours, and a few children have been gloved to prevent destruction of clothing and bedding. A girl and 6 boys are absent on leave. The medical officers are the same individuals who were in office at our Colleagues' visit in 1888. Photography is here resorted to in aid of scientific inquiry into idiocy.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

List of Workhouses Visited by the Commissioners in Lunacy during the Year ending 31st December 1889.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Beds - - -	Biggleswade - -	5	6	11
Berks - - -	Abingdon - - -	4	2	6
	Cookham - - -	5	8	13
	Easthampstead - -	1	9	10
	Faringdon - - -	4	4	8
	Wallingford - - -	8	4	12
	Wantage - - -	4	4	8
	Windsor - - -	3	4	7
	Wokingham - - -	1	2	3
Bucks - - -	Eton - - - - -	–	4	4
Cheshire - -	Macclesfield - - -	23	24	47
	Stockport - - -	50	52	102
Cornwall - -	St. Austel - - -	4	9	13
	Bodmin - - -	–	2	2
	Camelford - - -	4	3	7
	Columb, St. Major -	1	1	2
	Falmouth - - -	–	6	6
	Helston - - -	7	10	17
	Liskeard - - -	1	2	3
	Penzance - - -	7	12	19
	Redruth - - -	10	7	17
	Truro - - - -	5	9	14
Cumberland - -	Alston-with-Garrigill -	3	3	6
	Bootle - - - -	5	6	11
	Brampton - - -	5	2	7
	Carlisle - - -	13	4	17
	Cockermouth - -	9	8	17
	Longtown - - -	–	2	2
	Penrith - - -	8	7	15
	Whitehaven - - -	14	10	24
	Wigton - - -	5	6	11

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Derbyshire - -	Chesterfield - - -	29	26	55
Devonshire - -	Exeter - - - -	14	24	38
	Plymouth - - -	43	46	89
	Stoke Damerel - -	10	20	30
Dorsetshire - -	Poole - - - -	16	18	34
Durham - -	South Shields - -	2	10	12
	Sunderland - - -	38	40	78
Essex - - -	Maldon - - -	4	7	11
	West Ham - - -	40	32	72
Gloucestershire -	Barton Regis - -	77	106	183
	Bristol, City - -	48	110	158
	Cheltenham - - -	23	48	71
	Chipping Sodbury -	–	1	1
	Stroud - - - -	12	27	39
	Thornbury - - -	5	9	14
Herefordshire -	Bromyard - - -	3	1	4
Hertfordshire -	St. Albans - - -	3	6	9
	Barnet - - -	3	2	5
	Hatfield - - -	–	1	1
	Hitchin - - -	2	6	8
Kent - - -	Maidstone - - -	21	28	49
	Medway - - -	13	14	27
Lancashire - -	Ashton-under-Lyne -	21	47	68
	Barrow-in-Furness -	5	3	8
	Blackburn - - -	117	101	218
	Bolton - - - -	11	19	30
	Burnley - - -	25	21	46
	Bury - - - -	22	19	41
	Chorley - - -	17	20	37
	Chorlton - - -	81	80	161
	Haslingden - - -	27	47	74
	Leigh - - - -	7	11	18

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Lancashire—*cont*^{d}.	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	20	–	20
	„ Dingle Mount	–	77	77
	Manchester - - -	144	179	323
	Oldham - - -	41	49	90
	Prescot - - -	24	39	63
	Preston, Fulwood - -	5	42	47
	„ Ribchester -	65	–	65
	Prestwich - - -	41	39	80
	Rochdale - - -	45	46	91
	Salford - - -	94	126	220
	Toxteth Park - -	23	33	56
	Ulverstone - - -	8	8	16
	West Derby - - -	73	71	144
	Wigan - - - -	33	43	76
Leicestershire -	Leicester - -	51	56	107
Lincolnshire - -	Caistor - - -	8	10	18
	Gainsborough - -	–	6	6
	Glanford Brigg - -	2	5	7
	Lincoln - - -	12	18	30
London - - -	Bethnal Green - -	18	15	33
	Camberwell, St. Giles's -	4	7	11
	Chelsea - - -	2	4	6
	Fulham - - -	4	3	7
	St. George-in-the-East -	1	6	7
	St. George's - - -	2	3	5
	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	9	13	22
	Greenwich - - -	2	2	4
	Hackney - - -	5	8	13
	Hampstead - - -	1	3	4
	Holborn, Gray's Inn-lane	16	18	34
	„ City-road -	–	4	4
	Islington, St. Mary -	11	11	22
	Kensington - - -	9	5	14
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	11	18	29
	Lewisham - - -	1	2	3
	City of London - -	14	15	29
	St. Marylebone - -	4	18	22
	Mile End Old Town -	5	5	10

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London—*continued.*	St. Olave's, Horselydown	4	–	4
	„ Bermondsey	–	–	–
	Paddington - - -	2	8	10
	Pancras, St. - - -	24	28	52
	Poplar - - - -	17	12	29
	St. Saviour's, Walworth	1	2	3
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard's	4	3	7
	Stepney - - -	–	2	2
	Strand - - -	6	21	27
	Wandsworth and Clapham, Wandsworth Common.	2	6	8
	Westminster - - -	2	31	33
	Whitechapel - -	4	5	9
	Woolwich - - -	2	4	6
Middlesex - -	Brentford - - -	3	6	9
	Edmonton, Upper Edmonton.	6	13	19
	„ Enfield -	14	2	16
	Hendon - - -	1	6	7
	Staines - - -	11	10	21
	Uxbridge - - -	12	11	23
Monmouthshire -	Bedwellty - - -	3	6	9
Norfolk - -	Aylsham - - -	6	6	12
	Blofield - - -	2	1	3
	Depwade - - -	8	8	16
	Erpingham - - -	3	–	3
	St. Faith's - - -	2	3	5
	East and West Flegg -	2	3	5
	Forehoe - - -	–	8	8
	Guiltcross - - -	1	4	5
	Henstead - - -	3	3	6
	Loddon and Clavering -	2	5	7
	Mitford and Launditch -	5	9	14
	Norwich - - -	34	38	72
	Smallburgh - - -	–	–	–
	Thetford - - -	2	9	11
	Walsingham - -	3	4	7
	Wayland - - -	1	3	4
	Great Yarmouth - -	39	46	85

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Northumberland -	Alnwick - - -	4	2	6
	Belford - - -	–	1	1
	Berwick-on-Tweed -	10	16	26
	Morpeth - - -	1	1	2
	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	43	54	97
	Tynemouth - - -	8	15	23
Nottinghamshire -	Basford - - -	12	14	26
	Bingham - - -	–	3	3
	East Retford - - -	4	12	16
	Mansfield - - -	9	10	19
	Newark - - -	4	9	13
	Nottingham - - -	60	67	127
	Southwell - - -	3	5	8
	Worksop - - -	7	9	16
Oxfordshire - -	Henley - - -	1	3	4
	Thame - - - -	5	11	16
Somersetshire -	Bath - - - -	59	57	116
	Bedminster - - -	13	21	34
	Frome - - - -	18	22	40
Southampton - -	Alverstoke - - -	14	12	26
	Portsea Island - -	94	119	213
	Southampton - -	39	22	61
	Isle of Wight - -	15	18	33
Staffordshire - -	Stoke-upon-Trent - -	28	42	70
	West Bromwich - -	65	69	134
	Wolverhampton - -	55	67	122
Suffolk - - -	Blything - - -	7	2	9
	Bosmere and Claydon -	4	3	7
	Cosford - - -	3	9	12
	Hartismere - - -	3	7	10
	Ipswich - - -	12	10	22
	Mutford and Lothingland	2	6	8
	Plomesgate - - -	3	4	7
	Samford - - -	5	5	10
	Stow - - - -	1	4	5
	Thingoe - - -	5	5	10
	Wangford - - -	1	–	1
	Woodbridge - -	3	2	5

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Surrey - - -	Chertsey - - -	3	5	8
	Croydon - - -	14	13	27
	Dorking - - -	–	3	3
	Epsom - - -	10	6	16
	Farnham - - -	4	3	7
	Godstone - - -	–	3	3
	Guildford - - -	7	7	14
	Hambledon - - -	3	5	8
	Kingston - - -	10	38	48
	Reigate - - -	6	8	14
	Richmond - - -	1	3	4
Sussex - - -	Battle - - - -	3	4	7
	Brighton - - -	72	75	147
	Eastbourne - - -	2	7	9
	Hailsham - - -	2	3	5
	Hastings - - -	2	6	8
	Ticehurst - - -	6	4	10
Warwickshire -	Aston - - - -	27	42	69
	Birmingham - -	140	149	289
Westmoreland -	West Ward - - -	1	1	2
Wiltshire - -	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	–	–	–
	Malmesbury - - -	4	2	6
Worcestershire -	Dudley - - -	50	75	125
Yorkshire, E. Riding	Howden - - -	–	4	4
	Kingston-upon-Hull -	12	10	22
	York - - - -	28	78	106
Yorkshire, N. Riding	Aysgarth - - -	1	1	2
	Bedale - - - -	–	–	–
	Leyburn - - -	2	–	2
	Northallerton - -	2	3	5
	Reeth - - - -	3	2	5
	Richmond - - -	1	4	5
	Thirsk - - - -	3	2	5

Appendix (K.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Yorkshire, W. Riding	Barnsley - - -	32	45	77
	Bierley, North - -	25	32	57
	Bradford - - -	61	66	127
	Doncaster - - -	5	4	9
	Ecclesall Bierlow - -	33	27	60
	Goole - - - -	2	3	5
	Hemsworth - - -	3	7	10
	Huddersfield, Deanhouse	18	17	35
	" Crossland Moor.	19	11	30
	Leeds - - - -	33	40	73
	Pateley Bridge - -	1	2	3
	Pontefract - - -	7	11	18
	Ripon - - - -	3	9	12
	Rotherham - - -	11	18	29
	Selby - - - -	1	4	5
	Sheffield - - -	120	83	203
	Thorne - - -	5	3	8
	Wortley - - -	14	12	26
WALES:				
Anglesey - -	Anglesey - - -	–	3	3
	Holyhead - - -	4	10	6
Brecknockshire -	Brecknock - - -	1	–	1
Cardiganshire -	Aberayron - - -	–	3	3
	Cardigan - - -	1	–	1
Carmarthenshire -	Llanelly - - -	–	1	1
Carnarvonshire -	Bangor and Beaumaris -	4	8	12
	Carnarvon - - -	7	6	13
	Conway - - -	3	4	7
	Pwllheli - - -	4	12	16
Denbighshire - -	Llanrwst - -	2	3	5
	Ruthin - - -	4	5	9
	Wrexham - - -	22	19	41

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COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Flintshire	St. Asaph	4	9	13
	Hawarden	4	6	10
	Holywell	2	18	20
Glamorganshire	Bridgend and Cowbridge	1	3	4
	Gower	1	1	2
	Merthyr Tydvil	15	16	31
	Pontypridd	7	5	12
Merionethshire	Bala	—	4	4
	Corwen	2	3	5
	Dolgelley	3	9	12
	Festiniog	10	6	16
Montgomeryshire	Machynlleth	2	4	6
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts	Leavesden	881	1,082	1,963
Kent	Darenth — Adult Asylum	478	611	1,089
	Darenth — Schools	379	246	625
Surrey	Caterham	929	1,041	1,970
	TOTAL	6,189	7,347	13,536

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 256.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

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Appendix (L.)

RULES made by the COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY with the Approval of the LORD CHANCELLOR.

Books to be kept.

1.—(1.) There shall be kept in every institution for lunatics—

a. A Visitors Book.

b. A Register of Patients.

c. A Medical Journal.

d. A Register of Mechanical Restraint.

e. A Medical Case Book.

f. A Register of Removals, Discharges, and Deaths.

(2.) There shall also be kept in every hospital and licensed house a Patients Book and a Register of Voluntary Boarders.

(3.) There shall be kept in every house where a single patient is detained a Medical Journal and a Register of Mechanical Restraint.

(4.) In every institution for lunatics in which private and pauper patients are admitted there shall be kept a separate Register of Patients, Medical Journal, and Register of Removals, Discharges, and Deaths, for each class of patients.

(5.) There shall be kept in every workhouse a Register of Mechanical Restraint.

Register of patients.

2. The Register of Patients shall be in the Form 1 in the Schedule.

Medical Journal.

3.—(1.) The Medical Journal to be kept in institutions for lunatics shall be in the Form 2 in the Schedule.

(2.) The Medical Journal in the case of single patients shall be in the Form 3 in the Schedule.

Register of mechanical restraint.

4. The Register of Mechanical Restraint shall be in the Form 4 in the Schedule.

Register of boarders.

5. The Register of Voluntary Boarders shall be in the Form 5 in the Schedule.

Register of Removals, Discharges, and Deaths.

6. The Register of Removals, Discharges, and Deaths shall be in the Form 6 in the Schedule.

Notices to be sent on reception.

7.—(1.) The clerk of every asylum and the manager of every hospital and licensed house shall, immediately on the reception of a person as a lunatic, make an entry with respect to such lunatic in the Register of Patients according to the prescribed form, and containing the particulars therein specified, except as to the form of disorder.

(2.) The entry as to the form of disorder shall be supplied by the medical officer of every asylum within one month, and by the medical officer of every hospital or house within seven days after the reception of a patient.

(3.) The clerk of every asylum and the manager of every hospital or licensed house shall, in the case of a person, not a pauper, within one clear day, and in the case of a pauper, after the second and before the end of the seventh day after the patient's admission, send to the Commissioners a notice of admission in the Form 7 in the Schedule, and also a copy of the reception order and medical certificate or certificates upon which the same was made, and in the case of reception orders upon petition a copy of the petition and statement of particulars, and shall, in every case after the second and before the end of the seventh clear day after the patient's admission,

admission, send to the Commissioners a medical statement to be made and signed by the medical officer of the institution, according to the Form 8 in the Schedule.

(4.) The manager of every licensed house, within the jurisdiction of visitors, shall also within the times limited by this rule, send the like documents to the clerk of the visitors.

(5.) Every person who has charge of a single patient shall, within the times limited by this rule as regards patients not paupers, send to the Commissioners the like documents concerning such single patient, and shall, with the notice of admission, send a statement of the Christian and surname and occupation of the occupier of the house, and of the person who has charge of the patient. The medical statement shall be made and signed by the medical practitioner who visits the patient.

Form of report to be sent at the end of a month after reception.

8. The report to be sent to the Commissioners by the medical officer of every institution for lunatics, and the medical attendant of every single patient, at the expiration of one month after the reception of a private patient, shall be in the Form 9 in the Schedule.

Who to keep Medical Journal and Case Book.

9. The Medical Journal and Case Book to be kept in every institution for lunatics shall be kept by the medical officer thereof, and every entry made therein respectively shall be signed by the person making the same.

How often entries to be made in Medical Journal.

10. The prescribed entries in the Medical Journal to be kept in institutions for lunatics shall be made once in every week, or in the case of a licensed house at which visits by a medical practitioner at more distant intervals than once a week are permitted, at each visit.

Entries in Case Books in hospitals and licensed houses.

11. There shall be entered in the Medical Case Book, to be kept in institutions for lunatics, the following particulars:—

(*a.*) A statement of the name, age, sex, and previous occupation of the patient, and whether married, single, or widowed.

(*b.*) An accurate description of the external appearance of the patient upon admission: of the habit of body, and temperament; appearance of eyes, expression of countenance, and any peculiarity in form of head; physical state of the vascular and respiratory organs, and of the abdominal viscera, and their respective functions; state of the pulse, tongue, skin, &c.; and the presence or absence, on admission, of bruises or other injuries.

(*c.*) A description of the phenomena of the mental disorder: the manner and period of the attack, with a minute account of the symptoms, and the changes produced in the patient's temper or disposition; specifying whether the malady displays itself by any, and what illusions, or irrational conduct, or morbid or dangerous habits or propensities; whether it has occasioned any failure of memory or understanding; or is connected with epilepsy, or ordinary paralysis, or symptoms of general paralysis, such as tremulous movements of the tongue, defect of articulation, or weakness or unsteadiness of gait.

(*d.*) Every particular which can be obtained respecting the previous history of the patient: what are believed to have been the predisposing and exciting causes of the attack; what the previous habits, active or sedentary, temperate or otherwise; whether the patient has experienced any former attacks, and, if so, at what periods; whether any relatives have been subject to insanity; and whether the present attack has been preceded by any premonitory symptoms, such as restlessness, unusual elevation or depression of spirits, or any remarkable deviation from ordinary habits and conduct; and whether the patient has undergone any, and what, previous treatment, or has been subjected to personal restraint.

(*e.*) An accurate record of the medicines administered and other remedies employed, with the results.

(*f.*) An accurate record of all injuries and accidents.

12. The

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How often entries to be made in Case Book.

12. The prescribed entries shall be made in the Case Book to be kept in every institution for lunatics at least once in every week during the first month after reception, and oftener when the nature of the case requires it. Afterwards in recent or curable cases uch entries shall be made at least once in every month, and in chronic cases subject to little variation once in every three months.

Copies of Case Book entries.

13. The medical officer of every institution for lunatics shall, whenever required so to do by notice in writing signed by the Secretary of the Commissioners, send to the Commissioners a correct copy of all the entries, or of any particular entries or entry, in the Medical Case Book relative to any specified patient who is, or may have been, confined in the institution.

Duties of medical attendant of single patient.

14.—(1.) The medical attendant of a single patient shall, as soon as possible after the admission of the patient, enter on blank pages, to be left at the beginning of the Medical Journal, a sketch of the previous history of the case and full particulars of the mental and bodily condition of the patient on admission.

(2.) Such medical attendant shall also at each visit enter in the Medical Journal the date of the visit and full particulars of the mental and bodily condition of the patient, and a statement as to the condition of the house.

(3.) If the Commissioners allow a single patient to be visited less often than once in every two weeks, and the patient is in the charge of a medical practitioner, such practitioner shall once at least in every two weeks enter in the Medical Journal full particulars of the mental and bodily condition of the patient, with the date of the entry.

(4.) Every entry to be made under this rule shall be signed by the person who makes the same.

Medical reports upon single patients.

15. Every medical practitioner who visits a single patient, or under whose charge a single patient is, shall on the tenth of January, or within seven days from that time, in every year report in writing to the Commissioners the state of health, bodily and mental, of the patient, with such other circumstances as he may deem necessary to communicate.

Copies of entries in Register of Mechanical Restraint.

16. The manager of every institution for lunatics, and every person having charge of a single patient, shall at the end of every quarter send to the Commissioners a copy of every entry in the Register of Mechanical Restraint made during the quarter.

Who to keep Register of Voluntary Boarders.

17. The Register of Voluntary Boarders to be kept in licensed houses and hospitals shall be kept by the manager thereof.

Schedule of rates of payments for private patients.

18. The manager of every licensed house and hospital shall prepare and keep up an accurate list of the private patients for the time being on the books of the house or hospital, with the rates of payment made for the maintenance and care and treatment of such patients respectively; and such list shall be at all times accessible to the Commissioners or Commissioner visiting the house or hospital, and, in the case of a house licensed by justices, to the visitors of such house.

Transfer of patients and leave of absence.

19.—(1.) When application is made to the Commissioners for their consent to the transfer of a private patient from one institution for lunatics to another, the medical officer of the institution from which the patient is to be removed shall furnish the Commissioners with a report as to the patient's mental and bodily condition, and fitness for transfer.

(2.) When application is made for the grant by the Commissioners or by visitors of leave of absence of a private patient from an institution for lunatics, or o a single patient from the house in which he is received, either for the benefit of the patient's health or on trial, it shall be accompanied by a recommendation from the medical officer of the institution or the medical attendant of the patient.

20.—(1.) The

20.—(1.) The clerk of every asylum and the manager of every hospital or licensed house shall, within three days after each visit of one or more of the Commissioners, send to the office of the Commissioners, and in the case of a house licensed by justices, also to the clerk of the visitors, copies of all entries and remarks made by any visiting Commissioner or Commissioners at such visit in any of the books of the institution. Notices to be sent of remarks on visitation.

(2.) The manager of every hospital and licensed house shall also, within three days after each visit by any visitor, send to the office of the Commissioners and to the clerk to such visitors a true and perfect copy of all entries and remarks made by such visitors at such visit in any of the books of the hospital or house.

21. The clerk of every asylum, and the manager of every hospital or licensed house, shall within one week after the dismissal for misconduct of any person employed in connection with the care of the patients therein, send notice in writing to the Commissioners of the dismissal and its cause. Notice of dismissal of servants.

22. The clerk of every asylum, and the manager of every hospital and licensed house, shall, within two clear days after the removal, discharge, or death of any patient, make an entry thereof in the Register of Patients, and also in the Register of Removals, Discharges, and Deaths, according to the prescribed form. Entries to be made on removal, discharge, or death.

23.—(1.) The clerk of every asylum, and the manager of every hospital or licensed house, and the person having charge of a single patient, shall, within three clear days after the removal, discharge, escape, or recapture of a patient, send written notice thereof to the Commissioners, and also in the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition to the Chancery Visitors. Notices to be sent on removal, discharge, escape, and recapture.

(2.) In the case of a licensed house within the jurisdiction of any visitors, the like notice shall, within the time aforesaid, also be sent by the manager of the house to the visitors.

(3.) Notices of removal and discharge shall be in the Forms 10 and 11 in the Schedule. Notices of escape and recapture shall be in the Forms 12 and 13 in the Schedule.

(4.) Where upon the discharge of a pauper lunatic from an institution for lunatics the medical officer of the institution certifies that the lunatic has not recovered, and is a proper person to be kept in a workhouse as a lunatic, a copy of the certificate shall accompany the notice of discharge.

(5.) Notice of escape shall state the Christian name and surname of the patient, his state of mind, and the circumstances attending the escape.

(6.) Notice of recapture shall state when the patient was brought back, and under what circumstances, and whether with or without a fresh reception order or certificates.

24.—(1.) In the case of the death of a patient, not being a patient in a workhouse, a statement shall be prepared and signed setting forth— Statement and notice as to death.

(*a.*) The name, sex, and age of the patient ;

(*b.*) Whether married, single, or widowed ;

(*c.*) The profession or occupation of the patient ;

(*d.*) His place of abode immediately prior to being placed under care and treatment, if known ;

(*e.*) The time and cause of, and the circumstances attending, the death ;

(*f*) The duration of the disease of which the patient died ;

(*g.*) The name or names of any person or persons present at the death.

(2.) The

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(2.) The statement shall be prepared and signed, in the case of a death in an asylum, by the clerk and medical officer of the asylum, and in any other case, by the medical person or persons who attended the patient in his last illness ; and shall, within forty-eight hours of the death, be sent to the coroner of the district by the manager of the institution for lunatics in which the patient died, or by the person having charge of the single patient.

(3.) In the case of a lunatic dying in an institution for lunatics, the medical officer of the institution shall, within three days after the death, enter a copy of the statement in the Medical Case Book, and in the case of a single patient the person having charge of him shall, within the like period, enter a copy of the statement in the Medical Journal.

(4.) The clerk of the asylum, or the manager of the hospital or house, or upon the death of a single patient, the person who had charge of him, shall, within forty-eight hours of the death of a patient, send notice thereof in the Form 14 in the Schedule—

(*a.*) To the Commissioners ;

(*b.*) To the relation or one of the relations named in the statement accompanying the order for the reception of the patient ;

(*c.*) To the registrar of deaths for the district ;

(*d.*) In the case of a licensed house within the jurisdiction of any visitors, also to the clerk of the visitors ;

(*e.*) In the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition, also to the Chancery Visitors ;

(*f*) If the patient was not a pauper, also to the person upon whose petition the order for the admission of the patient was made, or who made the last payment on account of the patient ;

(*g.*) If the patient was a pauper, also to the relieving officer of the union or the clerk of the peace of the county or borough to which the patient was chargeable.

Half-yearly lists of patients in asylum to be made up.

25.—(1.) The clerk of every asylum shall, on the first of January and the first of July in every year, prepare a list, made up to those dates, of all pauper lunatics then in the asylum, according to the Form 15 in the Schedule.

(2.) Within fifteen days after the list is prepared, the clerk shall lay a copy before the committee of visitors, and shall send a copy to the Commissioners and to the clerk of each local authority to which the asylum belongs, to be laid before the local authority.

(3.) The clerk of every asylum receiving private patients shall, on the first of January and the first of July in every year, prepare a list, made up to those dates, containing the Christian names and surnames of all the private patients then in the asylum, according to the Form 16 in the Schedule ; and shall, within fifteen days after the list is prepared, send a copy to the Commissioners, and shall, within the same time, transmit to the clerk of each local authority, for the purpose aforesaid, a certificate under his hand of the number of private patients of each sex.

Report of visiting committee to be sent to Commissioners.

26. The clerk to the committee of visitors of every asylum shall, within twenty-one days after their annual report has been laid before the local authority by the committee of visitors, transmit a copy to the Commissioners.

Statement of condition of pauper lunatics.

27. The manager of every asylum shall once at least in each half-year send to the guardians of every union a statement of the mental and bodily condition of every pauper lunatic chargeable to the union.

28.—(1.) In

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Quarterly return of pauper lunatics not in an institution for lunatics.

28.—(1.) In the case of pauper lunatics not in an institution for lunatics, the medical officer of every district of a union and of every workhouse shall, within seven days after every thirty-first of March, thirtieth of June, thirtieth of September, and thirty-first of December, make a return of all such lunatics visited by him during the preceding quarter; or if there were no such lunatics within the district or workhouse of which he is medical officer, shall make a return to that effect.

(2.) Such returns shall be in the Forms 17 and 18 in the Schedule, and shall, within the time aforesaid, be delivered or sent to the clerk to the guardians of the union to which the return relates.

(3.) The clerk receiving the return shall, within three days after receipt thereof, make a copy thereof, and shall, within the same period, send the return to the Commissioners, and the copy to the clerk to the committee of visitors of the Asylum for the county or borough in which the union for which he is clerk is wholly or partly situate.

Annual return by clerks to boards of guardians.

29. The clerk of the board of guardians of every union shall, on the first of January in every year, or as soon after as possible, make out and sign a complete list in the Form 19 in the Schedule, made up to that date, of all lunatics chargeable to the union, and shall, on or before the first of February following, send a copy of the list to the following authorities:—

(*a.*) The Local Government Board:

(*b.*) The Commissioners;

(*c.*) The committee of visitors of the Asylum of the county or borough, or each county or borough, in which the union is wholly or partly situate.

(*d.*) The clerk of the local authority within the area whereof the union is wholly or partly situate, to be laid before the local authority.

Entries to be clear and distinct.

30. All entries to be made under these rules shall be made in a manner so clear and distinct as to admit of being easily referred to and extracted whenever the Commissioners shall so require.

Returns and information to be furnished by managers.

31. The manager of every institution for lunatics shall furnish to the Commissioners, at such times and in such form as they may from time to time prescribe, such annual and other returns and information of or in any way relating to the patients of or boarders in the institution, as the Commissioners may, in their discretion, require.

Applications for licences.

32.—(1.) Every applicant for a licence for a house shall, at least fourteen clear days before a quarterly or other meeting of the Commissioners, or before a quarter or special sessions of the licensing justices, give notice of the application—

(*a.*) If the house is within the immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners, to the Commissioners;

(*b.*) If elsewhere, to the clerk of the peace for the county or borough in which it is situate.

(2.) The notice shall contain—

(*a.*) The Christian and surname, place of abode, and occupation of the proposed licensee.

(*b.*) The Christian and surname of the person who is to reside in the house; and if the house has not been previously licensed, a full description of the estate or interest of the proposed licensee therein.

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(3.) If the house has not been previously licensed, the applicant shall send with his notice the following documents :—

(*a.*) A plan of all houses and buildings to be included in the licence, drawn upon a scale of eight feet to an inch, with a description of the situation of the house, and the length, breadth, and height of, and a reference by a figure or letter to every room therein, distinguishing the rooms to be appropriated to patients from those to be occupied by the family and domestic servants of the resident licensee.

(*b.*) A statement of the quantity of land not covered by building annexed to the house, and appropriated to the exclusive use, exercise, and recreation of the patients, with a plan thereof drawn to the scale of 100 feet to an inch.

(*c.*) A statement of the number of patients of each sex to be received, and of the means by which the sexes are to be kept apart.

(4.) The notice and accompanying documents when sent to a clerk of the peace shall by him be laid before the justices when they consider the application for the licence.

(5.) If a house not within the immediate jurisdiction of the Commissioners has not been previously licensed, copies of the notice and accompanying documents shall, at least thirty days before the quarter or special sessions at which the application is to be considered, be sent by the applicant to the Commissioners.

On renewal of licence statement to be furnished of the number and class of patients detained.

33.—(1.) Every person applying for the renewal of a licence shall send to the Commissioners, and if his application is to any justices, shall also send to the clerk of the peace for the county or borough a statement, signed by the applicant, containing the names and number of the patients of each sex then detained in such house, and distinguishing between private and pauper patients.

(2.) Copies of all entries made by the visiting Commissioners in the books of a licensed house since the last renewal of the licence shall be laid before the Justices upon every renewal of a licence.

Notice of alterations and additions to licensed houses.

34. –(1.) Before any alteration or addition is made to, in, or about a licensed house, or its appurtenances, the licensee shall send notice in writing of the proposed alteration or addition to the Commissioners, or, in the case of a house licensed by justices of a county or borough, to the clerk of the peace of the county or borough.

(2.) Such notice shall be accompanied by a full description of the proposed alteration or addition, with plans drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch.

(3.) Every clerk of the peace to whom a notice is given under this rule shall within three days after receiving the same send the notice, together with the accompanying description and plans, or copies thereof respectively, to the Commissioners.

Plans of hospitals.

35.—(1.) With every application for the registration of a Hospital for the reception of lunatics the following plans shall be sent to the Commissioners :—

(*a.*) A general plan, to the scale of 100 feet to an inch, of the land proposed to be occupied with the Hospital, with a block plan of the buildings drawn thereon, and showing the positions and area of the exercise grounds, gardens, and roads of approach.

(*b.*) Plans of the basement, ground, and every other floor of the principal buildings and offices, and also of the roofs, with the dimensions of the rooms and the thicknesses of the walls.

(*c.*) Elevations

(*c.*) Elevations of the fronts and sides of the principal buildings and offices.

(*d.*) Transverse and longitudinal sections sufficient to show the heights of the various rooms in the buildings.

(*e.*) A general plan showing the courses of the drains and the manner in which the sewage will be disposed of.

(2.) The plans (*b.*) to (*e.*) inclusive shall be drawn to a scale of eight feet to an inch.

(3.) There shall also be furnished with every application a concise description of the Hospital buildings, and of the systems of heating, lighting, and ventilation adopted, and the plans shall show the manner in which the various portions of the buildings are to be appropriated to the different classes of patients to be received.

Notice of alterations and additions to hospitals.

36.—(1.) Before any alteration or addition is made to, in, or about any Hospital, whether registered after or before the date of these rules, the Superintendent shall send notice in writing of the proposed alteration or addition to the Commissioners.

(2.) Every such notice shall be accompanied by plans and descriptions similar to those specified in the last preceding rule.

Hospitals already registered to furnish plans.

37. In the case of Hospitals registered before the date of these rules, the Commissioners may require the Superintendent of any such Hospital to furnish, at the cost of the Hospital, such plans of all or any of the buildings used for the purposes of the Hospital as, being of the description herein-before specified, the Commissioners may think fit.

Abstracts of hospital accounts to be sent to Commissioners.

38. The Superintendent of every Hospital shall, within one calendar month next after the accounts of the Hospital shall have been submitted to the Charity Commissioners, or have been audited, send to the Commissioners an abstract of the accounts in such form as the Commissioners shall from time to time prescribe.

39. These rules shall come into operation on the First of May One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM 1.

REGISTER OF PATIENTS.

Date of last previous Admission, if any.	Number in Order of Admission.	Date of Admission.	Date of Continuation of Reception Order.	Christian and Surname at Length.	Sex. M.	Sex. F.	Age.	Condition as to Marriage. Married.	Condition as to Marriage. Single.	Condition as to Marriage. Widowed.	Condition of Life. and Previous Occupation.	Previous Place of Abode.	Union, County, or Borough to which Chargeable.	By whose Authority sent.	Dates of Medical Certificates, and by whom Signed.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Supposed Cause of Insanity.	Bodily Condition, and Name of Disease, if any.	Epileptics.	Congenital Idiots.	Duration of Existing Attack. Years.	Duration of Existing Attack. Months.	Duration of Existing Attack. Weeks.	Number of Previous Attacks.	Age on First Attack.	Removed or Discharged. Date of Removal, Discharge, or Death.	Removed or Discharged. Recovered.	Removed or Discharged. Relieved.	Removed or Discharged. Not Improved.	Removed or Discharged. Died.	Observations.
	1	1880: Jan. 3	–	William Johnson.	1	–	23	–	1	–	Carpenter	–	–	–	–	Melancholia	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	17	1881: Sept. 7	1				
	2	1882: June 9	–	William Johnson.	1	–	25	–	1	–	– –	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	3	–	1883: Dec. 2	1				
	3	1883: July 6	–	William Johnson.	1	–	29	1	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1884: June 8	–				

Appendix (L.)

FORM 2.

MEDICAL JOURNAL TO BE KEPT AT ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

Date.	Number of Patients.		Patients who are or since the last Entry have been in Seclusion, when, and for what Period, and Reasons.		Patients under Medical Treatment, and for what, if any, Bodily Disorder.		Deaths, Injuries, and Violence to Patients, since the last Entry.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	

FORM 3.

MEDICAL JOURNAL FOR SINGLE PATIENTS.

Date.	Mental Condition; what Evidence of Insanity? Any and what Change since last Visit.	Bodily Health and Condition.	Seclusion since last Visit. When and how long.	Visits of Friends; Date of Visit; Name of Friend.	State of House and Furniture, Bed and Bedding Supply, and condition of Wearing Apparel.	Dietary proper? if not, state the Reason.	Employment, Exercise, and Amusement.

FORM 4.

REGISTER OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT

Date.	Names of Patients.		Means of Restraint employed.	Duration in Hours.	Certificate of Medical Superintendent, Medical Officer, Medical Proprietor, or Medical Attendant, stating grounds upon which the Restraint was employed.
	Male.	Female.			
		J. S. Burns - - -	Strait waistcoat - -	20	

FORM 5.

REGISTER OF VOLUNTARY BOARDERS.

Date of Reception into Institution.	Names of Boarders.		Term for which Residence is permitted.	Extended Term, and Date of Consent to the Extension.	Name of Commissioners or Visitors consenting to Reception, or Extension of Term, where such Consent necessary.	Date on which the Boarder leaves the Institution.	Reception, whether for Treatment, or as Relative or Friend of a Patient.
	Male.	Female.					

FORM 6.

REGISTER OF REMOVALS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS.

Date of Removal, Discharge, or Death.	Date of last Admission.	Number in Register of Patients.	Christian and Surname at Length.	Sex.		Discharged.						Removal, and to what Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House.				Died.		Assigned Cause of Death.	Age at Death.		OBSERVATIONS.
						Recovered.		Relieved.		Not Improved.		Relieved.		Not Improved.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
1881: 1 September -	1880: 3 January -	1	William Johnson	1	–	1															
1883: 2 December -	1882: 9 June -	2	William Johnson	1	–	1															
1884: 8 June - -	1883: May - -	3	William Johnson	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Phthisis -	27		

Appendix (L.)

FORM 7.

NOTICE OF ADMISSION.

Date of reception order, the day of 18 .

I hereby give you notice that *A.B.* was admitted into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* house] as a private [*or* pauper] patient [*or* into the house of situate at as a single patient] on the day of , and I hereby transmit a copy of the reception order and medical certificates [*or* certificate] and of the petition and statement of particulars on which he was received.

A statement with respect to the mental and bodily condition of the above-named patient will be forwarded in due course.
[*or as the case may be.* Subjoined is a statement with respect to the mental and bodily condition of the patient.]

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy
[*or as the case may be*].

FORM 8.

MEDICAL STATEMENT.

I have this day [*some day not less than two clear days after the admission of the patient*] seen and examined the patient mentioned in the Notice of Admission dated the day of , [*or as the case may be* the above notice] and hereby certify that with respect to mental state he [*or* she] [*describing it*] and with respect to bodily health and condition he [*or* she] [*describing it*].

Dated the day of .

(signed)

Medical officer of the asylum, *or* hospital known as situate at , *or* resident medical practitioner *or* medical attendant of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* medical practitioner visiting the said patient

Appendix (L.)

FORM 9.

REPORT AS TO PRIVATE PATIENT.

To be sent at the expiration of *one month after* reception.

I have this day seen and examined received here on the day of , 189 , and report that with respect to mental condition he is , and that with respect to bodily condition he is

Dated this day of 189 .

A.B., medical officer of the asylum, *or* hospital, *or* medical attendant of (licensed house) *or* medical practitioner visiting the said patient.

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

FORM 10.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I hereby give you notice that , a private [*or* pauper] patient received into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* licensed house *or* house] on the day of was, on the day of , removed to relieved [*or* not improved] by the authority of .

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy [*or as the case may be*].

FORM 11.

NOTICE OF DISCHARGE.

I hereby give you notice that , a private [*or* pauper] patient received into this asylum [*or* licensed house *or* house] on the day of , was discharged therefrom recovered [*or* relieved *or* not improved] on the day of by the authority of .

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy [*or as the case may be*].

Appendix (L.)

FORM 12.

NOTICE OF ESCAPE.

I hereby give you notice that , private [*or* pauper] patient received into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* licensed house *or* house] on the day of , escaped therefrom on the day of .

The state of mind of the patient at the time of his escape was [*state it*].

The circumstances attending the escape were as follows [*state them*].

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy [*or as the case may be*].

FORM 13.

NOTICE OF RECAPTURE.

I hereby give you notice that , a private [*or* pauper] patient who was received into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* licensed house *or* house] on the day of , and escaped therefrom on the day of , was on the day of recaptured under the following circumstances [*state them*].

The patient has been again received into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* licensed house *or* house] under [*or* without] a fresh reception order and certificates.

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy [*or as the case may be*].

Appendix (L.)

FORM 14.

NOTICE OF DEATH.

I hereby give you notice that , a private [*or* pauper] patient received into this asylum [*or* hospital *or* licensed house *or* house] on the day of , died therein on the day of .

And I certify that was present at the death of the said , and that the apparent cause of his death [ascertained by post-mortem examination *if so*] was .

(signed)

Clerk of the asylum, *or* manager of the lunatic hospital known as , situate at , *or* of the licensed house known as , situate at , *or* the person having charge of the said lunatic as a single patient.

Dated the day of .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy [*or as the case may be*].

FORM 15.

NAMES of all [male] *or* [female], *as the case may be*, pauper lunatics in the asylum at for the county [*or* borough, *&c.*, *as the case may be*,] of on the 1st day of January or July 18 .

Names of those chargeable to a Union.	Name of Union to which chargeable.	Date of Admission.	Names of those chargeable exclusively to County or Borough Fund.	Date of Admission.	Names of those chargeable to Visitors of other Asylums.	Date of Admission.	Criminal Patients.	Date of Admission.

This is a correct return.

Dated (signed) Clerk of the Asylum.

Appendix (L.)

FORM 16.

NAMES of all private lunatics in the asylum at for the county [*or* borough, *&c., as the case may be.*] of on the day of 18 .

Name.	Date of Admission.

This is a correct list.

(signed)

Clerk of the Asylum.

FORM 17.

County of
Union [*or* Parish] of
District of

QUARTERLY LIST of LUNATIC PAUPERS within the district of the union of [*or* the parish of], in the county or borough of , not in any asylum, hospital, or licensed house.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Mental Disorder.	Duration of present attack of Insanity, and if Idiotic, whether or not from Birth.	Resident in Workhouse.	Non-Resident in Workhouse, where and with whom Resident.	Date of Visit.	In what state as to Bodily and Mental Condition, Accommodation, and general Care and Management.	If ever mechanically Restrained, why, and by what means, and how often.

I declare that I have personally examined the several persons whose names are specified in the above list on the day set opposite their names: and I certify, first, with respect to those appearing by the above list to be in the workhouse, that the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for their reception, and that they are all [*or*, all except] proper patients to be kept in the workhouse; and, secondly, with respect to those appearing by the above list to be resident elsewhere than in the workhouse, that they are all [*or*, all except] properly taken care of, and may properly remain out of an asylum.

I declare

I declare that the persons in the above list are, to the best of my knowledge, the only pauper lunatics in the district of the union of [*or* in the parish of] who are not in an asylum, hospital, or licensed house.

(signed) *A.B.*
Medical officer of the district of the union [*or* parish] of .

Dated the day of .

FORM 18.

County of
Union [*or* Parish] of
District of

I DECLARE that to the best of my belief there has not, during the quarter ending the day of 189 , been any pauper lunatic residing in the district of the union of [or in the parish of] who is not in an asylum, hospital, or licensed house.

(signed)
Medical Officer.

Dated this day of 18 .

FORM 19.

FORM of ANNUAL RETURN.

A TRUE LIST of all LUNATICS chargeable on the 1st January 18 to the Union [or Parish of] in the County [*or* Counties] of , specifying the Names, Sex, and Age of each, and where detained or residing.

Name.	Age.	Sex.	Where maintained.						Weekly Cost of Maintenance and Clothing.	Observations.
			In any and what County or Borough Asylum, including Patients out on Trial, but excluding those Boarded out.	Boarded out with Relatives or Friends under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 57.	In any and what Hospital or Licensed House, including Patients out on Trial.	In the Workhouse.	In Lodgings, or Boarded out, and where, and with whom, by Name.	Residing with Relatives, and where, and with whom, by Name.		

Signed by me this day of 18 .
A.B.
Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the said Union.

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

REGULATION by the Commissioners in Lunacy as to Instruments and Appliances for the Mechanical Bodily Restraint of Lunatics.

Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 40.

By Sub-section 6 of Section 40, of the Lunacy Act, 1890, it is enacted as follows :—

> "In the application of this section, mechanical means shall be such instruments and appliances as the Commissioners may, by regulations to be made from time to time determine."

The intention and object of the above section obviously is to discourage the employment of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane, except in cases of manifest and urgent necessity: an object which the Lunacy Commission has always endeavoured to promote. It is with great reluctance, therefore, that the Commissioners approach the performance of the duty imposed on them by the Legislature, of determining the instruments and appliances of restraint, and their discharge of the duty must not be construed as implying any greater countenance by them of this mode of treatment than they have hitherto given to it.

They recognise, however, as the section referred to recognises, that cases will occur in which it is necessary for the safety of the patient or of others, or is beneficial to the patient, that mechanical restraint should be applied; but they hold that the application of it should be restricted within the narrowest limits possible, that the restraint should be applied by means the most humane that can be contrived, should not be long continued without intermission, and should be dispensed with immediately it has effected the purpose for which it is employed.

In pursuance of Sub-section 6 of Section 40, of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Commissioners in Lunacy by this regulation under their seal do hereby determine that in the application of that section "mechanical means" of bodily restraint shall be and include all instruments and appliances whereby the movements of the body or of any of the limbs of a lunatic are restrained or impeded.

The Commissioners direct that at each visit of Commissioners or a Commissioner to an asylum, hospital, or licensed house, or to a single patient, all instruments and mechanical appliances which may have been employed in the application of bodily restraint to a lunatic since the last preceding visit of Commissioners or a Commissioner, be produced to the Visiting Commissioners or Commissioner by the superintendent, resident medical officer, or resident licensee, or the person having charge of the single patient.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson*,
Secretary.

19, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.,
the 9th day of April 1890.

Appendix (N.)

(Circular.)

LUNACY ACT, 1890. (53 Vict. c. 5.)

The alterations introduced into the Law of Lunacy by the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, passed in the Session of 1889, were so many and important that it appeared to the Commissioners in Lunacy to be desirable that the chief of these alterations should be brought directly to the notice of the superintendents and managers of Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, and they determined, therefore, to issue a circular upon the subject.

The provisions of the above-mentioned Act, however, and all other subsisting enactments on the subject of Lunacy, have now been brought together and consolidated into one Act, the Lunacy Act, 1890, which comes into operation on the 1st May next, and it is to this Act that reference will here be made. All persons concerned with the charge of lunatics are, however, advised to make themselves acquainted fully and texually with the provisions of the new Act, which are numerous and complicated, but most necessary to be studied.

The changes introduced may most conveniently be noticed under separate heads.

The Admission of Patients.

1. Private Patients.

On and after 1st May 1890, a private patient cannot, as a general rule, be received (except by transfer) into an institution for lunatics without a "reception order" made by a "judicial authority." Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 4.

The exceptions are: (1.) A case of urgency, when a patient may be received on an urgency order"; (2.) the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition, who may be received upon the order of the committee of the person, with an office copy of the order appointing such committee, or if no committee has been appointed, upon the order of a Master in Lunacy. Sec. 11. Sec. 12.

"Institutions for lunatics" means an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House.

"Judicial authority" means a county court judge, stipendiary, or Metropolitan Police, magistrate, or justice of the peace, appointed in the manner prescribed by the Act to exercise the power of making reception orders for private patients. Sec. 9.

Reception Orders.

The reception order is obtained upon petition presented, if possible, by the husband or wife or a relative of the patient, with two medical certificates, one of which shall, whenever practicable, be given by the usual medical attendant of the patient. The certificates must be on separate sheets of paper. Sec. 4, 5. Sec. 31. Sec. 4 (2).

Forms of the petition, order, statement, medical certificates, and other necessary documents are given in the schedule to the Act, and should be strictly followed. A reception order, appearing on the face of it to be in conformity with the Act, is sufficient authority for the admission of the patient without further evidence of the signature, or of the jurisdiction, of the person making the order. The person receiving the patient must, however, see that all the requirements respecting reception orders and certificates, as specified in Sections 28 to 33, both inclusive, appear, on the face of the documents, to have been complied with. Sec. 35.

Appendix (N.)

Urgency Orders.

Sec. 11. An "urgency order" should, when possible, be made by the husband or wife or a relative of the patient. If not, the connection of the person signing it with the patient must be stated. The form of it is given in the Schedule to the Act (Form 9). It must be supported by *one* medical certificate, which may be signed before or after the order, and the certifying

Sec. 29 (3). medical practitioner must have examined the patient not more than two clear days before his reception. An urgency order remains in force for seven days from its date, or, if a petition for a reception order is pending, until the petition is finally disposed of.

Lunatic not under proper Care and Control.

Sec. 13. The reception order for admission into an Asylum of a lunatic who is "not a pauper, and is not wandering at large," but who "is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated or neglected," must in future be made by a justice who is a "judicial authority."

Sec. 8. A private patient who has not been seen by the judicial authority prior to his making the reception order will be entitled to be taken before, or visited by, a different judicial authority, unless the medical officer of the institution, within 24 hours after reception, signs, and sends to the Commissioners, a certificate that the exercise of such right would be prejudicial to the patient.

If such certificate is not given, the patient is, within 24 hours after reception, to have notice in writing of the above right, and his desire in regard to it is to be ascertained. If he desires to exercise the right, the manager will procure him to sign a notice to that effect, and must forthwith send such notice by post in a prepaid registered letter to a "judicial authority," or to the clerk of the petty sessional division or borough where the patient is. The latter course will, no doubt, be usually adopted.

2. Pauper Patients.

Sec. 18. The principal changes made with regard to the reception orders for pauper patients, to be termed in future "summary reception orders," are, the requirement that the order shall contain a statement that the justice making it is satisfied that the patient is a pauper in receipt of relief, or is in such circumstances as to require relief for his proper care and maintenance: and that an order can no longer be made by an officiating clergyman and relieving officer or overseer.

Amendment of Reception Orders and Medical Certificates.

Sec. 34 (1). A defective order or certificate may within 14 days after the reception of the patient be amended by the person who signed it. But the amendment must be sanctioned by the Commissioners, or one of them, and in the case of a private patient must have the consent of the judicial authority who made the order.

Sec. 34 (2). The Commissioners may require a certificate to be amended, and if not within 14 days amended to their satisfaction, may discharge the patient.

Duration of Reception Orders.

Sec. 38 (1). As well in the case of pauper as of private patients, reception orders are made terminable by the Act, "Reception order" means an order or authority, made or given before or after the commencement of the Act, for the reception of a lunatic.

Every reception order dated after, or within three months before the commencement of the Act, *i.e.*, 1st May 1890, will expire at the end of a year from its date: and every order dated three months or more before 1st May 1890, will expire on 30th April 1891, unless, in each case, it is continued by a special report and certificate by the manager of the institution

in

in which the patient is detained. Orders dated on 1st February 1890 will fall into the latter category. Appendix (N.)

The special report is to be on the mental and bodily condition of the patient, and the certificate to the effect that he is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment. They are to be sent to the Commissioners not more than a month, or less than seven days, before the date on which the order would expire.

The report and certificate will (unless objected to by the Commissioners) keep the reception order in force for another year; and after such year it may, by a similar process, be thereafter continued in force for two years, then for three years, and then for successive periods of five years, so long as the patient is detained.

The special reports and certificates may include and refer to more than one patient. The Commissioners, consulting the convenience of managers, have determined that, with respect to patients whose reception orders were dated on or prior to 1st February 1890, all those detained in each institution shall be included in one list or schedule, a form for which is given in the Appendix hereto; but that as regards patients whose reception orders are dated subsequently to 1st February 1890, a separate document containing the report and the certificate must be signed and sent for each patient. A form for this is also given in the Appendix. Sec. 38 (8).

If, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the special report does not justify the certificate, and they are not by further inquiry satisfied, they may discharge the patient. Sec. 38 (6).

The detention of a patient after the order for his reception has expired is made a misdemeanor.

The foregoing provisions of the Act on this subject do not apply to lunatics so found by inquisition. Sec. 38 (10).

Care and Treatment—Report at End of Month.

In addition to the medical statement now sent to the Commissioners after the admission of a patient, a report of his mental and bodily condition must, in the case of a private patient, be sent to them at the expiration of one month after his reception. The report must be made and signed by the medical officer of the institution, and be in the Form 9 in the schedule to the rules made by the Commissioners. The action to be taken upon the report is fully detailed in Section 39. Sec. 39.

Mechanical Restraint.

Mechanical means of bodily restraint of a lunatic must in future only be used "for purposes of surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic from injuring himself or others." Sec. 40.

In every case where such restraint is applied a medical certificate shall, as soon as it can be obtained, be signed by the medical officer, describing the means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded.

A record of all cases of the use of restraint is to be kept, and a copy of the records and certificates sent to the Commissioners at the end of every quarter. The records are to be kept in the form of the "register of mechanical restraint," given as Form 4 in the schedule to the rules.

Accompanying this circular is a copy of the "Regulations" made by the Commissioners as to "instruments and appliances" of restraint.

Acting in contravention of Section 40 is a misdemeanor.

Correspondence.

Letters written by patients and addressed to the public functionaries and other persons mentioned in Section 41, must be forwarded, unopened, by the manager of the institution, who may also at his discretion forward to its address any other letter written by a private patient. Sec. 41.

Letters not forwarded need not, in future, be laid before visiting Commissioners or visitors.

Appendix (N.)

Examination of Patient.

Sec. 49. The Commissioners may authorise the examination of a patient in an institution for lunatics by two medical practitioners, and, as a result of such examination, may order the discharge of the patient. The exercise of the powers conferred by this section is, however, altogether in the discretion of the Commissioners.

Absence on Trial or for Health and Transfer.

Sec. 55. The consent of *one* Commissioner instead of *two*, as heretofore, will in future be sufficient for authorising the absence of a patient from a hospital or licensed house on trial or for health. Also for the transfer of a patient from one institution to another institution, or to single care.

Sec. 55 (7). The medical officer of a hospital or licensed house may, of his own authority, permit a patient to be absent for not more than 48 hours.

Rule 19 (2). The applications to the Commissioners for leave of absence must be accompanied by a recommendation from the medical officer; and the application for consent to a transfer must be accompanied by a report by the medical officer as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient, and his fitness for transfer.

Boarding out of Pauper Patients.

Sec. 59. A pauper patient in an Asylum may be delivered into the custody of a relative or friend upon certain conditions specified in Section 57; and the authority liable for its maintenance is to pay to the person taking charge such an allowance, not exceeding the cost of the patient in the Asylum, as the authority, on the recommendation of the Committee of the Asylum, may decide. For every lunatic so boarded out the guardians will continue

Sec. 63. entitled to the 4 *s.* a week subvention, and the patient may by order of

Sec. 202. two members of the Committee be at any time brought back to the Asylum. While boarded out he is to be visited quarterly by the medical officer of the union or district in which he resides, who, after each visit, must report to the Committee of the Asylum.

A patient so boarded out must necessarily be continued on the register of patients of the Asylum, and not treated as discharged.

Discharge.

Sec. 75. Two Commissioners, one legal, the other medical, will, in future, be empowered to discharge, after *one* visit, a patient detained in a hospital

Sec. 76. or licensed house. They must forthwith serve an order of discharge, if made, upon the manager of the institution in which the patient is detained.

Sec. 83 (2). The notice of the recovery of a patient to be given by the manager of a hospital or licensed house must in future state that unless the patient is removed within seven days he will be discharged; and, if not so removed, he must be discharged accordingly.

Escape.

Ss. 86, 87, 88, 89. Sections 86 to 89 contain provisions for the re-capture of patients escaping from one part of the United Kingdom to another part.

Visiting Committees of Asylums.

Sec. 169. Section 169 re-enacts the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, which effected the changes in the constitution of Visiting Committees of Asylums which became necessary by the transfer of the powers of justices to the County Councils, the corresponding sections of the Local Government Act being repealed.

No

Restrictions on Licenses.

No new license can be granted to any person for a house for the reception of lunatics, except in substitution for another house relinquished. The number of patients allowed by the license for such substituted house cannot be increased, nor can any increase be allowed for a house already licensed. Sec. 207.

Joint proprietors may be allowed to separate, and each to have a licensed house, the aggregate number of patients not exceeding the number allowed in the house carried on jointly.

Licenses of existing establishments may be renewed.

Boarders in Licensed Houses.

The manager of a licensed house may, with such previous consent as is mentioned in section 229, receive and lodge as a boarder for a specified time, with power of extension, "any person who is desirous of voluntarily submitting to treatment," or any relative or friend of a patient. Sec. 229.

Patients and boarders together are not to exceed the number for which the house is licensed. Boarders are to be produced to Commissioners and Visitors at their visits.

A boarder may leave on 24 hours' notice; and his detention after the 24 hours have expired will subject the manager to a penalty of 10 *l.* for every day or part of a day of such detention.

A register of voluntary boarders must be kept in every hospital and licensed house, in the Form 5 in the schedule to the Rules, and produced to Visiting Commissioners and Visitors. Rules 1 and 5.

Hospitals.

The Act (sections 230 to 237, both inclusive) contains new provisions respecting hospitals, but they are applicable chiefly to hospitals to be established, and not to those already existing. Some, however, apply to the latter, and are important. Ss. 230–237.

The accounts of hospitals must in future be audited and printed, and the Commissioners may, if they think fit, prescribe the form in which the accounts must be kept.

Superannuation allowances may be granted to officers and servants of hospitals, and certain persons are disqualified from serving on the managing committee. Section 237 enables the Commissioners to take steps to enforce the proper carrying out of the regulations of a hospital.

No new contract for the reception of pauper patients can be entered into with a hospital, but any existing contract may be renewed. Sec. 269 (2), (8).

Asylums.

Committees of asylums may, with the consent of the local authorities for which the asylums are provided, and with the approval of a Secretary of State, establish departments for private patients, by means of additions to the asylum, either as detached buildings or otherwise; and private patients may be received upon such terms as to payment and accommodation as the committee think fit. Sec. 255.

Profit resulting from the reception of private patients may be applied to a building and repair fund, and any surplus is to be carried to the credit of the county or borough fund.

A local authority may provide asylum accommodation for pauper and private patients together or in separate asylums, and also separate asylums for idiots or patients suffering from any particular class of mental disorder. Sec. 263.

Lands and buildings used for the purposes of an asylum will henceforth be rateable as other lands and buildings in the same parish, township, or district. Sec. 265.

Lands or buildings becoming unsuitable, or not required for the purposes of an asylum, may, with the consent of a Secretary of State, be appro-

Appendix (N.)

priated by the local authority for any purposes for which the local authority is empowered to acquire land.

Sec. 269 (4). Where a contract for the reception of pauper patients has, whether before or after the passing of the Act, been made on behalf of a borough with the committee of an asylum, and the contract is determinable by the parties, or either of them, it cannot be determined without the consent of a Secretary of State.

Sec. 282. In computing the pension of an officer of an asylum, if he has served in more than one asylum belonging to the same local authority, the whole of his service in the several asylums belonging to that authority shall be reckoned as if all the asylums had been one asylum.

Sec. 240. The council of every administrative county and county borough respectively constituted under the Local Government Act, 1888, and the council of each of the boroughs mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to the Lunacy Act, 1890, is a "local authority" for the purposes of that Act.

Rules.

Sec. 338. Power is given by Section 338 to the Commissioners, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, to make rules prescribing the books to be kept in institutions for lunatics, and the entries to be made therein, and as to various other matters.

The Commissioners have, under this power, issued Rules, a copy of which accompanies this circular. They include many subjects which were before dealt with by statute, and come into operation on the 1st day of May next. Having the force of an Act of Parliament, they must be carefully observed, and the forms given in the schedule to them must be strictly followed.

Size of Paper to be used for Documents.

It will greatly facilitate the work of the Commissioner's Office if paper of an uniform size be used for all returns and other documents sent to it.

The most convenient size is ordinary foolscap, and it is requested that paper of this size may be used for all copies of petitions, reception orders and certificates, returns of all kinds, and other documents forwarded to the Commissioners, who further request that all formal documents may, as far as possible, have printed at the head of the first page the name of the institution to which they relate.

By order of the Commissioners in Lunacy,

G. Harold Urmson,
Secretary

19, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.,
16 April 1890.

APPENDIX

(To contain the accompanying forms).

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 38.

No. .

Name of Patient .

Date of Admission day of 189 .

SPECIAL REPORT AND CERTIFICATE.

Asylum [*or* Hospital, *or* Licensed House].

I have this day seen and examined the above-named patient, admitted into this Asylum, [*or* Hospital, *or* House], under Reception Order, dated the day of 189 , [and which Order was continued by Special Report and Certificate dated the day of 189], and I beg to report that with regard to mental condition, he [*or* she] is

and with regard to bodily condition, he [*or* she] is

and I hereby certify that he [*or* she] is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment.

Medical Superintendent [*or* Medical Officer]

Dated 189 .

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

THE LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 38.

_____ Lunatic Asylum [*or* Hospital *or* Licensed House.]

SPECIAL REPORTS and CERTIFICATES as to Patients admitted under Orders dated Three Months or more prior to 1st May 1890.

Note.– Male and Female Patients must be returned in *separate Lists*. The Names must be in Alphabetical Order of the Initial Letters, and those of each Initial in order of Date of Admission.

Date of Admission.	Dates of Reception Orders.	Dates of last Continuing Reports and Certificates.	Names of Patients.	Report as to Mental Condition.	Report as to Bodily Condition.

I certify that all the Patients named on this sheet are still of unsound mind, and proper persons to be detained under care and treatment.

Dated 189 .

Medical Superintendent (*or* Medical Officer).

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

APPENDIX (O.)

LUNACY ACT, 1890 (53 VICT. c. 5).

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW AS TO SINGLE PATIENTS.

THE reception and detention for payment of one "lunatic" (which term includes an idiot and person of unsound mind) in a private house *not licensed* for the reception of lunatics, is permitted by law on the following conditions :—

1. That a "reception order" has been obtained. This is made by a "judicial authority" upon a petition, signed and presented (when possible) by the husband or wife or a relative of the patient, and who must not be a minor, and must have seen the patient within 14 days before the presentation of the petition, which must be accompanied by two certificates of insanity, on separate sheets of paper, each signed by a registered medical practitioner. These certifying medical men must be absolutely independent of and unconnected with each other, and with the person taking charge of the patient. One of them should, if possible, be the usual medical attendant of the patient.

Above Act, ss. 4, 5.

Ib., 30-32.

2. The original petition, reception order, and certificates must be delivered, with the patient, to the person receiving the latter. They must be so kept by such person as to be accessible to a Commissioner in Lunacy visiting the patient. The patient must be received before the expiration of seven clear days from the date of the order, or the order will be void.

Act, s. 35 (2).

Act, s. 36.

N.B.—Where a patient already detained under a proper reception order is, with the consent of a Commissioner, transferred to new care, a *fresh* order and *fresh* certificates are *not* required by the person taking charge on such transfer.

3. The transmission to the Commissioners in Lunacy, at their office, 19, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., within one clear day after reception of notice of the reception of the patient, together with copies of the petition, reception order, and certificates, or, in the case of a patient transferred from other care, copies of the transfer order and the Commissioner's consent thereto.

Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 58.

If the reception order has been made without the patient having been seen by the authority who made it, then, unless the medical attendant, within 24 hours after reception, signs and sends to the Commissioners a certificate (in Form 1 in the Appendix hereto) that the exercise of the right would be prejudicial to the patient, the latter is to have notice, *in writing*, in the Form 2 in the Appendix, of his right to be taken before or visited by a judicial authority ; and if he signifies in writing (in Form 3 in the Appendix) his desire to exercise this right, this document is to be sent to a judicial authority, or to the clerk of the petty sessional division or borough where the lunatic is.

Ib., s. 8.

Note.—"Judicial authority" means a county court judge, a stipendiary or metropolitan police magistrate, and a justice of the peace specially appointed by quarter sessions to make reception orders.

4. The visitation of the patient at short stated intervals by a registered medical practitioner, *who did not sign either of the certificates*, and who derives no profit, and who has not a partner, father, son, or brother who derives profit from the charge of the patient. He is called "the medical attendant." A medical attendant must be appointed, although the person having

Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 44 (1).

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having charge of the patient is himself a medical man. He must be appointed (by the person taking charge) immediately on the reception of the patient.

Lunacy Act, 1890, ss. 198–200.

5. The visitation of the patient at any reasonable time or times by one or more of the Commissioners.

EXCEPTIONS.

These conditions do not apply to the case of a lunatic so found by inquisition, nor where no payment is made for the charge of the patient.

Ib. s. 11.

In urgent cases a patient may be received upon an "Urgency Order," which must be signed by a person entitled to present a petition for an ordinary reception order, and and must be accompanied by *one* medical certificate, but this course will not often be followed, and is not desirable in the case of a single patient. The urgency order is only valid for seven days, or until the final disposal of a petition, if one pending.

OF THE RECEPTION ORDER AND CERTIFICATES, &c.

Lunacy Act, 1890, Second Schedule.

The forms are prescribed by Act of Parliament, and must be strictly adhered to.

On receipt of an application containing the names and addresses of the intended single patient, of the person who is to take charge, and of the person who is to sign the petition for the reception order, the Commissmissioners will give a set of blank forms, if required.

OF MEDICAL VISITATION.

Rule 8 (5).

1. After the second and before the end of the seventh day after the day of reception, the medical attendant must send to the Commissioners,

Ib., Form 8.

on a prescribed form, a "statement" of the mental and bodily condition of the patient. He must also, at the expiration of one month after reception, send to them a report as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient in the Form 4 in the Appendix.

Lunacy Act, 1890. s. 44.

2. The patient must be visited by the medical attendant at least once in every two weeks, unless less frequent visits are permitted by the Commissioners.

Rule 14.

3. The medical attendant must, as soon as possible after the reception of the patient, enter on blank pages at the beginning of a book called

Form 9 in Appendix.

"the Medical Journal," to be kept at the house in which the patient is received, and always accessible to a Commissioner visiting the patient, and in the subjoined form, a sketch of the previous history of the case, and full particulars of the mental and bodily condition of the patient on reception. He must also, at each visit, enter in that book the date of the visit, and the particulars of the condition and circumstances of the patient as required by the headings of the columns of the book, and must sign every such entry.

Rule 14 (3).

N.B.—When the patient is in the charge of a medical man, and the visits of the medical attendant are permitted to be less frequent than one in two weeks, such medical man must himself, once at least in every two weeks, make and sign an entry of the like character in the Medical Journal.

Rule 15.

4. The medical attendant of the patient, or if the patient is in the charge of a medical man, such medical man must on the 10th January or within seven days from that date, in every year, report in writing to the Commissioners the state of health, bodily and mental, of the patient, and such other circumstances as he may deem necessary to communicate. Each annual report should give the required particulars fully, although no change may have occurred since the last previous report.

5. A book, called "The Register of Mechanical Restraint," must be kept in the Form 8 in the Appendix, and in it must be entered the date and other particulars, and certificate, indicated in such form; and the entry must be made, and the certificate signed by the medical attendant. The means of mechanical restraint are pointed out in the regulation on the subject issued by the Commissioners. Appendix (O.) Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 40.

The person having charge of the patient must, at the end of each quarter, send to the Commissioners copies of all entries (if any) made during that quarter in this register.

Any instances of treatment of the patient by seclusion must be recorded in the Medical Journal.

Seclusion is defined by the Board as "compulsory isolation in the day-time," as by locking up the patient in a room alone.

In the event of the escape of a single patient, the person to whom the reception order is addressed has authority by himself, his assistants, or servants, to retake him in England or Wales at any time within fourteen days after such escape, and to detain him as before, without fresh order or certificates. Escape. Lunacy Act, 1899, ss. 85, 86, 89.

If the patient escapes to Scotland or Ireland he can only be retaken by the process pointed out by ss. 86–89 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, as to which immediate application should be made to the Commissioners.

When the person in charge of a single patient proposes to change his residence, and to remove the patient with him, seven clear days' notice of proposed change, with the exact address and designation of the new residence, must be sent to the Commissioners and to the person who signed the reception order. Changes of residence. Lunacy Act, 1890. s. 56.

If it should be desired to take or send the patient away temporarily for the benefit of his health (as, for instance, to the sea-side), the consent in writing of a Commissioner must first be obtained upon application to the office; the written consent of the person who signed the petition for the reception order must accompany the application, as well as a statement by the medical attendant showing the fitness of the patient for such removal.* Removals for health, *Ib.*, s. 55.

If it is proposed to remove the patient permanently to the care or charge of another person, the consent to an order of transfer should previously be obtained from the Commissioners, otherwise a fresh reception order will be necessary. Upon such removal true copies of the documents authorising the original reception of the patient must be given by the person relinquishing the charge to the person receiving the patient. Transfers, *Ib.* s. 58.

Caution.

If removed temporarily without the written consent of a Commissioner previously obtained, the patient will become discharged *by operation of law, and for his continued detention a* fresh reception order *will be absolutely necessary. This will also be the case if the patient is removed temporarily, after consent obtained, to any place other than that named in such consent; and, further, if he be not brought back before the expiration of the period for which the consent has been granted.*

Duration of Order of Reception.

The reception order expires at the end of one year from its date, unless a special report of the medical attendant as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient, with a certificate signed by him that the patient is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, is sent to the Commissioners not more than one month, or less than seven days before the end of such year. The special report and certificate (which must be in Form 5 in Appendix) if not objected to by the Commissioners, will keep the reception order in force for another year, after which it may, by a similar process, be kept in force for *two* years, and after such two years, for Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 38.

* The consent can only be given for some specified place or places, and for a definite time; but on fresh application the place may be altered, or the time extended.

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for *three* years, and after such period of three years, for successive periods of *five* years, so long as the patient is detained. These special reports and certificates must be in the subjoined forms.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 59.

Upon the death of a person having charge of a single patient, the charge of the patient may, by order of the Commissioners, be transferred to another person without fresh reception order. The Commissioners should be at once communicated with in such a case.

Ib.

The Commissioners may at any time direct the removal of a single patient from the person in whose charge he is to the charge of another person, or to an institution for lunatics.

Recovery of Patient.

Ib., s. 83.

If the single patient recovers, the person having charge must forthwith send notice thereof to the person who placed the patient in charge, or by whom the last payment on account of the patient was made, and state that if not removed within seven days, the patient will be (as in fact he must be) discharged.

Death of Patient.

Rule 24.

Notice of the death of the patient, in the Form 7 in the Appendix, must be sent within 48 hours of the death :

(*a.*) To the Commissioners.

(*b.*) To the relation, or one of the relations, named in the statement accompanying the reception order.

(*c.*) To the registrar of deaths for the district.

(*d.*) To the person on whose petition the reception order was made or who made the last payment for the patient.

The medical person who attended the patient in the illness which terminated in death must prepare and sign a statement setting forth :

(*a.*) The name, age, and sex of the patient.

(*b.*) Whether married, single, or widowed.

(*c.*) Profession or occupation.

(*d.*) Place of abode immediately before being placed under care, if known.

(*e.*) The time and cause of, and circumstances attending the death.

(*f*) The duration of the disease of which the patient died.

(*g.*) The name or names of any person or persons present at the death.

This statement must be copied into the medical journal by the person having charge of the patient, who must also, within 48 hours of the death, send the statement itself to the coroner of the district.

Immediate notice must be forwarded to the office of the Commissioners in case of the discharge, removal, escape, and recapture of a patient.

Letters.

Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 41.

Every letter written by a single patient, and addressed to the Lord Chancellor, any Judge in Lunacy, a Secretary of State, or to the Commissioners or a Commissioner, or to the person on whose petition the reception order was made, must be forwarded unopened. Any other letter written by the patient may be forwarded to its address or detained, in the discretion of the person having charge of the patient.

The

PENALTIES.

The following acts or defaults are declared by the Lunacy Acts to be misdemeanors punishable by fine, imprisonment, or both :— Lunacy Act, 1890, ss. 315, *et. seq.*

1. The reception into an unlicensed house, or the taking the care or charge of any person therein as a lunatic, without having the order and certificates and other documents prescribed by law (except in the case of a person not paid for the charge, or a committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor).

2. The neglect to transmit copies of the petition, reception order, and certificates, and the statement of condition, to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

3. Failure in causing the patient to be visited by a medical man, as directed by the Commissioners.

4. The making of an untrue entry in the medical journal by the medical man keeping the same.

5. Neglect to send notice of removal, discharge, or death to the Commissioners, or statement of cause of death, &c., to the coroner.

6. Neglect or ill-treatment of the patient.

7. Carnal abuse of female patient, or attempt at such.

8. Neglecting to record the use of mechanical restraint.

The neglect to send notice to the Commissioners of escape and retaking, and the failure to comply with regulations as to entries in medical visitation book is punishable by a penalty of 10 *l.* a day during the continuance of such neglect or failure.

Two or more lunatics cannot be kept in an unlicensed house.

Such of the foregoing provisions as relate to matters other than the authority for receiving a single patient, and the action following immediately on reception, are applicable as well to the cases of single patients received before 1st May 1890, when the Lunacy Act, 1890, came into operation, as to patients received after that date.

By order of the Commissioners in Lunacy,

19 April 1890. (signed) *G. Harold Urmson*, Secretary.

APPENDIX.

1. *Certificate as to Personal Interview after Reception.*

I certify that it would be prejudicial to to be taken before or visited by a justice, a judge of county courts, or magistrate.

(signed) Medical attendant of the said

Dated this day of 189 .

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2. *Notice of Right to Personal Interview.*

Take notice that you have the right, if you desire it, to be taken before or visited by a justice, judge of county courts, or magistrate. If you desire to exercise such right, you must give me notice thereof by signing the enclosed form on or before the day of

(signed)

Dated this day of

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3. *Notice of Desire to have a Personal Interview.*

day of 189 .

To

I desire to be taken before or visited by a justice, judge, or magistrate having jurisdiction in the district within which I am detained.

(signed)

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4. *Report at end of a Month after Reception.*

I have this day seen and examined
received in the house of as a single private patient, on the
day of 189 , and report that with respect to
mental condition he is
and that with respect to bodily condition he is
[*or* she].

Dated this day of 189 .

(signed)
Medical attendant of the said

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

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5. *Special Report and Certificate of continued Insanity.*

I have this day seen and examined ,
received as a single private patient in the house of
at , on the day of 189 ,
and report that with respect to mental condition he is
[*or* she].

and that with respect to bodily condition he is

And I hereby certify that he is still of unsound mind, and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment.

Dated this day of 189 .

(signed)
Medical attendant of the said

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

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6. *Notice of Discharge.*

I hereby give you notice that a single private patient,
received into this house on the day of 18 ,
was discharged therefrom recovered [*or* relieved, *or* not improved] on the
day of 189 , by authority of

Dated this day of 189 .

(signed)
The person having charge
of the said
(*Address*)

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

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7. *Notice of Death.*

I hereby give you notice that a single private patient, received into this house on the day of 18 , died therein on the day of 18 .

And I certify that was presnt at the death of the said and that the apparent cause of his [*or* her] death [ascertained by post-mortem examamination, *if so*] was .

Dated this day of 189 .

(signed)
The person having charge of the said .

(*Address*)

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

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8. *Register of Mechanical Restraint.*

REGISTER OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINT applied to a single private patient, residing with .

Date.	Means of Restraint Employed.	Duration in Hours.	Certificate of Medical Attendant, stating Grounds upon which the Restraint was Employed.

9. *Medical Journal.*

Date of Visit.	Mental Condition; what Evidence of Insanity? Any and what Change since last Visit.	Bodily Health and Condition.	Seclusion (if any) since last Visit. When, and how Long, and for what Reasons.	Visits of Friends; Date of Visit; Name of Friend.	State of House and Furniture; Bed and Bedding; Supply and Condition of Wearing Apparel.	Dietary, if proper? If not, state why not.	Employment, Exercise, and Amusements.

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The Lunacy Act.—53 Vict. c. 5.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.
23 April 1890.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to draw the attention of the guardians to the Lunacy Act, 1890, which received the Royal Assent on the 29th ultimo, and which comes into operation on the 1st May next.

The Act consolidates the law respecting lunatics, and repeals most of the previous enactments on the subject. Twenty-seven statutes are thus wholly or partially repealed and re-enacted ; and on referring to the fifth schedule to the Act it will be seen that the repeal practically extends to all the enactments relating to pauper lunatics, and to the powers and duties of boards of guardians and their officers in relation to them. The substituted provisions are contained in various parts of the new Act ; but attention may be especially directed to Sections 13 to 22, which deal with summary reception orders ; to Sections 24 to 26, which relate to lunatics in workhouses ; to Sections 55 to 82, which provide for the absence from Asylums of lunatics on trial or for health, the boarding-out of lunatics, and their removal and discharge, and to Part X. of the Act, which has reference to the expenses of pauper lunatics.

The measure embodies the provisions of an Act passed last year, called the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 41), by which important alterations were made in the law relating to pauper lunatics. These alterations have not yet taken effect, as the Act was not for the most part to come into operation until the 1st May next. As it has now been superseded by the Act of the present Session, the provisions of the latter Act, which correspond with those of the Act of 1889, must, for practical purposes, be regarded as new ; and the Board think it desirable to refer to them in detail, so far as they affect those lunatics with whom boards of guardians and their officers are concerned. Subject to this, the new Act does not substantially alter the law.

Lunatics not under proper care and control, or cruelly treated or neglected.

By Section 68 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, it was enacted that every constable, relieving officer, and overseer of any parish, having knowledge that any person in such parish, not a pauper, and not wandering at large, was deemed to be a lunatic, and was not under proper care and control, or was cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or other person having the care or charge of him, should, within three days after obtaining such knowledge, give information thereof upon oath to a justice.

The justice was thereupon required either himself to visit the alleged lunatic, and to make inquiry into the matter, or to direct and authorise some medical man to do so, and to report to the justice his opinion thereon. If it was thus made to appear to the justice that the allegations in the information were correct, it was lawful for him to require any constable of the parish or place, or any relieving officer or overseer where the person was alleged to be, to bring such person before any two justices of the county or borough, who, having called a medical man to their assistance, could then deal with the case.

The whole of the Act of 1853 is now repealed ; and the provisions which take the place of those above referred to will be found in section 13 of the new Act. Under that section it is necessary that the information should be given to a justice who is a judicial authority under the Act.

Any such justice, to whom the information on oath has been given, may himself visit the alleged lunatic, and must, whether making such visit or not,

not, direct and authorise any two medical practitioners, whom he thinks fit, to visit and examine the alleged lunatic, and to certify their opinion as to his mental state. The justice is to proceed in the same manner, so far as possible, and to have, as to the alleged lunatic, the same powers as if a petition for a reception order had been presented by the person by whom the information with regard to the alleged lunatic has been sworn. (Section 13 (2).) It is unnecessary to describe this procedure in detail. It will be found set forth in Sections 6 and 7 of the Act.

The order or authority made or given for the reception of a lunatic, whether a pauper or not, in an institution for lunatics (*i.e.*, an Asylum, Hospital, or Licensed House) is, in the new Act, termed a reception order." (Section 341.)

In order that a justice may be a judicial authority within the meaning of the Act, it is necessary that he should have been specially appointed by the justices of the county or quarter sessions borough, or by the Lord Chancellor, to exercise within the county or borough the powers conferred by the Act upon the judicial authority. (Section 10.)

It is the duty of the clerk of the peace of the county or borough to publish the names of the justices so appointed in each petty sessional division of the county, and otherwise for the information of all persons concerned

It is desirable that the guardians should obtain from the clerk of the peace of each of the counties or quarter sessions boroughs in which the union is situate, lists of the justices who have been appointed as judicial authorities. If in any borough, not having a separate quarter sessions, which is wholly or partly included in the union, justices have been appointed as judicial authorities, lists of such justices should be obtained from the clerk to the justices.

Orders for reception of Pauper Lunatics in Institutions for Lunatics.

The Act of 1890 does not alter the law generally as regards the steps to be taken to remove a pauper lunatic to an institution for lunatics. But after the commencement of that Act no pauper can be received as a lunatic into any asylum, hospital, or licensed house, under an order under the hands of an officiating clergyman and overseer or relieving officer It may, however, be pointed out that where notice is given to, or an information on oath is laid before, a justice that a pauper resident within the limits of his jurisdiction is deemed to be a lunatic, and a proper person to be sent to an asylum, or that a person, whether a pauper or not, wandering at large within such limits is deemed to be a lunatic, the justice may examine him at his own house or elsewhere, and may proceed in all respects as if the alleged lunatic had been brought before him. (Section 17.)

But a justice cannot now in any case act upon his own knowledge only for the purpose of making a reception order. He cannot proceed except upon the prescribed notice, or where an information has been laid.

A justice is forbidden, after the 1st May next, to sign an order for the reception of any person as a pauper lunatic into an institution for lunatics, or workhouse, unless he is satisfied that the alleged pauper is either in receipt of relief, or in such circumstances as to require relief for his proper care. If it appears by the order that the justice is so satisfied, the lunatic is to be deemed to be a pauper chargeable to the union, county, or borough properly liable for his relief. A person who is visited by a medical officer of the union at the expense of the union is, for the purposes of this enactment, to be deemed to be in receipt of relief. (Section 18.)

Requirements of reception orders and medical certificates.

Some restrictions have been placed on the making of reception orders and the granting of medical certificates. Thus, section 29 of the recent Act provides that a reception order shall not be made unless the medical practitioner who signs the medical certificate, or where two certificates are required, each medical practitioner who signs a certificate, has personally examined

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the alleged lunatic, in such cases as those with which guardians or their officers have to deal, not more than seven clear days before the date of the order. Moveover, where two medical certificates are required, a reception order is not to be made unless each medical practitioner signing a certificate has examined the alleged lunatic separately from the other.

If an order or certificate for the reception of a lunatic is, after such reception, found to be in any respect incorrect or defective, the order or certificate may, within 14 days next after such reception, be amended by the person who signed the same. No amendment, however, is to be allowed unless it receives the sanction of the Commissioners in Lunacy, or of one of them. Every order and certificate so amended will take effect as if the amendment had been contained therein when it was signed. (Section 34.)

Where a reception order has been made, and the execution of the order has been suspended, or a lunatic has been temporarily taken to a workhouse, he may be received in the institution for lunatics named in the order at any time within 14 days after the date of the reception order. (Section 36 (1).)

If the removal of the lunatic has been suspended by reason of a medical certificate that he is not in a fit state for removal, he may be received in the institution for lunatics named in the order within three days after the date of a medical certificate that he is in a fit state to be removed. (Section 36 (2).)

In all other cases a reception order will cease to be of any force unless the lunatic has been received under it before the expiration of seven clear days from its date. (Section 36 (3).)

Lunatics in Workhouses.

Section 24 of the new Act provides that except in the cases mentioned in the Act (viz., those coming within Section 20 or 21) no person is, after the 1st May next, to be allowed to remain in a workhouse as a lunatic unless the medical officer of the workhouse certifies in writing—

(*a.*) That such person is a lunatic, with the grounds for the opinion ; and

(*b.*) That he is a proper person to be allowed to remain in a workhouse as a lunatic ; and

(*c.*) That the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for his proper care and treatment, separate from the inmates of the workhouse not lunatics, unless the medical officer certifies that the lunatic's condition is such that it is not necessary for the convenience of the lunatic or of the other inmates that he should be kept separate.

(Sub-section (1).)

A certificate under this section will be sufficient authority for detaining the lunatic therein named against his will in the workhouse for 14 days from its date. (Sub-section (2).)

No lunatic is to be detained against his will or allowed to remain in a workhouse for more than 14 days from the date of a certificate under this section without an order under the hand of a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the workhouse is situate. Such an order may be made upon the application of a relieving officer of the union to which the workhouse belongs, supported by a medical certificate under the hand of a medical practitioner, not being an officer of the workhouse, and by the certificate under the hand of the medical officer of the workhouse before mentioned. (Sub-sections (3) and (4).)

The guardians are to pay to the medical practitioner who, not being an officer of the workhouse, examines a person for the purpose of a certificate under this section such reasonable remuneration as they think fit. (Sub-section (5).)

No such certificate or order of a justice as is above referred to is required as regards a pauper in a workouse at the date of the commencement of the Act, as to whom a certificate has been signed under Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862. (Sub-section (8).)

If, in the case of a lunatic in a workhouse, the medical officer thereof does

of

not sign a certificate under Section 24 (1) of the new Act, or if, at or before the expiration of 14 days from the date of the certificate, an order is not made under the hand of a justice for the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse, or, if after such an order has been made, the lunatic ceases to be a proper person to be detained in a workhouse, the medical officer of the workhouse is forthwith to give notice in writing to a relieving officer of the union that a pauper in the workhouse is a lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an asylum. The like proceedings must then be taken by the relieving officer and all other persons for the purpose of removing the lunatic to an asylum, and within the same time, as is provided in the case of a pauper deemed to be a lunatic and a proper person to be sent to an asylum. Pending such proceedings the lunatic may be detained in the workhouse. (Sub-section (6).)

Failure on the part of the medical officer of a workhouse to give such notice to a relieving officer will render the medical officer liable, for each day or part of a day during which his default continues, to a penalty not exceeding 10 *l.* ; and if the relieving officer fails to perform his duty under the section he will be liable to a similar penalty. (Section 320.)

The provisions of Section 24 of the new Act take the place of the enactments in Section 45 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, which prohibited the detention in a workhouse of any dangerous lunatic for any longer period than 14 days ; of those in Section 20 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, which provided that no person should be detained in a workhouse being a lunatic or alleged lunatic beyond 14 days, unless in the opinion of the workhouse medical officer the person was a proper person to be kept in a workhouse, nor unless the accommodation in the workhouse was sufficient for his reception ; and of those in Section 22 of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1867, which provided for the detention in workhouses of poor persons suffering from mental disease if the medical officer of the workhouse reported that the person was not in a proper state to leave the workhouse without danger to himself or others. Accordingly these enactments have all been repealed, except that in the case of the last-mentioned section, the repeal does not extend to persons suffering from delirium tremens. Moreover, this section is in no way interfered with so far as it relates to persons suffering from bodily disease of a contagious or infectious character.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the great importance of the proper observance in future of the requirements of Section 24 of the new Act. It may at the same time be noticed that where a lunatic is sent to the workhouse by a justice under Section 21 of the Act (which takes the place of Section 3 of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1885,) in a case where a summary reception order might be made, the justice's order will not authorise the detention of the lunatic in the workhouse for more than 14 days, after which period such detention will not be lawful except in accordance with the provisions of Section 24.

The guardians may make an order for the removal or discharge of any lunatic detained in a workhouse belonging to their union. (Sections 62 and 81.)

Where a pauper lunatic is discharged from an institution for lunatics, and the medical officer of the institution is of opinion that the lunatic has not recovered and is a proper person to be kept in a workhouse as a lunatic, the medical officer is to certify such opinion, and the lunatic may thereupon be received and detained against his will in a workhouse without further order, if the medical officer of the workhouse certifies in writing that the accommodation in the workhouse is sufficient for the lunatic's proper care and treatment, separate from the inmates of the workhouse who are not lunatics, or that the lunatic's condition is such that it is not necessary for the convenience of the lunatic, or of the other inmates, that he should be kept separate. (Section 25.)

Expenses of Lunatics. Powers as to dealing with Estate.

Section 69 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, enabled the justice or justices causing any person to be examined by a medical practitioner, to

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make an order upon the guardians of the union or parish to which the person was chargeable for the payment of the reasonable remuneration of the medical man, and of all other reasonable expenses in or about the examination, the bringing him before the justice or justices, and in conveying him to an Asylum. Some difficulties arose in connection with this section, as only the justice or justices causing the person to be examined could make an order under it, and the order could only be made on the guardians of the union or parish to which the person was chargeable. Hence, if he was not chargeable no order could be made. The section was repealed by the Act of 1889, and a provision was substituted for it, which has been reproduced in Section 285 of the Act of this year. Under this section the difficulties above referred to will not arise, as it provides that whenever a justice directs a lunatic or alleged lunatic, whether a pauper or not, to be examined by a medical practitioner under the provisions of the Act, the justice directing the examination, or any other justice having jurisdiction in the place where the examination took place, may make an order upon the guardians of the union named in the order for payment of such reasonable remuneration to the medical practitioner, and of all such other reasonable expenses in and about the examination, and the inquiry whether an order for the reception of the alleged lunatic in an institution for lunatics or workhouse ought to be made, and also, if an order is made, for payment of such reasonable expenses of carrying the order into effect as the justice thinks proper. Any sums paid by the guardians under such an order may be recovered by the guardians against the lunatic or alleged lunatic and his estate, and the person or authority legally liable for his maintenance, as in the case of orders for maintenance.

Under Sections 94 and 104 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, orders might be made by certain justices for the purpose of making a lunatic's property applicable to his maintenance. The restrictions as to the justices who could make such orders have now been removed, for Section 299 (1) of the new Act provides that if it appears to any justice that a lunatic, chargeable to any union, has any real or personal property more than sufficient to maintain his family, if any, such justice may by order direct a relieving officer of the union to seize so much of any money, and to seize and sell so much of any other personal property of the lunatic, and to receive so much of the rents of any land of the lunatic as the justice may think sufficient to pay the expenses of maintenance and incidental expenses respectively incurred or to be incurred in relation to the lunatic. The expression "incidental expenses" is defined in Section 289 to mean the expenses incurred in or about the examination of the lunatic, and the bringing him before a justice or justices, and his removal and conveyance to or from any institution for lunatics.

Section 299 (2) provides that if any trustee, or the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, or any other society or person having possession of any property of a lunatic, shall pay or deliver to a relieving officer of a union to which a lunatic is chargeable any money or other property of the lunatic, to repay the charges mentioned, whether pursuant to an order under the section, or without an order, the receipt of such relieving officer shall be a good discharge.

Where a reception order is made in the case of a lunatic the value of whose real and personal property is under 200*l.*, and no relative or friend of the lunatic is willing to undertake the management of such property, any judge of county courts having jurisdiction in the place from which the lunatic is sent, may, upon the application of the clerk of the guardians, or a relieving officer, of the union from which the lunatic is sent, authorise the clerk or relieving officer, or such other person as the judge by his order appoints, to take possession of and sell and realise the real and personal property of the lunatic, and to exercise all the powers which could be exercised by the legal personal representative of the lunatic if he were dead. (Section 132 (1).)

The judge by whom the order is made may, by the same or any subsequent orders, give directions as to the application of the property of the lunatic for his benefit or in reimbursement of such sums as may have been or may be expended by the guardians of the union for his care or relief, or of the costs or expenses incurred in relation to the lunatic by the guardians, or by the person

person acting under any such order. Moreover, the judge may order that the whole or any part of the proceeds of the lunatic's property shall be paid into the county court to the credit of an account intituled in the matter of such lunatic, and any sum so paid into court may either be invested in the manner provided by the county court rules in force for the time being, or be paid out of court from time to time to such person as the judge directs, to be held and applied for the benefit of the lunatic, or in or towards the reimbursement of the sums above referred to. (Section 132 (2).)

The person acting under any such order of a judge of county courts is to render an account of his dealings with the lunatic's property to the judge by whom the order was made. (Section 132 (3).)

An order may be made by a judge of county courts upon an application by the guardians of any union for payment of the expenses incurred by them in relation to a lunatic, and the order may be enforced against any property of the lunatic in the same way as a judgment of the county court. (Section 300.)

In connection with Sections 132 and 299 (1) reference may also be made to the provisions of Section 206 of the Act, to which attention will presently be drawn.

Chargeability of Lunatics in Asylums becoming Paupers.

Section 95 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, directed that where any pauper lunatic was confined under that Act, he should be chargeable to the parish from which, or at the instance of some officer or officiating clergyman of which, he had been sent to the Asylum, until it had been established that he was settled in some other parish, or that it could not be ascertained in what parish he was settled. The section did not, however, deal with the case of a lunatic sent to an Asylum who became a pauper after his admission. It is now provided by Section 286 of the new Act that where a pauper lunatic is sent to an institution for lunatics, or where a lunatic in an institution for lunatics becomes a pauper, he is to be deemed to be chargeable to the union from which he was sent, until it has been established in the manner provided by the Act (Sections 288, 289, and 290) that he is settled in some other union, or that it cannot be ascertained in what union he was settled, and the manager of the institution is forthwith to give to the authority liable for his maintenance notice that the lunatic has become destitute.

Boarding out Lunatics.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Select Committee on Lunacy Law in 1878, provision is now made for the boarding out of pauper lunatics with their relatives. Section 57 of the Act of this Session provides, as regards pauper lunatics chargeable to a union, that where application is made to the visiting committee of an Asylum by any friend or relative of a lunatic confined therein, that he may be delivered over to the custody of such relative or friend, the committee may, upon being satisfied that the application has been approved by the guardians of the union to which the lunatic is chargeable, and, in case the proposed residence is outside the limits of such union, then also by a justice having jurisdiction in the place where the relative or friend resides, and that the lunatic will be properly taken care of, order the lunatic to be delivered over accordingly.

The term "relative" is defined by Section 341 to mean a lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, or a lineal descendant of an ancestor not more remote than great grandfather or great grandmother.

Where an order is made for the delivery of a pauper lunatic chargeable to a union into the custody of a relative or friend, the guardians are to pay to the person to whom the lunatic is delivered such allowance for the maintenance of the lunatic, not exceeding the expenses which would be incurred on his account if he were in the Asylum, as the guardians, on the recommendation of the visiting committee of the Asylum from which the lunatic was delivered over, think proper. (Section 57 (2).)

The lunatic is to be visited, once in every quarter of a year, by the medical

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officer of the union or district in which the lunatic is resident, who must, within three days after each quarterly visit, send to the visiting committee a report stating whether, in his opinion, the lunatic is properly taken care of, and may properly remain out of an Asylum, and for every such report the medical officer is to be paid two shillings and sixpence in addition to the sum of two shillings and sixpence for each quarterly visit. The payment is to be made by the same persons and to be charged to the same account as the relief of the pauper. (Section 202 (3) and (4).)

It is important to observe that for the purposes of Section 24 (2) (f) of the Local Government Act, 1888, a lunatic boarded out by the authorities of any asylum is to be deemed to be a lunatic maintained in an asyium. (Section 57 (3).) Consequently it will be incumbent on every County Council to pay to the guardians of every union wholly or partly in the county a sum equal to 4 *s.* a week for each pauper lunatic chargeable to the union who is boarded out, and for whom the net charge upon the guardians, after deducting any amount received by them for the maintenance of the lunatic from any source other than local rates, is equal to or exceeds 4 *s.* a week throughout the period of maintenance for which the sum is paid. This requirement will of course be subject to Sub-section (5) of Section 24 of the Local Government Act, which provides for an apportionment of the sum otherwise payable by the County Council, where the union is situate in more than one administrative county.

Lunatics in Private Families, or in Charitable or other Establishments.

By Section 206 of the new statute it is enacted that if it comes to the knowledge of the Commissioners in Lunacy, that any person appears to be, without an order and certificates, detained or treated as a lunatic, or alleged lunatic, by any person receiving no payment for the charge, or in any charitable, religious, or other establishment (not being an institution for lunatics), they may require the person by whom the patient is detained, or the superintendent or principal officer of the establishment, to send to them a report or periodical reports by a medical practitioner of the mental and bodily condition of the patient, with all such other particulars as to him and his property as they may think fit. Any one or more of the Commissioners may at any time visit any such patient and report the result of the visit to the Commissioners, and may exercise, with respect to such patient, all the powers (except that of discharge) given to them as to persons confined in an institution for lunatics or as single patients. The Commissioners may transmit any reports received by them, or may report the results of any inquiries made by them under this section, to the Lord Chancellor, who may thereupon make an order for the discharge of the patieut from the custody in which he is detained or for his removal to an institution for lunatics, or to such other custody as he may think fit, and the expenses properly incurred of carrying any such order into effect, and of maintaining the patient, if so removed, are, if the order so directs, to be paid by the guardians of the union in which the patient was found, until the authority legally liable for his maintenance has been ascertained. The guardians will have the same right to recover any such expenses paid by them against the lunatic and his estate, and the person or authority legally liable for his maintenance, as in the case of orders for maintenance under the Act.

Where an order is made by the Lord Chancellor under this section for removal of a lunatic to an asylum, any justice of the county or borough in which the Asylum is may exercise all the authorities conferred upon a justice by the Act, for the purpose of making the lunatic's property applicable to his maintenance and for maintaining him as a pauper, (Section 206 (4).)

Discharge of Pauper Lunatic from Hospital or Licensed House.

The guardians are empowered to make an order for the discharge of any pauper lunatic detained in a hospital or licensed house, for whose maintenance they are liable, and to direct the mode of discharge. (Section 73.)

When

When the Commissioners in Lunacy have made any order for the discharge of a pauper lunatic, which they are empowered to do in the case of a patient detained in any hospital or licensed house, they are to give notice of such order to the authority liable for the maintenance of the lunatic. (Section 76 (1).)

Mechanical Means of Restraint.

Some important restrictions have been placed by the recent Act on the use of mechanical means of restraint on lunatics. It is directed by Section 40 that mechanical means of bodily restraint shall not be applied to any lunatic unless the restraint is necessary for purposes of surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent the lunatic from injuring himself or others, and in every case where such restraint is applied a medical certificate must, as soon as it can be obtained, be signed, describing the mechanical means used, and stating the grounds upon which the certificate is founded.

The certificate is to be signed, in the case of a lunatic in a workhouse, by the medical officer of the workhouse. (Sub-section (3).)

A full record of every case of restraint by mechanical means must be kept from day to day; and a copy of every such record and certificate is to be sent to the Commissioners in Lunacy at the end of every quarter. (Sub-section (4).)

In the case of a workhouse the record is to be kept by the medical officer of the workhouse, and the copies of records and certificates to be sent are to be sent by the clerk to the guardians. (Sub-section (5).)

Sub-section (6) provides that in the application of this section "mechanical means" shall be such instruments and appliances as the Commissioners may, by regulations to be made from time to time, determine. The Board will furnish a copy of the regulations made by the Commissioners as soon as they are received by the Board.

Any person who wilfully acts in contravention of the section will be guilty of a misdemeanour. (Sub-section (7).)

Rating of Lunatic Asylums.

It was provided by Section 35 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, that no lands or buildings purchased or acquired for the purposes of any Asylum should, while used for these purposes, be assessed to any local rates at a higher value or more improved rent than the value or rent at which they were assessed at the time of the purchase or acquisition.

Complaint has frequently been made of the inequitable operation of this section. The injustice complained of has now been removed, for Section 263 of the new Act provides that lands and buildings already or to be hereafter purchased or acquired for the purposes of any Asylum, and any additional building erected or to be erected thereon, shall, while used for those purposes, be assessed to county, parochial, district, and other rates made after the commencement of the Act, on the same basis, and to the same extent as other lands and buildings in the same parish, township, or district.

In every case in which a parish contains lands or buildings purchased or acquired for Asylum purposes, steps should be taken for the revision of the valuation list, so far as such lands or buildings are concerned.

Asylum to which Lunatic may be removed from Workhouse in certain cases.

Section 72 of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, provided that every lunatic should, under any order made by a justice or justices for his reception into an Asylum, be sent to an Asylum of the county or borough in which the parish or place from which he was sent was situate, unless there was no Asylum, or there was a deficiency of room, or unless there were some special circumstances by reason of which he could not conveniently be taken to such Asylum. To this rule an exception has now been made, where the union is

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in more than one county, and the workhouse of the union is in one county and the place from which the lunatic was sent to the workhouse is in another county. Section 68 of the Act of 1890 provides that, in such a case, an order may be made by a justice for the county in which the workhouse is, or a justice for the county from which the lunatic was sent, for the removal of the lunatic, either to the Asylum of the county in which the workhouse is, or to the Asylum of the county from which the lunatic was sent, and such latter order may be made notwithstanding that there may be an Asylum of the county in which the workhouse is, and there may not be a deficiency of room or any other special circumstances by reason whereof the lunatic cannot conveniently be taken to that Asylum.

Abuse of Female Lunatic.

It is expressly provided by the new Act, that if any officer, nurse, attendant, or other person employed in any workhouse, carnally knows or attempts to have carnal knowledge of any female under care or treatment as a lunatic in the workhouse, he will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction, will be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years. No consent or alleged consent of such female will be any defence to an indictment or prosecution for such offence. (Section 324.)

Rules and Forms.

By Section 338 of the recent Act, the Commissioners in Lunacy are empowered, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, by rules, to prescribe the returns, reports, extracts, copies, statements, notices, plans, documents, and information to be sent to the Commissioners or any authority or person, and the persons by whom, the times within which, and the manner in which they are to be made and sent ; and also to prescribe forms for these purposes in addition to or in substitution for any forms now in use. The rules will have effect as if enacted by the Act. Subject to any rules made under the section, the existing rules are, so far as applicable, to continue in force.

The Commissioners have, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, made certain rules under this section, which are to come into operation on the 1st proximo. The rules which concern guardians and their officers are those numbered 1 (5), 4, 28, and 29, and copies of these rules and of the forms referred to in them are enclosed. By the rules the Commissioners have prescribed a form of register of mechanical restraint which is to be kept in every workhouse, for the purposes of Section 40 of the Act; and forms for the purposes of the quarterly return to be made by every poor law medical officer of all pauper lunatics visited by him, and of the annual list to be made by the clerk to the guardians of all lunatics chargeable to the union. These forms are to be used in lieu of those prescribed for the same purposes in Schedule B. of the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, and in Schedule D. of the Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, and the rules contain directions as to the times when the returns and lists are to be made and the authorities and persons to whom copies are to be sent. The provisions on these subjects in Sections 64 and 66 of the Act of 1853 have not been re-enacted, and are consequently superseded by these rules. Under Section 202 (2) of the new Act, the guardians must furnish the medical officers of the union with forms for the prescribed returns to be made by those officers. It is desirable that the attention of those officers should be specially drawn to the provision in Rule 28 that where there is no pauper lunatic within the district or workhouse for which the medical officer is appointed, he is to make a return to that effect, in the Form (No. 18) prescribed by the rules.

Subject to rules made by the Commissioners in Lunacy, or the Lord Chancellor, under Section 338 of the Act, the forms in the Second Schedule may be used, wherever applicable, with such modifications as circumstances may require. If used, they are to be deemed to be sufficient. (Section 339.)

The

The Board have thus drawn attention to the chief points in which the law with regard to lunacy has been practically altered by the Act of 1890, so far as matters affecting guardians and their officers are concerned. It is evidently necessary that those officers of the guardians who have specially to deal with lunatics, and particularly the relieving officers and the medical officers, should at once make themselves acquainted with the parts of the new Act affecting their duties, and the Board forward copies of this letter for distribution amongst such officers. Appendix (P.)

It should be added that the term "Guardians" as used in the Act includes guardians or other body of persons performing under any local Act the like functions as guardians under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, and that "Union" means any parish or union of parishes for which there is a separate board of guardians. (Section 341.)

I am, &c.

(signed) *Hugh Owen*,
Secretary.

The Clerk to the Guardians.

Appendix (Q.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1890.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHS.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts	Near Hitchin	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury	Moulsford, Wallingford	J. Harrington Douty, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks	Stone, Aylesbury	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen	G. J. Hearder, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester	Chester	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall	Bodmin	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland	Carlisle	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby	Mickleover, Derby	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon	Exminster	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset	Dorchester	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham	Sedgefield. Ferry Hill	Robert Smith, M.D.	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex	Brentwood	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan	Bridgend	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester	Gloucester	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants	Knowle, Fareham	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. M. Aylen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City)	Hereford	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent	Barming Heath, Maidstone	F. P. Davies, M.D.	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	Chartham, Canterbury	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster	Lancaster Moor	D. M. Cassidy, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., M.D. (Montr.)	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
"	Rainhill, Prescot	J. Wiglesworth, M.D.	W. Swift, 11, Dale-street, Liverpool.
"	Prestwich, Manchester	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	Whittingham, Preston	J. A. Wallis, M.D.	F. Campbell Hulton, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland	Leicester	W. H. Higgins, M.B.	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln	Bracebridge, Lincoln	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.

London	Banstead, Epsom	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	R. W. Partridge, London County Council Office, Spring Gardens, S.W.
"	Cane Hill, Burley, Surrey	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	ditto ditto.
"	Colney Hatch	W. J. Seward, M.B., and W. G. Marshall, F.R.C.S.	ditto ditto.
"	Hanwell	R. R. Alexander, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	ditto ditto.
Middlesex	Wandsworth, S.W.	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	ditto ditto.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	Abergavenny	James Glendinning, M.D.	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	Thorpe, Norwich	D. G. Thomson, M.D. Ed.	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	Berrywood, Northampton	R. Greene, L.R.C.P., Ed.	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	Cottingwood, Morpeth	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	Nottingham	Alfred Aplin, M.D.	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Abingdon, Oxford City, & Windsor	Littlemore, Oxford	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	Bicton, Shrewsbury	Arthur Strange, M.D.	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	Wells	A. Law Wade, M.D.	B. T. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	Stafford	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	Burntwood, Lichfield	J. B. Spence, M.D.	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	Melton, Woodbridge	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	Brookwood, Woking	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex	Haywards Heath	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	Hatton, Warwick	Alfred Miller, M.B.	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	Devizes	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	A. G. Meek, Devizes.
Worcester	Powick, Worcester	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	Clifton, York	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	Wakefield	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	Wadsley, Sheffield	W. S. Kay, M.D.	F. P. Smith, Meeting House-lane, Bank-street, Sheffield.
" "	Menston, Leeds	J. G. MacDowall, M.D.	W. L. Williams, Wakefield.
" E. Riding	Beverley	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHS.			
Birmingham	Winson Green, Birmingham	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	W. F. Knight, Council House, Birmingham.
"	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	Thomas Lyle, M.D.	ditto ditto.
Bristol	Stapleton, Bristol	H. A. Benham, M.D.	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	Rowditch, Derby	S. R. MacPhail, M.D.	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	Digbys, Heavitree	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	Cottingham, Hull	John Merson, M.D.	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	Ipswich	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P.	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	Humberstone, Leicester	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	Stone, Dartford	Ernest W. White, M.B.	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	Norwich	Wm. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	H. B. Miller, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	E. Crofts, The Boro' Asylum, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	Milton, Portsmouth	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M D.
Lincoln - - -	The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
,, - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing - -	T. B. Christie, M.D., C.I.E.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
,, - - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Egham.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York - - - -	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham - -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
,, - - - -	The Retreat, York - - - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:		
Essex - - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	E. Williams, Superintendent; C. Caldecott, M.B, Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.D.
Surrey - - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	R. Jones, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS:		
Hants - - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley - - -	W. T. Martin, Surgeon Major, A.M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	T. Browne, M.D., Fleet Surgeon.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:		
Berks - - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients:					
Of both Sexes:					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	164	246	410	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	390	50	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.R.C.P.
Camberwell, S.E.	Camberwell House	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	Hoxton House	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	Peckham House	125	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and F. Murchison, M.B.
II. Receiving Private Patients only:					
(*a*) Of both Sexes:					
Chiswick	Manor House	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.R.C.S., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E	Brooke House	38	50	88	H. Monro, M.D., H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	Northumberland House	49	46	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. Warnock M.B.
Isleworth	Wyke House	25	20	45	E. S. Willett, M.D., and Mrs. S. J. Willett.
Roehampton, S.W.	The Priory	45	45	90	W. Wood, M.D., W. E. R. Wood, M.B., and T. Bigland, M.R.C.S.
Sunbury	Halliford House	15	15	30	G. T. Haigh, Major F. J. M. Mason, and D. R. Edwards, M.D.
(*b*) Males only:					
Fulham, S.W.	Munster House	35	–	35	G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. C. Hammond, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	48	–	48	H. Stilwell, M.D.
South End, Catford, S.E.	Flower House	32	–	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	28	–	28	H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

HOUSES.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only—*continued.*					
(c) Females only:					
Fulham, S.W. - - -	Peterborough House - - - -	–	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, S.W. - -	Otto House, North End - - - -	–	35	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammersmith, W. - *q.*	Homelea, Weltje-road - - - -	–	2	2	Mrs. E. A. Buck.
Southall, W. - - -	Featherstone Hall - - - - -	–	10	10	Miss E. Dixon and Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
Hayes - - - -	Hayes Park - - - - - -	–	19	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
„ - - - -	Wood End House - - - - -	–	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Mrs. Mary Robinson.
Hendon, N.W. - -	Hendon Grove - - - - - -	–	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton - - - *q.*	Great House - - - - - -	–	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Nunhead, S.E. - - *q.*	Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove - -	–	8	8	Mrs. A. G. Preston.
Southall - - - *q.*	The Shrubbery - - - - - -	–	8	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
„ - - - -	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green - - -	–	14	14	Mrs. Chalk.
Wandsworth - - *q.*	The Huguenots, East Hill - - - -	–	12	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases:					
Notting Hill, W. - -	24, Royal Crescent - - - - -	–	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Teddington - - -	Goudhurst, Stanley-road - - - -	–	2	2	R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P.
Tooting Upper, S.W. - -	Ivy Lodge - - - - - - -	2	–	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c					
Of both Sexes:					
Hampton Wick - - -	*Normansfield - - - - - -	–	–	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds - - - *f.*	Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig -	–	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
,, - - - -	Springfield House, Bedford - -	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	James Pearse, ditto.
Derby - - - -	Wye House, Buxton - - -	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed. -	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon - - - *f.*	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	William Mules - - - - -	–	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
,, - - - -	Plympton House, Plympton - -	C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham - - -	Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	J. W. Eastwood, M.D., and Mrs. Anna Maria Eastwood.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
,, - - -	Dunston Lodge, Gateshead - -	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt -	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex - - - -	Witham - - - - - - -	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S. - - -	–	–	25 †	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan - - -	Vernon House, Briton Ferry - -	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S., and E.V. Pegge	20	30	50	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester - - -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol -	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour -	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
,, - - -	Fairford House, Fairford - -	D. Iles, M.R.C.S. - - - -	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
,, - - *q.f.*	The Croft House, Fairford -	Mrs. Ellen Matilda Iles - - -	–	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants - - - -	Westbrook House, Alton - - -	Mrs. E. J. Burnett. and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
,, - - - *f.*	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight -	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	–	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts - - - -	Harpenden Hall, St. Albans - -	A. MacLean, L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. Eva MacLean.	2	8	10 ‡	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent - - - -	North Grove House, Hawkhurst -	W. M. Harmer, F.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Harmer.	25	25	50	John Callaway, Cranbrook.
,, - - - *q.f.*	Springcroft, Beckenham - - -	Mrs. Stilwell - - - - -	–	3	3	R. Latter, Bromley.
,, - - - -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S. - -	6	2	8	John Callaway, Cranbrook.
,, - - - -	West Malling Place, Maidstone -	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	H. D. Wildes, West Malling.

† Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

‡ All patients admitted in future to be females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster - - -	Marsden Hall, Burnley - - -	Mrs. Bennett - - - - -	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
,, - - -	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich -	H. B. Lomas - - - - -	8	6	14	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
,, - - *p.*	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S, and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	70	80	150	R. Davies, Warrington.
,, - - -	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool - -	H. C. McBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed., and G. S. Oldam	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
,, - - -	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	Stanley A. Gill, M.R.C.P. Lond. -	20	20	40	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk - - -	Heigham Hall, Norwich - - -	C. J. Watson, M.R.C.S. - - -	40	55	95	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
,, - - - -	The Grove, Catton, Norwich - -	T. J. C. Rackham - - - -	8	16	24	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton - -	Abington Abbey, Northampton -	Henry S. Prichard and Miss F. L. Prichard.	15	15	30	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire - - *m.*	Stretton House, Church Stretton -	Mrs. Hyslop and W. C. Hyslop -	40	–	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
,, - - *f.*	Grove House, All Stretton - -	Mrs. McLintock - - - -	–	40	40	- - - ditto - - ditto.
,, - - -	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	S. T Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.B.	2	4	6	- - - ditto - - ditto.
,, - - -	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	H. R. O. Sankey, M.B., and Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey.	12	18	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
Somerset - - -	Brislington House, Bristol - -	C. H. Fox, M.D., and B. B. Fox, M.B. -	56	50	106	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
,, - - -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton - -	L. A. Weatherly, M.D. - - -	20	24	44	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford - - -	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Peacock.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
,, - - - *f.*	Moat House, Tamworth - - -	J. F. Woody, M.R.C.S., and Edward Hollins, jun.	–	16	16	- - - ditto - ditto.
Suffolk - - *q.m*	Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham -	Miss Willson - - - - -	3	–	3	James Cherry, Ipswich.
Surrey - - - *f.*	Church-street, Epsom - - -	W. C. Daniel, M.R.C.S. (M.D. Heid.) -	–	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

„ - - - *q.*	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S. - -	2 or 1	– 1	2	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - - *q.f.*	Chalk Pit House, Sutton - -	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	–	3	3	- - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - - *f.*	Sutherland House, Surbiton - -	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum -	–	3	3	- - ditto - - ditto.
Sussex - - - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - - - -	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.
„ - - - -	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill -	Miss Eccles, &c. - - - - -	20	55	75	- - - ditto.
„ - - - *f.*	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	R. V. Skinner, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Skinner.	–	5	5	- - - ditto.
„ - - - *q f.*	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington - -	Mrs. Hitch - - - - - -	–	6	6	- - - ditto.
Warwick - - -	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., S. H. Agar, jun., M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.
Wilts - - - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury - -	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.
„ - - - *p.*	Fisherton House, Salisbury - -	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - - -	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	16	14	30	- - - ditto - - ditto.
„ - - - -	Kingsdown House, Box - - -	Mrs. E. A. Nash and E. S. Warrilow, M.R.C.S.	17	26	43	- - - ditto - - ditto.
York, E.R. - - *q.f.*	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown - - - - - -	–	11	11	Arthur Iveson, Hull.
York, W.R. - - *q.*	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham -	Mrs. Jane Parker - - - - -	6	4	10	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
„ „ - *f.*	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	J. G. Atkinson, M.D., and Mrs. Atkinson., and W. C. S. Clapham, M.R.C.P. Ed. (M.D. Brussels).	–	20	20	- ditto - - ditto.
„ „ - *q.*	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York -	W. J. Nelson, L.S.A. - - - - -	12	6	18	- ditto - - ditto.
York, City - - -	Lawrence House, York - - -	G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - - - -	8	14	22	F. J. Munby, York.

IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:

Devon - - - -	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross.	W. Locke - - - - - -	–	–	180†	H. Michelmore, Castle, Exeter.
Somerset - - *f.*	*Downside Lodge, Bath - - -	Miss C. I. Page - - - - -	–	7	7	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Cloud.
Warwick - - -	*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Lukey.	30	30	60	E. Field, Leamington Priors.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

† Not more than 120 of either sex at one time.